The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5643. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1869.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE POLITICAL YEAR.

The Record for Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Nine.

Results of Elections Already Decided.

President Grant's Administration Thus Far Sustained.

Nominations for State Elections Yet to Come.

How These States Have Voted in Previous Years.

During the coming month of November the series of political elections for the present year will be closed. During that month elections of more or less importance are to be held in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Mississippi, Maryland and Texas. Thus far during the present year there has not been much variety in the results of the several State electrons which have been held. First came New-Hampshire, which in March, soon after the inauguration of President GRANT, chose its Governor and members of the State Legislature. As has been customary in that State of late years, the election resulted in a Republican victory, Hon. ONSLOW STEARNS being elected Governor, and both Houses of the Legislature having a large Republican majority. Next followed Connecticut, in April, with a like result, MARSHALL JEWELL being chosen Governor, and there being a Republican majority in each House of the Legislature. In July Virginia ratified the new Constitution, and elected Colonel GILBERT C. WALKER its Governor. The Democrats made no nominations, and those citizens of the State who once carried that ticket voted with the Conservative Republicans against the Radicals, electing Colonel WALKER and a large majority in both Houses of the State Legislature. In August the Conservative Republicans also carried Tennessee, electing DEWITT C. SENTER Governor and a majority of the State Legislature. In the same month Kentucky chose the members of its Legislature, and as usual the Democrats carried the State by a large majority. In September occurred the State elections for Governor and members of the Legislature in Maine and Vermont, and in each the Republicans prevailed by heavy majorities. California also in September elected a new Legislature, and there the Democrats were successful, they obtaining a large majority in both Houses, thus deciding that the vote of the State shall be cast against the ratification of the proposed Fifteenth Amendment. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa followed during the present month of October, and in each State the Republicans prevailed, electing their candidate for Governor in the first by a majority of 4,596, and their candidate for Supreme Judge by a majority of 8,703; their candidate for Governor in the second by over 8,000 majority, and in the third by over 37,000 majority, and in each State obtaining a majority in both Houses of the Legislature. On the whole, the results thus far of the elections of the year are eminently satisfactory to the friends of President GRANT'S Administration, for however much the Republicans may have been disappointed by the result in California, it cannot be denied that the Democrats were not a little surprised and not at all pleased at the results in Connecticut, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

California, on Wednesday last, held an election for Judges of its Supreme Court. The candidates were: Republican, LORENZO SAWYER and O. C. PRATT; Democratic, J. B. CROCKETT and WILLIAM B. WALLACE. Mr. SAWYER is the present Chief Justice, and Mr. PRATT is now Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State. The people were also to elect District Judges in the Fourth and Twelfth Districts. The few returns thus far received indicate the success of the Democrats.

The elections to be held next month are not of very great importance as compared with those of last year. Then members of Congress, and in most instances more important State officers were chosen. Now no members of Congress are to be elected, except in Massachusetts, where one member is to be chosen to represent the Seventh District, a vacancy having been occasioned by the appointment of Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL as Secretary of the Treasury, and in Mississippi and Texas, where elections are to be held, in accordance with the laws of Congress and the proclamations of the President, to complete the preliminary arrangements for the reconstruction of those States and their restoration to the Union, they being now the only States in which such elections are necessary. The offices to be filled, the candidates nominated for those most important, and the results of the elections most recently held in those States in which new elections are to be held in November, are fully set forth in the statement which we give in the TIMES to-day.

New-York.

In this State the election will take place on Tuesday, Nov. 2, and the officers to be elected are a Secretary of State, a Comptroller, a Treasurer, an Attorney-General, a State Engineer and Surveyor, a Canal Commissioner, an Inspector of State Prisons and two Judges of the Court of Appeals—one in place of CHARLES MANN, who was appointed on the 20th of January last to fill the vacancy caused by the death of WILLIAM B. WRIGHT, and the other in place of LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, who was appointed on the 4th of January last to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of JOHN K. PORTER, whose term of office will expire on the 31st of December, 1871. The retiring incumbents of State offices are the following: Secretary of State, HOMER A. NELSON; Comptroller, WILLIAM F. ALLEN; Treasurer, WHEELER H. BRISTOL; Attorney-General, MARSHALL B. CHAMPLAIN; State Engineer and Surveyor, VAN RENSSELAER RICHMOND; Canal Commissioner, STEPHEN T. HAYT; Inspector of State Prisons, JOHN HAMMOND.

THE STATE TICKET THIS YEAR.

The candidates nominated by the two parties this year for the several offices are as follows:

Republican.	*Democratic.*
For Secretary of State.	
Franz Sigel.	Homer A. Nelson.
For Comptroller.	
Horace Greeley.	William F. Allen.
For Attorney-General.	
Martin I. Townsend.	Marshall B. Champlain.
For State Treasurer.	
Thomas I. Chatfield.	Wheeler H. Bristol.
For State Engineer and Surveyor.	
William B. Taylor.	Van R. Richmond.
For Canal Commissioner.	
Stephen T. Hayt.	William W. Wright.
For Inspector of State Prisons.	
Daniel D. Conover.	Fordyce L. Laflin.
For Judges of the Court of Appeals.	
Charles Mason, (Long term.)	John A. Lott, (Long term.)
Lewis B. Woodruff, (Short term.)	Robert Earl, (Short term.)

The form of Republican ballots for Judges of the Court of Appeals must be: "For Judges of the Court of Appeals. For full term—Charles Mason. For term ending Dec. 31, 1871—Lewis B. Woodruff."

THE VOTE IN NOVEMBER, 1868.

The vote of the State for President and for Governor in November, 1868, was as follows:

	—President.—		—Governor.—	
	Grant.	Seymour.	Griswold.	Hoffman.
Counties.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Albany	12,137	14,080	11,929	14,276
Allegany	6,555	2,823	6,593	2,883
Broome	5,727	3,885	5,698	3,928
Cattaraugus	6,153	3,868	6,120	3,915
Cayuga	8,261	4,880	8,193	4,974
Chatauqua	9,387	4,441	9,339	4,503
Chemung	3,709	3,707	3,646	3,778
Chenango	5,875	4,093	5,835	4,137
Clinton	4,213	3,709	4,203	3,728
Columbia	5,354	5,661	5,360	5,675
Cortland	4,082	2,109	4,075	2,230
Delaware	5,621	4,288	5,506	4,335
Dutchess	8,201	7,490	8,082	7,621
Erie	15,823	14,454	15,186	14,942
Essex	3,606	2,150	3,623	2,134
Franklin	3,403	2,264	3,394	2,290
Fulton and Hamilton	3,662	3,150	3,657	3,160
Genesee	4,254	2,847	4,239	2,863
Greene	3,447	3,954	3,422	3,994
Herkimer	5,346	4,109	5,341	4,116
Jefferson	8,421	5,883	8,341	5,955
Kings	27,707	39,838	26,149	41,419
Lewis	3,412	3,238	3,397	3,258
Livingston	4,823	3,465	4,792	3,511
Madison	6,286	3,968	6,255	3,991
Monroe	11,682	10,019	11,559	10,223
Montgom'y	3,981	3,810	3,978	3,819
New-York	47,738	108,316	43,372	122,522
Niagara	5,118	4,695	5,067	4,765
Oneida	12,593	11,276	12,555	11,295
Onondaga	12,320	9,023	12,541	9,312
Ontario	5,782	4,163	5,728	4,229
Orange	8,129	7,879	8,038	7,987
Orleans	3,904	2,446	3,883	2,482
Oswego	9,568	6,108	9,523	6,170
Otsego	6,568	6,075	6,540	6,115
Putnam	1,557	1,728	1,548	1,746
Queens	4,973	6,3[illegible]8	4,822	6,549
Rensselaer	10,551	10,381	10,707	10,230
Richmond	2,221	3,019	2,132	3,131
Rockland	1,866	2,762	1,842	2,790
St Lawre'e	11,888	3,941	11,855	4,014
Saratoga	6,436	5,266	6,429	5,290
Schenectady	2,473	2,333	2,450	2,358
Schoharie	3,284	4,736	3,299	4,729
Schuyler	2,771	2,040	2,767	2,047
Seneca	2,807	3,287	2,800	3,290
Steuben	8,647	6,461	8,575	6,551
Suffolk	4,589	4,185	4,528	4,254
Sullivan	3,287	3,662	3,223	3,728
Tioga	4,323	3,191	4,300	3,222
Tompkins	4,646	3,100	4,627	3,138
Ulster	8,044	8,524	7,938	8,623
Warren	2,711	2,239	2,669	2,291
Washington	6,662	4,063	6,632	4,111
Wayne	6,422	4,405	6,301	4,446
Westchest'r	9,641	11,667	9,298	11,945
Wyoming	4,226	2,591	4,205	2,620
Yates	3,136	1,750	3,129	1,760
Total	419,883	429,883 419,883	411,355	439,301 411,355
Dem. majority		10,000		27,946

PREVIOUS VOTES OF THE STATE.

At other elections the State has voted as follows:

Year.	Officer.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1860	President	362,646	312,510	50,136R
1864	President	368,735	361,986	6,749R
1866	Governor	366,315	352,526	13,789R
1867	Sec. of State	325,099	373,029	47,930D

THE SUPREME COURT.

There are also to be elected eight Justices of the Supreme Court. In the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Judicial Districts, vacancies also exist, which are to be filled. In the Sixth Judicial District, Judge MURRAY was appointed by the Governor in the place of Judge MASON, resigned, and in the Seventh District Judge DWIGHT received an appointment upon the death of Judge WELLES. The terms of both Judges MASON and WELLES would have expired Dec. 31, 1869, and there remains, therefore, to be filled by election, a short vacancy from the election in November until the close of the year. The nominations of both parties for these positions, so far as they have been made, are as follows:

Dis.	*Republican.*	*Democratic.*
1.	Erastus C. Benedict.	*Thomas W. Clerke. John R. Brady.
2.	No nomination.	Calvin E. Pratt.
3.	Rufus H. King.	*Theodore Miller.
4.	*Amaziah B. James.	Smith M. Weed.
5.	Charles H. Doolittle.	No nomination.
6.	*William Murray, Jr., (long and short terms.)	
7.	*Charles C. Dwight, (long and short terms.)	
8.	Charles Daniels, (long term.)	Francis E. Cornwell, (long term.)
8.	John L. Talcott, (short term.)	Hiram E. Sickles, (short term.)

Hon. RUFUS H. KING, the Republican candidate in the Third District, has resigned, and there will probably be no opposition to the reelection of Judge MILLER.

The First Judicial District consists of the City and County of New-York.

The Second District consists of the Counties of Richmond, Suffolk, Queens, Kings, Westchester, Orange, Rockland, Putnam and Dutchess.

The Third District consists of the Counties of Columbia, Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Albany, Schoharie and Rensselaer.

The Fourth District consists of the Counties of Warren, Saratoga, Washington, Essex, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Clinton, Montgomery, Hamilton, Fulton and Schenectady.

The Fifth District consists of the Counties of Onondaga, Oneida, Oswego, Herkimer, Jefferson and Lewis.

The Sixth District consists of the Counties of Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Broome, Tioga, Chemung, Tompkins, Cortland and Schuyler.

The Seventh District consists of the Counties of Livingston, Wayne, Seneca, Yates, Ontario, Steuben, Monroe and Cayuga.

The Eighth District consists of the Counties of Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Allegany and Wyoming.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The people of this State will also elect a full Legislature, consisting of thirty-two members of the Senate, who will hold their office for two years, and 128 members of the Assembly, who will hold their office for one year. The nominations for these offices are not yet complete. So far as they have been made they have already been published in the TIMES, but for convenience of reference we reproduce them collectively below.

The Legislature the past year was politically divided as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	17	76	93
Democrats	15	52	67
Republican majority	2	24	26

THE SENATE.

The nominations for Senator thus far made in the several Districts are as follows, those marked with a * being renominations:

	Republican.	*Democratic.*
1.	Gilbert C. Dean.	Samuel Frost.
2.	Sigismund Kauffman	*James F. Pierce.
3.	John Oakey.	*Henry C. Murphy.
4.	Adolphus Borst.	*William M. Tweed. Jas. Bagley, (Dem. Un.)
5.		*Michael Norton. Ignatius Flynn, (D. U.)
6.		*Thomas J. Creamer.
7.		*John J. Bradley. Rich'd O'Brien, (Work.)
8.		*Henry W. Genet. Myer Stern, (Cit. Ass.)
9.	Davis S. Rowe.	*William Cauldwell.
10.	George Clark.	*William M. Graham.
11.	Jonathan B. Rider.	George Morgan.
12.	*Francis S. Thayer.	E. Smith Strait.
13.	Lorenzo D. Collins.	*A. Bleecker Banks.
14.		Jacob Hardenbergh.
15.	T. G. Younglove.	Isaiah Blood.
16.	Nich. B. La Bau.	Christopher F. Norton.
17.	*Abm. X. Parker.	
18.	Norris Winslow.	
19.	Daniel B. Goodwin.	George H. Sanford.
20.	Aug. R. Elwood.	John F. Hosch.
21.	William H. Brand.	Charles S. Fairchild.
22.	*Geo. N. Kennedy.	B. Davis Noxon.
23.	Lewis B. Kingsley.	*John F. Hubbard, Jr.
24.	*Orlow W. Chapman.	Alanson Munger.
25.	William B. Woodin.	W. R. Merrick.
26.	*Charles J. Folger.	James McLean.
27.	Theo. L. Minier.	
28.	Frederick P. Root.	Jarvis Lord.
29.	George Bowen.	Ransom W. Skeels.
30.	James Wood.	
31.	Loren L. Lewis.	*Asher P. Nichols.
32.	Allen D. Scott.	Jonas K. Button.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The nominations for the Assembly thus far made are as follows, those marked with a * being renominations:

	Republican.	*Democratic.*
	ALBANY COUNTY.	
1.	Stephen Springsteed.	William D. Murphy.
2.	Christian Schurr.	Thomas J. Lanahan.
3.	Frank B. Hine.	Edward D. Ronan.
4.	Harvey J. Clute.	*John Tighe.
	ALLEGANY COUNTY.	
	Charles N. Flanagan.	Samuel Swain.
	BROOME COUNTY.	
	*William M. Ely.	William M. Mudge.
	CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.	
1.	George N. West.	
2.	Stephen C. Green.	
	CAYUGA COUNTY.	
1.	William H. Eaker.	Alanson White.
2.	Stephen S. Hewitt.	B. K. Hoxie.
	CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.	
1.	Dr. F. B. Brewer. *Matthew P. Bemus.	Chauncey Warren.
2.	Orange S. Winans.	Alonzo Langworthy.
	CHEMUNG COUNTY.	
	David Decker.	*Edward L. Patrick.
	CHENANGO COUNTY.	
	Samuel L. Brown.	John Banks.
	CLINTON COUNTY.	
	Charles E. Everett.	Dr. Daniel G. Dodge.
	COLUMBIA COUNTY.	
1.		*Edward Sturgis.
2.	Elisha W. Bushnell.	Daniel D. Barnes.
	CORTLAND COUNTY.	
	Charles Foster.	
	DELAWARE COUNTY.	
1.	Alpheus Bolt.	Charles M. Wade.
2.	Roman H. Gleason.	Orson M. Allaben.
	DUTCHESS COUNTY.	
1.	James A. Seward.	Edmund S. Phillips.
2.	David H. Mulford.	John E. Ross.
	ERIE COUNTY.	
1.		*George J. Bamler.
2.		Daniel Myers.
3.	A. H. Blossom.	Israel T. Hatch.
4.	Albert Pickard.	H. B. Ransom.
5.	Lyman Oatman.	John M. Wiley.
	ESSEX COUNTY.	
	Clayton H. De Lano.	
	FRANKLIN COUNTY.	
	James H. Pierce.	
	FULTON AND HAMILTON.	
	Daniel O. Cleveland.	John F. Empie.
	GENESEE COUNTY.	
	*Edward C. Walker.	Alanson Irving. Drake.
	GREENE COUNTY.	
	Daniel Ingraham.	Hiram Van Steenburgh.
	HERKIMER COUNTY.	
	Daniel A. Northrup.	Amos Bridenbecker.
	JEFFERSON COUNTY.	
1.	*Jay Dimick.	
2.	*William W. Butterfield.	
	KINGS COUNTY.	
1.	William De Lacy.	*Hugh M. Clark.
2.	William Ammerman.	*Henry J. Cullen, Jr.
3.	Hans Christian.	*Dennis O'Keefe.
4.	Morris Reynolds.	*Wm. W. Mosely.
5.	W. W. Gooderich.	
6.		Bernard Haver.
7.		David W. Brower.
8.	James L. Jansen.	Joseph Droll.
9.	George N. Shelton.	*John C. Jacobs.
	LEWIS COUNTY.	
	Clinton L. Merriam.	
	LIVINGSTON COUNTY.	
	Richard Johnson.	F. C. Peck.
	MONTGOMERY COUNTY.	
	James Shanahan.	
	MADISON COUNTY.	
1.	J. W. Merchant.	
2.	*Leonard C. Kilham.	Duncan McDougall.
	MONROE COUNTY.	
1.	*Charles S. Wright.	
3.	Volney P. Brown.	
	NEW-YORK COUNTY.	
1.		*Michael C. Murphy, Tam.
2.	Peter Graham.	*Dennis Burns, Tam.
3.		*Owen Cavanagh, Tam. Wm. H. Rooney, Dem. Un.
4.		John J. Blair, Tam. Wm. T. McNamara, Dem. Un.
5.		*Peter Mitchell, Tam. Chris. Johnson, Dem. Un.
6.		*Tim. J. Campbell, Tam. John Siegerson, Dem. Un.
7.		John Cary, Tam. Henry Oberle, Dem. Un.
8.		Wm. Grover, Tam. *Martin Nachtmann, Dem. Un.
9.		*Wm. G. Bergen, Tam. Andw. J. Holly, Dem. Un.
10.	Eli Taylor.	Owen Murphy, Tam. Chris. Flecke, Work.
11.		*Peter Trainor, Tam. John Kerns, Work. Wm. H. McIntire, Dem. Cit.
12		W. W. Cook, Tam. Louis S. Gobel, Dem. Un.
13		Richard Flanagan, Tam. A. R. Herrick, Dem. Un.
14.	Hira Merritt.	John R. Hennessey, Work.
15.		*Alex. Frear, Tam. John Rooney, Dem. Un.
16.	Richard M. Lush.	*James Irving, Tam. Thos. Donohue, Dem. Un.
17.	Charles Flemmer.	*Geo. W. Plunkitt, Tam. Fred. H. Flagg, Dem. Un.
18.	D. B. St. John Roosa.	*Law. D. Kiernan, Tam. S. H. Geoghehan, Dem. Un.
19.		Thos. C. Fields, Tam. Aug. Phillips, Dem. Un.
20.		John Brown, Tam. Pat. McGovern, Dem. Un.
21.	Alex. Phain.	*Wm. Hitchman, Tam. W. H. McCarthy, Dem. Un.
	NIAGARA COUNTY.	
1.	H. W. Griffin.	Lewis S. Payne.
2.		Seymour Ainsworth.
	ONEIDA COUNTY.	
1.	S. S. Lowery.	Edward M. Brown.
2.	David M. Miner.	Lewis H. Shattuck.
4.	James Roberts.	Thomas B. Allanson.
	ONONDAGA COUNTY.	
1.	Thomas G. Alvord.	John C. Hunt.
2.	Nathan R. Tefft.	Frank P. Hale.
3.	Gustavus Sniper.	Charles E. Swan.
	ONTARIO COUNTY.	
1.	*Henry Ray.	James M. Pulver.
2.	David E. Wilson.	Walter S. Hubbell.
	ORANGE COUNTY.	
1.	J. Hallock Drake.	
2.	George K. Smith.	George W. Millspaugh.
	ORLEANS COUNTY.	
	John Berry.	George W. Peck.
	OSWEGO COUNTY.	
1.	*Benjamin Doolittle. D. C. Littlejohn.	
2.	W. H. Baker.	Abraham Howe.
3.	John Parker.	Jacob More.
	OTSEGO COUNTY.	
1.	Azro Chase.	
2.	Nathan Bridges.	William W. Snow.
	QUEENS COUNTY.	
1.	No nomination.	*James B. Pearsall.
2.	David Austin.	Francis B. Baldwin.
	RENSSELAER COUNTY.	
1.		*John L. Flagg.
3.		F. S. Fairchild, Jr.
	RICHMOND COUNTY.	
	S. B. Brick, Jr.	
	ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.	
1.	*George M. Gleason.	Cyrus H. Russell.
2.	*Julius M. Palmer.	James L. Clark.
3.	William Bradford.	William H. Paddok.
	SARATOGA COUNTY.	
1.	George West.	Isaiah Fuller.
2.	*DeWitt C. Hoyt.	Seymour Ainsworth.
	SCHENECTADY COUNTY.	
	Levi A. Young.	Gershom Banker.
	SCHOHARIE COUNTY.	
	Jesse N. Cornell.	Silas Sweet.
	SCHUYLER COUNTY.	
	Alex. C. Kingsbury.	William C. Coon.
	SENECA COUNTY.	
		Robert R. Steele.
	STEUBEN COUNTY.	
2.	Joshua B. Graves.	
	SUFFOLK COUNTY.	
	John Wood.	Brinley D. Sleight.
	SULLIVAN COUNTY.	
	John C. Mall.	*James L. La Moree.
	TIOGA COUNTY.	
	John H. Deming.	
	TOMPKINS COUNTY.	
	*John H. Selkreg.	
	ULSTER COUNTY.	
1.		*Patrick J. Flynn.
2.	Carey S. Connelly.	*Abraham E. Hasbrouck
3.		Charles H. Krack.
	WARREN COUNTY.	
	Dr. Martine.	
	WASHINGTON COUNTY.	
1.	Thomas Stevenson.	
2.	*Isaac V. Baker, Jr.	
	WAYNE COUNTY.	
1.	Anson S. Wood.	E. N. Thomas.
2.	John McGonigal.	
	WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
1.	Edward Haight.	James J. Mooney.
2.	Howard C. Cady.	*Edward D. Lawrence.
3.	*James W. Huested.	
	WYOMING COUNTY.	
	*Marcus A. Hull.	
	YATES COUNTY.	
	William T. Remer.	John K. Phillips.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The people are also to vote upon the amended Constitution of the State, adopted by the Convention of 1867-8. For the vote upon this, four ballots will be necessary, as provided by the act of the last Legislature. These are—for or against the amended Constitution, for or against the amended judiciary article, for or against a uniform rule of assessment and taxation of real and personal property, and for or against the property qualification for colored men.

West Virginia.

The election for members of the State Legislature, county officers, &c., in West Virginia, occurs on Thursday next, Oct. 28. The canvass has acquired unusual interest from the movement, originated by Republicans of Ohio county, and since indorsed by leading Republicans in several other counties in the State, in favor of removing the disabilities of persons now disfranchised for active participation in the rebellion. The Legislature last year was politically divided as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	19	41	60
Democrats	3	15	18
Repub. majority	16	26	42

The vote of the State at recent elections has been as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Maj.
1864—President	23,152	10,438	12,714
1868—Governor	26,935	22,218	4,717
1868—President	29,025	20,306	8,719

Illinois.

Illinois does not this year elect State officers, but on Tuesday, Nov. 2, will elect members of a State Constitutional Convention. The Convention will consist of eighty-five members, chosen from sixty-one representative districts. Partisan politics ought not to have much influence in the Convention, unless upon the question of striking the word "white" from the clause in relation to the right of suffrage. The present House of Representatives consists of fifty-eight Republicans and twenty-seven Democrats, and as the members of the Constitutional Convention are to be chosen by the representative districts, these figures may indicate to some extent the probable complexion of that body, although the Democratic papers claim that they will make gains, and that the relative strength of the two parties in the Convention will be about equal.

On the same day county, municipal and town elections will be held, the most important of these being that in Chicago, which will then elect a new city government. There are two tickets for city officers in the field, one claiming to be the regular Republican ticket, and the other bearing the title of Citizens' Reform, and being composed in about equal parts of Republicans and Democrats. The avowed object of the Republicans, who are active in this reform movement, is to break up the corrupt "Rings" of local politicians, who have appropriated the machinery of the Republican organization in the city, and are using the power and influence they have obtained to their own aggrandizement and profit, in a manner similar to that pursued by Democrats in New-York. How sincerely the Democrats in Chicago, who are coöperating in the movement, desire reform, and how much they are influenced by a mere desire to place Democrats in power in a Republican city, it might not be easy to tell. Opponents of the Citizens' ticket assert that to elect it would be merely substituting one corrupt Ring for another, without greatly improving the taxpaying portion of the community, and those who are in reality "citizens" are urged to scratch the tickets liberally, and to elect the best men on both.

Massachusetts.

The annual election for State officers and members of the Legislature in Massachusetts will take place on Tuesday, Nov. 2. The campaign has acquired additional interest from the prominence given the Temperance question, and from the fact that the Labor Reform Party has entered the field and nominated a separate ticket for State officers. Neither of the old parties seems to look with much favor upon the independent movement of the laboring men, as it is uncertain from which they will draw most of their recruits, but in any event their separate action will in all probability only diminish the majority for the Republican State ticket, without affecting the general result. The candidates nominated for the State offices by the three parties are as follows:

Republican.

Governor—William Claflin.
Lieutenant-Governor—Joseph Tucker.
Secretary of State—Oliver Warner.
Attorney-General—Charles Allen.
Treasurer—Jacob H. Loud.
Auditor—Charles Endicott.

Democratic.

Governor—John Quincy Adams.
Lieutenant-Governor—Samuel O. Lamb.
Secretary of State—John K. Tarbox.
Attorney-General—Josiah G. Abbott.
Treasurer—Levi Haywood.
Auditor—Phineas Allen.

Labor Reform.

Governor—Edwin M. Chamberlin.
Lieutenant-Governor—James Chattaway.
Secretary of State—S. B. Pratt.
Attorney-General—Thomas Crawley.
Treasurer—Nathaniel W. Stoddard.
Auditor— C. H. Goodwin.

Hon. WILLIAM CLAFLIN is the present Governor of the State, and has been renominated. Mr. ADAMS has been nominated for the position by the Democrats several times before. Mr. CHAMBERLIN is comparatively a young man, son of a rich hotel keeper in Boston, and no one has yet discovered upon what grounds he has been put forward as the especial champion of the laboring men.

The vote of Massachusetts at recent elections has resulted as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. maj.
1864—President	126,742	48,744	77,998
1868—Governor	132,121	63,266	68,855
1868—President	136,477	59,408	77,069

The Legislature of the State last year was politically divided as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Joint ballot.
Republicans	38	224	262
Democrats	2	16	18
Republican majority	36	208	244

There is also a special election to be held in the Seventh Congressional District of the State, to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the resignation of Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL upon his assuming the duties of Secretary of the Treasury.

For this position the Republicans have nominated GEORGE M. BROOKS, a young and able lawyer residing in Concord, and a brother-in-law of Attorney-General HOAR. The Democrats held their Convention in Lowell on the 13th inst., and nominated LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, of Newton. The vote of the district for Congressman at the last election, in November, 1868, was as follows: GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Republican, 13,214; LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, Democrat, 6,996; Republican majority, 6,218.

Minnesota.

Minnesota will also elect its State officers, members of the Legislature, &c., on Tuesday, Nov. 2, and here again there are three tickets in the field—the Republican, the Democratic and the Temperance tickets. These nominations are as follows:

Republican.

Governor—Horace Austin.
Lieutenant-Governor—William H. Yale.
Secretary of State—Hans Mattson.
Auditor—Charles McIlrath.
Treasurer—Emil Munch.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—C. G. Ripley.
Attorney-General—F. R. E. Cornell.
Clerk of the Supreme Court—Sherwood Hough.

Democratic.

Governor—George L. Otis.
Lieutenant-Governor—J. A. Wiswell.
Secretary of State—F. G. Fladeland.
Auditor—Louis A. Evans.
Treasurer—Caspar Babriech.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Charles E. Flandrau.
Attorney-General—Seagrave Smith.
Clerk of the Supreme Court—W. T. Bonniwell.

Temperance.

Governor—Rev. Daniel Cobb, (Rep.)
Lieutenant-Governor—John H. Stevens, (Dem.)
Secretary of State—E. J. Thompson, (Rep.)
Auditor—C. C. Comee, (Rep.)
Treasurer—Henry Russell, (Rep.)
Chief Justice—E. O. Hamlin, (Dem.)
Attorney-General—J. Ham Davidson, (Rep.)
Clerk of Supreme Court—A. P. Connelly, (Rep.)

A correspondent of the St. Paul *Pioneer*, a Democratic paper, tells a story of a secret movement on the part of the Donnelly Republicans, in the Second Congressional District, to advance his interests. This correspondent says that the friends of Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY have formed what they style a People's State ticket, made up of four Republicans and four Democrats, selected from the two regular party tickets. This ticket stands as follows:

Governor—George L. Otis, (Dem.)
Lieutenant-Governor—William H. Yale, (Rep.)
Secretary of State—T. G. Fladeland, (Dem.)
Auditor—L. A. Evans, (Dem.)
Treasurer—Emil Munch, (Rep.)
Chief Justice—C. G. Ripley, (Rep.)
Attorney-General—Seagrave Smith, (Dem.)
Clerk of Supreme Court—Sherwood Hough, (Rep.)

This ticket, the correspondent alleges, is being freely circulated in the Second District, with a secret circular urging the friends of Mr. DONNELLY to vote it, partly on the ground that the regular Republican State ticket is designed to advance the interests of General C. C. WASHBURN as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress at the next election, and that if it succeeds as a whole, General WASHBURN will obtain control of the party in the future. The circular also urges that the low price of wheat is due to the present tariff, and that the people of Minnesota should, without regard to party, defeat the Republicans this year, and thus apprise Congress and the Administration of the fact that "the tariff must be lowered and specie payments resumed, to equalize the farmers of the West with the manufacturers and traders of the East." We give this story for what it is worth, but it is a fact that at the Dakota County Fair last week, after the letter alluded to was written, Mr. DONNELLY made a strong speech in opposition to the present tariff, and declared that his views on the subject had changed.

The Legislature of Minnesota last year was politically divided as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Joint ballot.
Republicans	16	38	54
Democrats	6	9	15
Republican majority	10	29	39

The vote of the State at recent elections has resulted as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. maj.
1864—President	24,971	17,355	7,616
1865—Governor	17,335	13,864	3,471
1867—Governor	34,870	29,543	5,327
1868—President	43,542	28,072	15,470

Wisconsin.

Wisconsin elects a full State ticket and the members of its Legislature on Tuesday, Nov. 2. The candidates of the two parties for the State offices are as follows:

Republican.	*Democratic.*
For Governor.	
Lucius Fairchild.	Charles D. Robinson.
For Lieutenant Governor.	
Thaddeus C. Pound.	Harrison H. Gray.
For Secretary of State.	
Llywelyn Breese.	Amasa G. Cooke.
For Treasurer.	
Henry Baetz.	John Black.
For Attorney-General.	
S. S. Barlow.	Silas U. Pinney.
For State Prison Commissioner.	
G. F. Wheeler.	Carl M. Bardoe.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction.	
A. J. Craig.	Peter K. Gannon.

A little breeze in political circles in Wisconsin has been occasioned by the substitution by the Republican State Central Committee of LLEWELLYN BREESE as the candidate for Secretary of State for E. A. SPENCER, who was nominated for the position by the Republican State Convention. Mr. SPENCER has been Assistant Secretary of State during the past year. Owing to some "irregularities" in his office he was requested by the Committee to withdraw from his position as the candidate for Secretary of State. He at first complied, and the Committee thereupon placed Mr. BREESE in nomination. Subsequently, however, Mr. SPENCER withdrew his resignation and announced himself as still a candidate for the position. The only result seems to be a full ventilation of the alleged irregularities, which, as the funds were restored and the State consequently sustained no loss, it would apparently have been better for him to permit it to sink into oblivion. Mr. BREESE, the new nominee, was a candidate before the State Convention for the nomination for State Treasurer, and was, as some claimed, fairly nominated for that position. Others alleged that the ballot in which he received a majority of votes was foul, on the ground that more votes were cast than there were members in the Convention. A new ballot was taken and Mr. BAETZ was nominated.

The vote of Wisconsin at recent elections has resulted as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. maj.
1864—President	83,458	65,884	15,574
1867—Governor	73,637	68,873	4,764
1868—President	108,857	84,710	24,147

The Legislature last year was politically divided as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	19	68	87
Democrats	14	32	46
Republican majority	5	36	41

Maryland.

Maryland will elect, on Tuesday, a State Comptroller, members of the General Assembly, Sheriffs, Surveyors, County Commissioners and School Commissioners. The Republicans have nominated Colonel WILLIAM A. MCKELLIP for Comptroller, and the Democrats have nominated Colonel LEVIN WOOLFORD for that position. The question of free railroads enters into the canvass, but will not probably be of sufficient influence to change materially the relative party strength as manifested in past years.

The vote of Maryland at recent elections has been as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Majority.
1864—President	40,153	32,739	7,414 Rep.
1867—Governor	21,890	63,602	41,712 Dem.
1868—President	30,438	62,357	31,919 Dem.

The Legislature last year was composed entirely of Democrats.

New-Jersey.

New-Jersey will elect, on Tuesday, Nov. 2, a portion of its State Senate and all the members of its House of Representatives. Last year its Legislature was politically divided as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	9	28	37
Democrats	12	32	44
Democratic majority	3	4	7

The following comprise the nominations for the State Senate so far as we have seen any announcement made in the papers of the State:

Counties.	Republican.	Democratic.
Camden		C. Abbertson.
Essex	John W. Taylor.	John C. Littell.
Gloucester	Samuel Hopkins.	John G. Whitall.
Monmouth	John C. Smeck.	
Somerset	Samuel S. Hartwell.	
Union	John Davidson.	James T. Wylie.
Warren		Joseph B. Cornish.

The vote of the State at recent elections has been as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Majority.
1864—President	60,723	68,024	7,301 Dem.
1865—Governor	67,525	64,736	2,789 Rep.
1868—Governor	79,333	83,951	4,618 Dem.
1868—President	80,121	83,001	2,880 Dem.

New-Hampshire.

A special election is to be held in New-Hampshire on Tuesday, Nov. 9, upon the question of a Constabulary law, which was adopted by the Legislature last June, with a provision that it should be submitted to a vote of the people. The sentiments of the great body of the people of the State are reported to be against the enactment of such a law. Probably a light vote will be cast, and the law defeated, unless the Democrats, for party purposes, should quietly vote with the radical temperance men. The Legislature to be elected at the regular election in March next, will choose a United States Senator, as Hon. A. H. CRAGIN'S term expires in 1870. A change of 2,500 votes in the State would place it in the hands of the Democracy, and it is not probable that the Republicans would care to hazard the experiment of enacting a Constabulary law at this time, as the March election would inevitably be fought upon the same issue, and the votes of many, to whom such laws are odious, would be lost to them.

Mississippi.

President GRANT, on the 13th of July, issued his proclamation, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 10, 1866, designating Tuesday, the 30th of November, as the time for submitting to vote of the people of Mississippi the Constitution adopted on the 15th of May, 1868, by the Convention which was held in Jackson. Three provisions of the Constitution are submitted by the same proclamation to the separate vote of the people. These clauses relate to the disabilities of persons who took active part in the rebellion, to the test oath, and to the loaning of the credit of the State. This is the second Reconstruction Constitution which has been submitted to the vote of the people. At the same time elections of State officers, Congressmen, members of the Legislature, &c., are to be held. There are two tickets in the field. One is the regular Republican ticket and the other is the Conservative, or as its advocates prefer to style it, the National Union Republican. These tickets are as follows:

Republican.	*Conservative.*
For Governor.	
James L. Alcorn.	Louis Dent.
For Lieutenant-Governor.	
R. C. Powers.	E. Jeffords.
For Secretary of State.	
James Lynch. (Colored.)	Thomas Sinclair. (Col.)
For Auditor of Public Accounts.	
Henry Musgrofe.	A. W. Wills.
For State Treasurer.	
William H. Vasser.	Joseph McCloy.
For Attorney-General.	
Joshua S. Morris.	Robert Lowry.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction.	
Henry R. Pease.	Thomas S. Gathright.

Nominations have been made for members of Congress in the several districts as follows:

	Republican.	*Conservative.*
1—		J. L. Wofford.
2—	J. L. Morphis.	William Kellogg.
3—	H. W. Barry.	Joseph W. Field.
4—	George C. McKee.	No nomination.
5—	L. W. Perce.	Leroy S. Brown.

General AMES has received authority from the Executive Department to continue the election for two days, but it is thought that his arrangements are such that a full opportunity to obtain an expression of the will of the people will be afforded on the single day to which it was originally intended to confine the election. The Mississippi *Pilot*, published at Jackson, recently gave a table showing the total of the registration in the State, and the result of the election for the members of the Reconstruction Convention, on the 12th of June, 1868. This table gives the following totals: Number of white voters registered, 59,176; number of colored voters registered, 80,761; total number of registered voters, 139,937; number of whites who voted at the Convention election, 12,194; number of blacks who voted at the same election, 63,822; total number of voters at this election, 76,016; number of whites who applied to register but were refused by the registrars, 1,416; number of whites disfranchised by the law and not included in the last, 4,638; number of colored voters who were entitled to register but did not, 3,936; number of whites entitled to register but did not, 3,484; number of voters for the Convention, 69,737; number of voters against the Convention, 6,277; majority for the Convention, 63,460; number of whites who voted on the Convention, 12,194; number of blacks who voted, 63,822.

At the Convention which nominated the Republican ticket for State officers, every county but one in the State was represented. The Convention declared in favor of a liberal policy, and for the ratification of the proposed Constitution without the disfranchising and test oath clauses. Its candidate for Governor, General J. L. ALCORN, was born in Illinois when it was a territory. He is 52 years of age. In ante-war times he was a Whig. His parents, who were originally South Carolinians, removed when he was quite young to Kentucky. Some years later he emigrated to Mississippi, and he has resided in that State ever since. He served in the rebel army during the rebellion, but at its close "accepted the situation," like General LONGSTREET and others, and has ever since acted with the Republicans. He is a successful lawyer, a large planter, a popular speaker, and has always been a favorite with the colored men, whose friend and counselor he has ever been. Being formerly a Whig, he has ever been in antagonism with the Democrats, except during the comparatively brief period of the rebellion, when he cast his fortune with that of his State. Colonel POWERS, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is a Northern man, who served in the Union army through the rebellion, and at its close settled in Mississippi, where he bought a large plantation. He has taken little part in politics up to this time, and has always been looked upon as a liberal Republican. Rev. JAMES LYNCH, of Hinds County, the candidate for Secretary of State, is regarded as the most able and influential colored man in the State. He was at onetime settled in Philadelphia. H. MUSGROVE, of Clark, the candidate for State Auditor, is a Northern man, who has settled in Mississippi since the war. He is the owner of a fine plantation, is one of the strongest men on the ticket, and came within nine votes of the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. Major W. H. VASSER, of Aberdeen, the candidate for Treasurer, is an old resident of Mississippi, who has been a consistent Republican since the passage of the Reconstruction acts. He was originally a Whig, and opposed secession. Judge J. S. MORRIS, of Claiborne, the nominee for Auditor-General, was run for this position by the Republicans last year, and received a renomination by acclamation. He is looked upon as one of the ablest lawyers in the State, and was one of the original Republicans of Mississippi. He was a member of the first party Convention held in the State, and has been true to the faith ever since. Captain H. R. PEASE, of Vicksburg, who has been nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction, has been for five years Superintendent of Education, under the direct control of General O. O. HOWARD. He is pledged, if elected, to seek to inaugurate a wise system of free schools, which shall be conducted economically, but with sufficient energy to place the means of obtaining instruction within the reach of all classes.

Of the candidates on the Conservative ticket, Judge DENT was a Democrat before the war. He was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of California, and took an active part in the deliberations of that body. He was a Democratic candidate for Congress in California when the State was first organized, but, although running ahead of his ticket, was defeated by a few votes. Subsequently he was by election a member of the Supreme Court of that State. Recently he has been practicing in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, and having purchased a plantation in Mississippi, is a full-fledged citizen of that State, with nothing of the carpet-bagger about him. He is a brother-in-law of President GRANT, and some of his friends seem to think he ought to be elected on that account. Judge JEFFERDS, who occupies the next place on the ticket, was a Douglas Democrat, but became a Republican in 1861. He was removed from office in Mississippi by General AMES a year or two ago, and was Chairman of the State Committee appointed by the Conservatives to secure the defeat of the Constitution which was submitted to the vote of the people of the State and rejected in 1867. THOMAS SINCLAIR, the candidate for Secretary of State, is a colored man, and a native of Mississippi. He is represented to be intelligent and well educated, and his supporters claim for him that his fidelity to the resident white population was attested during the war. Colonel WILLS, the candidate for Auditor, is a native of Pennsylvania, who, having served in the Union army during the war, settled in Tishomingo County at its close. Colonel MCCOY is also a Northern man, and also served during the war in the Union army. He settled in Hinds County, in 1865, having purchased a plantation there. He was appointed a Registrar by General ORD, and subsequently was Sheriff of his county, from which office he was removed by General AMES. General ROBERT LOWRY, the nominee for Attorney-General, was originally a Whig, and opposed secession until it seemed useless, when he espoused the cause of his State, and as Colonel, on many bloody fields, led the Sixth Mississippi regiment. For his gallantry he was promoted by the Confederate authorities to the rank of General. It is said of him that on the very day of the election of the members of the secession convention he made a strong and earnest speech against the fool-hardy experiment, but the position of the State having been taken he followed her fortunes and carried her flag until it drooped in defeat. Professor GATHRIGHT, the candidate for Superintendent of Instruction, is the principal of a flourishing educational establishment in the State. He has not heretofore taken a prominent part in political affairs, but before the war was known as a Union Whig. He is Master of the Grand Lodge of the order of Masons in Mississippi, and is well and favorably known throughout the State.

Texas.

The State of Texas will close up the elections of the present year. The people are to vote upon the question of ratifying the State Constitution adopted by a convention which met in Austin on the 15th of June, 1869, and also for State officers and Congressmen. The proposed Constitution is extremely liberal in its provisions, there being no disqualifying or test oath clauses contained in it, so far as active participants in the rebellion are concerned. A proposed Constitution was voted upon in 1866 and rejected.

It is stated, however, that in the coming election, the question is after all a perplexing one to the people of the State, as the Austin Convention, apparently acting beyond its authority, adopted several "ordinances" which are to be submitted to the popular vote with the Constitution. Some of these ordinances appropriate large amounts of the public domain and State bonds to public corporations, and others exempt such bodies to a greater or less extent from the burden of taxation directly or indirectly. If the Constitution is adopted, as the people seem to desire should be the case, the ordinances will be ratified, which they do not desire. If the Constitution is rejected, the ordinances will be rejected.

The President's proclamation provides that the election shall take place on the 30th of November, but since it was issued General REYNOLDS has obtained authority to continue the election for four days, in order that opportunity may be afforded for obtaining a full expression of the people's will. General REYNOLDS' order, which was issued on the 1st of October, provides for the vote upon the proposed Constitution and for the election of a full State ticket, members of Congress, members of the Legislature and county officers. The Board of Registrars are directed to meet on Tuesday, Nov. 16, for the purpose of revising the registration lists, and to remain in session for ten days. The order is extremely liberal in its provisions, impartial and just, and apparently is well designed to obtain a fair expression of the people's will. The papers of all parties in the State commend it, although some regret is expressed that it is provided that the votes shall be taken only at the several county seats. Much care has been taken to guard against frauds, and the extension of the time for the election was asked for by General REYNOLDS, and granted by the President on account of the small number of voting places established in the State.

For the several State offices there are three tickets in the field—the Republican, the Conservative, and the Democratic. These tickets are as follows:

Republican.

Governor—Edmund J. Davis.
Lieutenant-Governor—J. W. Flanagan.
Comptroller—J. Frank Carter.
Commissioner of Land Office—Jacob Kuechler.

Conservative.

Governor—A. J. Hamilton.
Lieutenant-Governor—Albert H. Latimer.
Comptroller—Armistead T. Monroe.
Treasurer—James W. Thomas.
Commissioner of Land Office—Joseph Spence.

Democratic.

Governor—Hamilton Stuart.
Lieutenant-Governor—James M. Armstrong.
Treasurer—I. G. Killough.
Comptroller—Edward Downey.
Commissioner of Land Office—J. P. Rector.

Generals HAMILTON and DAVIS favor the adoption of the Constitution. Mr. STUART opposes it. The Democratic editors who in Convention nominated the last-named, resolved that they "preferred the continuation of military Government to the restoration of the State on the proposed dishonorable terms." In addition to the candidates for Lieutenant-Governor mentioned above, there are two others in the field—one a Republican, and the other, BOULDS BAKER, a Conservative. Candidates for Congress do not seem to be numerous. Hon. EDWARD DEGENER has been regularly nominated by the Republicans of the Fourth District. THOMAS H. STRIBLING, WM. VARNELL and B. B. FLY are announced as independent candidates in the Fourth District. JESSE STENCIL announces himself as a Republican candidate in the Third District. Captain J. C. CONNER is a Democratic candidate in the Second, and Colonel JACOB ELIOT has also been announced in the Third. The result of the election is somewhat doubtful. Should Mr. STUART, who is a Democrat of the strictest sect, obtain many votes, it may render the victory for General DAVIS comparatively easy, as Mr. STUART'S votes would probably all be cast by those who would otherwise support General HAMILTON. Should Mr. STUART'S nomination, however, be repudiated by the Democrats, the contest between General DAVIS and General HAMILTON may be close, with the chances favoring the latter. General DAVIS is a native of Texas. Before the rebellion he was a District Judge in the western part of the State. He entered the Union army early in the war. In 1866 he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He was also elected to the last Constitutional Convention, and was its presiding officer. General HAMILTON is a native of Alabama, but removed to Texas in 1846. He was in Congress when the war broke out, and made a last and most earnest appeal to the people of Texas to remain in the Union. When he returned home he went to Austin, and in the Secession Convention he made a powerful Union speech, in which he declared that he would stand by the Federal Government. He then stumped several portions of the State, urging the people to defeat the ordinance of secession. He failed in this, and was finally driven away from his State and came North. At the close of the war he returned to Texas and was appointed Military Governor of the State by President LINCOLN, in 1865, which office he held until the election of Governor THROCKMORTON. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia "Loyalists' Convention" in 1866, and also a member of the Soldiers' Convention subsequently held in Pittsburg, Penn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PROBLEMATIC CHARACTERS. A Novel by FRIEDRICH SPIELHAGEN. From the German, by Professor SCHELE DE VERE. Author's Edition. New-York: LEYPOLDT & HOLT. 1869.

DURCH NACHT ZUM LICHT, FORTSETZUNG VON "PROBLEMATISCHE NATUREN." Roman von FRIEDRICH SPIELHAGEN. Americanische Ausgabe. St. Louis, Mo.: Druck und Verlag der *Westlichen Post.* 1866.

Although the English translation of the second of these novels, which, like Mme. SANDS' *Consuelo* and *Comtesse de Rudolstadt*, are really one work, has not yet appeared, we have thought it preferable to notice both parts together, and offer a view of the art value of the whole, rather than to give a merely subjective account of its external characteristics. The fact that the translation is executed by Professor SCHELE DE VERE, is a guarantee of its accuracy and elegance. Indeed, we have found in *Problematic Characters* only two expressions to remind us of its being a translation. It is no fault of the translator's that the English language is inferior to the German in picturesqueness and power of appealing directly to the feelings, and it is no small praise to say that he has transferred to his work much of that liquid, sensuous haze with which SPIELHAGEN surrounds everything he depicts.

When George Eliot gave to the world *The Mill on the Floss*, she was greatly blamed by her critics for the manner in which she disposed of her principal characters in the end. Just when the plot had become most intricate and interesting, suddenly there appeared a *Deus ex Machinâ* in the shape of a flood and removed all difficulty. The blame was just; nevertheless, George Eliot pointed in that *dénoûment* to a great truth, which, however, she did not entirely comprehend. As in mathematics, so in life, there are problems which have no solution. In the former we arrive at an impossible quantity, in the latter at death; and just as in the one so in the other, the solution, such as it is, ought to come from within the problem, not from without. The death solution ought never to be the result of an external accident; the characters ought to be destroyed from within and not from without. They ought to resign themselves voluntarily to death. This, the fundamental idea of the great world-problem which could be solved only on the cross, and also of all modern tragedy, which indeed had its origin in the Church, is the truth which George Eliot did not seize. She created in Maggie Tulliver a "problematic character," but did not altogether know how to deal with it. She did not, in fact, work out her problem at all, to see what the result would be, but assumed as the solution a sûrd quantity—accidental death—whose significance no one has yet discovered.

Into this artistic fault it has been the aim of SPIELHAGEN, in the novels before us, not to fall. By "problematic characters" he means those persons who, though richly endowed with all intellectual gifts and personal attractions, from a lack of unifying principle in their life never accomplish anything in the world. To such characters everything seems possible, and that very fact is their ruin. They come to see the limitations of everything and to be dissatisfied with everything. Thus they pass their lives in the vain pursuit of repose, which they find only in the tomb. SPIELHAGEN's aim is to show this and its necessity.

There are certain periods and circumstances which infallibly produce problematic characters. These occur chiefly when the bases of a long-established faith or life-principle have been sapped, and nothing new has been substituted in their room. As one of the saddest examples of a problematic character has said: "*Une immense espérance a passé sur la terre.*" In the minds of millions of civilized men at the present day, this old hope, the old life principle, or as CARLYLE would say, "the old paths to the Eternal," have been broken up. The future eternity, which to former men promised to solve all problems, has vanished like Mirza's vision, and in the future there now appears nothing but the every day world peopled with ephemeral races. But the craving for the *immense espérance* has not departed. It is still present, with nothing to satisfy it—a problem without a solution—the source of problematic characters.

In the novels before us the problematic characters are Oswald and Berger; all the others, even Oldenburg, Melitta and Helen, know at least of one possible solution to their lives. The difference between Oswald and Berger is this, that the former is problematic from the very beginning; the problem lies in his very blood and heart-beat, an inheritance from ill-matched parents, while the latter has been rendered problematic by man's inhumanity and woman's weakness. In the former we see the seeds sown by nature springing up in the character, producing a baneful weed which overgrows the whole man and proves his winding-sheet. In the latter, we see a mind, once sane and powerful, do battle with the relentlessness of the uncomprehended Infinite, arrive at the mad conviction that all is pure nothing, and strive, with hysterical laughter, to grasp that.

We have no space to enter upon a discussion of the plot, nor, if we had, would we willingly deprive readers of the pleasure of seeing the plot unravel itself. But this much we will say, that, though exceedingly intricate, it never becomes labyrinthine, and that it at least arrives at a legitimate *dénoûment*. The descriptions of nature and art, the portrayals of character and emotion are always striking and truthful. As one reads, there grows upon him gradually the conviction that this is one of the greatest of works of fiction, that the author is a man at once endowed with the highest culture the world has to give, deeply experienced in the noblest emotions that fill the human breast, as well as the mean and crooked ways of the coarse, unpoetic, unlovely masses of prevailing selfishness, and thoroughly conscious of the vast problems that are now, so to speak, discussing themselves in Church and State, education and morals, society and individual life. No one, that is not a pure *egoïste*, can read *Problematic Characters* without profound and even solemn interest. It is altogether a tragic work, the tragedy of the nineteenth century—greater in its truth and earnestness, and absence of Hugoese affectation, than any tragedy the century has produced. It stands far above any of the productions of either FREYTAG or AUERBACH, though, perhaps, its readers will be fewer, as the appreciative ones will certainly be more select than the readers of these.

"Who was Oswald Stein? Who was Eberhard Wolfgang Berger? What matters the name? What matters it what they were in life—how in life they did and suffered, failed and sinned, struggled and erred?" Though the author has not chosen to disclose the real names of the characters who sat for these portraits, it is pretty generally understood that Berger personates Schopenhauer—the philosopher of pity. That Oswald Stein is drawn from a real character, whom the author must have not only known personally, but loved with all the intensity of an ardent and æsthetic nature, is not doubtful. And this leads us to note one point, which is sufficiently obvious. SPIELHAGEN is in feeling a pagan of the Grecian stamp, with Greek love of beauty, love of light, hatred of darkness and superstition, and a strong desire to know. A believer in science as opposed to theology or speculative philosophy, he has no solution for the problems which science does not reach. Of SCHILLER's *Three Words*: *Faith* he is sure of only one—freedom. The closing passage of *Durch Nacht zum Licht*, which we hope Professor SCHELE DE VERE will pardon us for translating, will show what we mean:

"And thousands stand around in the silence of devotion. Salvos crash, and a whole people prays over the graves of its martyrs.

For whom?

For the dead? They need no pious wishes in their cool sepulchral rest, in their eternal sleep. But the living?

To them has fallen not the worse, but surely the heavier lot. They must labor and toil in the hot dust of every-day existence, restless, reposeless; for tyranny never sleepeth. They must work and watch, lest the night break in again, in which the true man breathed unquietly, and only the wicked quietly, the night through whose dark shadows so many romantic masks and fantastic goblins glided; the night that was so poor in sound men, and so rich in problematic characters—the long, ignominious night, from which only the thunder-storm of revolution conducts through a bloody dawn to freedom and to light."

Ergo Quinctilium perpetuus sopor
Urget!

THE SECRET OF SWEDENBORG: Being an Elucidation of his Doctrine of the Divine Natural Humanity. By HENRY JAMES. Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.

No man has done more to modify the religious thought of the age than EMANUEL SWEDENBORG; and this he has done not so much by personal influence as by the power of his writings. We trace their influence and perceive their effects in works of a popular character upon religious subjects, of which *The Gates Ajar* is a recent specimen. It is not so much a rationalizing as a humanizing element which has entered into the new theological treatment of many religious questions. *Ecce Homo* and *Ecce Deus*, while endeavoring to impart to revelation a character and appearance in strict accordance with reason, have also yielded largely to the influence emanating from SWEDENBORG, and portrayed Christ as the Divine-human, rather than the God-in-man.

It is this view, largely explained and modified, which Mr. JAMES entitles with some justice, the "Secret of SWEDENBORG;" to use his own words, "Spiritual Christianity means the complete secularization of the Divine name, or its identification henceforth only with man's common or natural want, that want in which all men are absolutely one, and its consequent utter estrangement from the sphere of his personal or private fulness, in which every man is consciously divided from his neighbor; so that I may never aspire to the Divine favor, and scarcely to the Divine tolerance, save in my social or redeemed natural aspect; *i. e.*, as I stand morally identified with the vast community of men of whatever race or religion, cultivating no consciousness of antagonist interests to any other man, but, on the contrary, frankly disowning every personal hope toward God which does not flow exclusively from his redemption of human nature, or is not based purely and simply upon his indiscriminate love to the race."

This view is not to be found upon the surface of SWEDENBORG's writings, but if the intellectual secret of a great mind may be discovered best in what may be called the unconscious influence of that mind as it is brought into contact with other intellects, we may admit that Mr. JAMES has, out of the multitude of details which are united in real accord, though oftentimes in seeming contrariety and disunion, in the "audita and visa" of SWEDENBORG, arrived at a clear and satisfactory explication of what many have examined in vain.

Some allowance must of course be made in estimating this result, for the desire of the author to achieve it. How far he is from admiring what he calls a "holiday God," *i. e.*, a God who simply receives homage for a past work, and has no sympathy for the present feelings and needs of humanity, may be gathered from this declaration, which is introductory to the volume: "What I crave with all my heart and understanding—what my very flesh and bones cry out for—is no longer a Sunday but a week-day divinity, a working God, grimy with the dust and sweat of our most carnal appetites and passions, and bent not for an instant upon inflating our worthless pietistic righteousness, but upon the patient, toilsome, thorough cleansing of our physical and moral existence from the odious defilement it has contracted, until we each and all present at last in body and mind, the deathless image of his own uncreated loveliness. And no clear revelation do I get of such a God outside of the personality of Jesus Christ."

With such a craving the author begins his task, and after glancing at Creation as the fundamental problem of philosophy, and dwelling briefly upon SWEDENBORG's private history and intellectual character, he enters upon a thorough if not an exhaustive discussion of SWEDENBORG's idea of Creation, showing what he means by the "divine natural humanity,' why creative love wears of necessity an aspect of crucifixion to our regard, what "Revelation" means and really is to the creature, and the bearing of SWEDENBORG's disclosures upon existing controversies. The essay was originally published in the *North American Review*, but in its enlarged form will be a permanent and useful addition to religious and philosophic literature.

METEORS, STORMS AND ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENA. From the French of ZURCHER and MARGOLLE. By WILLIAM LACKLAND. D. APPLETON & CO.

This is one of the most useful of the popular series called the "Library of Wonders." Its twelve chapters, with their striking illustrations and supplementary notes, afford graphic sketches of the causes and effects of atmospheric phenomena, including thunder storms, the glaciers, whirlwinds, rainbows, the aurora borealis, shooting stars, water spouts, &c., and much information in practical meteorology, with descriptions of the various storm signals now in use on the coasts of most civilized countries. To the young this book will especially appeal, but there are few of any age who will not find it more or less instructive; and to all those who go down to the sea in ships it is likely to prove a valuable companion.

A TEXT BOOK OF CHEMISTRY: A Modern and Systematic Explanation of the Elementary Principles of the Science, adapted to use in High Schools and Academies. By LEROY C. COOLEY, A. M., &c. New-York, CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co. 1869.

An excellent little manual, as far as it goes, which, however, is not a great way. It may do very well as a common school class book, for mere beginners, but it is difficult to say anything of consequence about chemistry in so small a space; and we hardly think the book will take the place of TOWNES, BRANDE and TAYLOR's, and other similar educational volumes now in such good repute and general use, containing nearly all that the present one has, and a good deal more. Still the work recommends itself for a certain purpose by its extreme simplicity, rather unusually convenient sequence of subjects, and terse perspicacity. Its only defect is that there is not enough of it. The figures, mostly original, are fully up to the average; the numerous illustrative experiments are carefully drawn up. Teachers who do not propose to carry their classes beyond the alphabet of the science will find the work perfectly adapted to their needs. The typography and binding are well adapted to use in the school room.

SLEEP AND ITS DERANGEMENTS. By WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, M. D., &c. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1869.

This attractive and very highly interesting volume is an amplification of the distinguished author's memoir on Insomnia, published in the New-York *Journal of Medicine* for 1865, and subsequently issued separately with certain additions. In his special fields Dr. HAMMOND is without a successful rival, if indeed he have a peer, in this country, and it is saying all that could be said in commendation of this treatise, that in it he is at his best. His views, both original and adopted, in these and kindred matters, are too well known and generally accepted among physiologists to require special mention from us here. But this work addresses itself to a larger circle; in fact, it is one of the few that, abating nothing of strictly professional character, is yet perfectly adapted to general perusal. To those who, from interest in the subject or its bearing upon their own cases, may be inclined to study it, we may give assurance of its soundness and entire reliability.

Dr. HAMMOND's views result from close reasoning upon a long and varied series of carefully conducted experiments, in which different theories were critically tested, as well as ordinary professional observations; these together establishing the conclusions here presented, and completely disproving others. Thus regarding the physiology of sleep, he demonstrates the position of DURHAM and a few others, that the proximate cause is found in comparative bloodlessness of the encephalon—diminution of the quantity and force of the flow to the brain—in opposition to the views of, perhaps, the greatest number of writers who have held that turgescence of the cerebral vessels, and a degree of congestion, induce sleep. This view we scarcely need add is the only one in harmony with all observed facts, or capable of explaining morbid phenomena, when carried out in its bearing upon the derangements of sleep. The curious psychological questions touching the state of the mind during sleep are admirably presented. He holds that the three great divisions of the mind are differently affected; sensation and volition are suspended; emotion is not; "imagination is active, and memory may be exercised to a great extent; but judgment, perception, conception, abstraction and reason are weakened and sometimes altogether lost," (p. 106.) The distinction between sleep and stupor is finely drawn. The chapters upon the pathology, and especially the exciting causes of wakefulness, may be read with greatest profit; and those who work or deal on brains should not fail to master them. This whole matter is profoundly interesting, and unfortunately, is brought closely home to most of us.

The constant references, that give some idea of the author's book-research, are especially valuable, as a fair index of the literature of the subject. The frequent illustrative cases, always interesting and sometimes anecdotal, help to make the volume attractive to the general reader. The literary execution is excellent; the style is scrupulously precise, clear as a bell, and withal neat and easy. The publishers have brought out the volume in a dress that deserves special mention for its appropriate elegance.

LETTERS FROM THE EAST. By WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SON. 1869.

Everything from the pen of a writer whose name adds lustre to the literary history of his country commands a hearty welcome; and the present volume—graphic, varied and entertaining—derives a personal interest from its author, transcending that which attaches to the places he has visited. Mr. BRYANT's language has always been considered a model of purity. Words with him are the willing and ready ministers of his thoughts, and his taste for what we call the picturesque in nature is unexceptionable.

The letters which are now collected were written during the close of the year 1852 and during the early months of 1853, and are dated from distant parts of the world. Mr. BRYANT went from England to France, seeing everything worthy of notice, and leaving nothing unsaid of what he saw. From the majestic monuments of bygone ages down to the Arab tents of to-day, nothing escaped his scrutinizing eye; and by a happy faculty of grouping and contrasting, the meanest and most familiar objects acquire an interest to which, separately considered, they could have no pretension. How much of the tenderness of the poet's nature is shown as he lingers beside the poor Arab's last resting place! He writes:

> "Even in this desert is felt the instinct which prompts us to beautify the resting places of the dead. The region produces a liliaceous plant, with a large bulb, and large, thick leaves of a deep green color. Bunches of these were planted at the head and foot of many of the graves. A singular custom, I perceived, prevails here of laying the garments of the dead on the ground above them. At the head of one of the graves lay a woman's blue cotton dress, as fresh almost in appearance as if it had just come from the loom. I remarked several articles of male attire, some of them much decayed by the length of time they had remained on the ground. On one poor fellow's grave lay only his thrum cap, probably the sole part of his raiment which was thought in a fit condition to serve as his monument. The grave of a child fixed my attention, at each end of which a tuft of the plant I have already mentioned was growing freshly, and between them lay a little garment of blue cotton, and another of white, with a crimson stripe running through it. Near by, and probably dragged away by the jackals, was the skin of a lamb, with a soft silky fleece, which had formed the child's outer garment in Winter. I replaced it on the grave, and could not help thinking how tenderly, to judge by these tokens, that child must have been cherished, and that when it was carried out dead from the humble abode of its parents, their low brown tent pitched on the green sward, the heart of its mother must have been pierced by a sorrow as sharp as is felt at such a loss in the most civilized country."

We do not hope to learn anything new about Egypt, through which it is most agreeable to follow Mr. BRYANT in his wanderings, nor do we expect to make new discoveries respecting Bedouins, Arabs, or Turks, whose character and appearance might be as correctly taken from the earliest as from the latest writers. But fertility of illustration, aided by scholarly attainments, lends a charm to the recital of what was known before, and it is instructive to observe the impression made by the old and distant world upon a rich and delicate imagination strengthened by experience and long-trained habits of close observation and expression. The scholar, as well as the general reader, will peruse with pleasure the letter descriptive of Mr. BRYANT's brief glimpse of modern Greece; we cannot be indifferent to the condition of a country which contained in its glory so many trophies of art and learning, and where, the writer says, "of all that antiquity has left us in the way of architecture, they" (the ruins at Athens) "are the only ones which fill and satisfy the mind." Of the schools at Athens we find an encouraging account. The succeeding letter is from Rome, and is filled with interesting descriptions of the lotteries there, and the volume concludes with the author's return to Paris.

MESSRS. FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO. inform us that if "the author of the inclosed notice (a late review in the TIMES) will look at the recent English edition of *Catharine*, he will see that the 'note' in question was no work of ours, but copied from the English edition referred to." To this we beg to say that if American publishers put their imprint to works of popular authors that are copies of newly edited or freshly expurgated or deleted issues of the London press, and accompany such copies by no explanation, they become responsible for alterations or omissions therein, as absolutely as the original publishers. While, therefore, we would with pleasure set right for Messrs. FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co. any possible misstatement that might occur in these columns, or perform for them any reasonable act of courtesy, we are unable to comply with their request that we should "correct the error" referred to any further than the above explanation may be construed into such a correction.

In a late notice of *Whitney's German Reader*, we intimated that the vocabulary and notes, promised on the title page of that work, did not appear in it. Messrs. LEYPOLDT & HOLT write to us explaining that a slip was printed and sent out with each copy of the *Reader*, announcing that the notes and vocabulary would appear hereafter, as a separate publication, and not in the present volume, and that the title page appears as it does through an inadvertence. It is hardly necessary to say that the slip referred to never met our eye, but for the benefit of all concerned we print the publishers' explanation.

LITERARY NOTES.

The literary event of the day in England is the appearance of a new periodical called *The Academy*, which has already been mentioned in our news columns. It is published by the renowned house of JOHN MURRAY, is a monthly, and is understood to be intended as a rival and, if possible, a supplanter of the *Athenæum*. The first number certainly looks very promising. The page is about the size of the *Athenæum's*, and there are forty-eight pages in all, the reading matter in double columns. Each article is signed by the writer's name, and the contents are arranged in six departments as follows: General Literature and Art; Biblical Criticism, &c.; Science and Philosophy; History, Geography, &c.; Oriental Philology; Classical Literature, &c. Among the contributors to the first number are Matthew Arnold, T. H. Huxley, G. A. Simcox, I. Conington, Gustave Masson, Ad. Neubauer and H. N. Oxenham. A hitherto unpublished letter of BYRON's and a letter from JOHN MURRAY, the younger, about the destruction of BYRON's journal we have already printed. These two documents being certain of universal reproduction, constitute a capital advertisement of the advent of *The Academy*. It is sold, like the chief London weeklies, for sixpence.

In one of the *Bridgewater Treatises* there is some mention of the flying dragon, St. George's enemy, long thought mythical, but which, like some other ancient matters, accounts of which have been handed down by tradition, and for generations have been thought fabulous, has been discovered to have had a real existence. The British Museum has lately received the fossil remains of a flying dragon, measuring upward of four feet from tip to tip of the expanded wings. The bones of the head, wings, legs, tail, and great part of the trunk with the ribs, blade-bones, and collar-bones are imbedded in dark lias shale from Lyme Regis, on the Dorsetshire coast. The head is large in proportion to the trunk, and the tail is as long as the rest of the body; it is extended in a straight stiff line, the vertebral bones being surrounded and bound together by bundles of fine long needle-shaped bones; it is supposed to have served to keep outstretched, or to sustain, a large expanse of the flying membrane or parachute which extended from the tips of the wings to the feet, and spread along the space between the hind limbs and tail, after the fashion of certain bats. The animal, as now restored, will be described and figured in the volume of the Monographs of the Palæontographical Society, for the present year, by Professor OWEN.

The following angry note from Mr. SWINBURNE, the poet, appears in the current *Athenæum*:

> HOLMWOOD, Sept. 29, 1869.
>
> I have but just seen a copy of the edition of COLERIDGE's *Select Poems*, arranged in part at my suggestion, and preceded by a short essay of my writing. I hasten to disavow all knowledge of a note inserted at page 150 without leave or warning. The writer of that note introduces COLERIDGE's "Lesson for a Boy" in ancient metres, with this ingenuous and pertinent remark: "There is something very touching in this little lesson as read by the light of the after fate of DERWENT COLERIDGE" (*sic.*) What on earth the writer means he knows, I presume, himself; but to me, who know nothing of this intrusive bit of tenderness, it appears a sample of blundering impertinence, with which I am not willing that my name, appearing as it does on the title-page of the book, should remain saddled. For the rest, Rev. DERWENT COLERIDGE needs not the thanks, but must retain the gratitude, of the students for whom his admirable edition of his illustrious father's complete poems has thrown fresh light on that great master's work, and whom he has enabled to date the birth and trace the growth of those imperishable poems.
>
> A. C. SWINBURNE.

Mrs. STOWE's ill-received article has produced, among its other innumerable effects, a poem called a defence of BYRON, written ostensibly by the poet, and in his favorite *ottava rima*. Some of the stanzas are very clever. The following is one of them:

"I care not for myself: my fame is far
  Beyond this dull reviler's power to dim.
My sister shone before her as a star
  Shines purely o'er the young moon's crescent rim.
She wished our reputation both to tar
  With the same foul brush: 'twas a worthy whim
Of her who whitewashed hosts of fetid niggers
To take such pains to blacken both our figures."

It is stated by *The Academy* that the heart of BYRON found its last resting place in a Greek morass. After his death at Missolonghi in 1822, his body was embalmed and sent to England, but the heart was begged and obtained by the Greeks, who inclosed it in a silver case. Four years later, after the protracted siege of Missolonghi, a sallying party, carrying the relic with them, cut a way with great sacrifice of life through the Turkish lines, but the heart was lost in crossing the marshes.

The same journal is responsible for the interesting announcement—which, however, has so often been made before—that the veritable Junius has at last been discovered. The fact has been placed beyond doubt by the researches of Hon. EDWARD TWISLETON, who has for the first time called in the aid of a scientific expert in handwriting, the well-known Mr. CH. CHABOT. The results will shortly be made public, together with fac similes of the autographs of Junius's Letters to WOODFALL and GEORGE GRENVILLE.

Dr. DILLMANN, of Giessen, the well-known Æthiopic scholar and editor of HIRZEL's Commentary on Job, has been appointed HENGSTENBERG's successor at Berlin. The late Professor has been often represented as a violent enemy of free criticism. From a biographical sketch in *Daheim* for Aug. 21, apparently founded on original authority, it appears that he recommended *Gesenius* on *Josiah* and *Hupfeld* on the *Psalms* as model commentaries.

In Paris a new periodical, to be called the *Revue Celtique*, is announced under the editorship of M. HENRI GAIDOZ. The list of contributors includes many names of eminence in the different departments of Celtic learning. The *Revue* is to make the experiment of publishing communications in different languages, and thus to accommodate itself to the scattered nationality which it is to represent. *The Ecole des hautes Etudes*, founded by M. DURUY, is also about to publish a journal as its organ, of which several parts are soon to appear.

The Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres has offered prizes of the value of 3,000 francs for the best treatises on the following subjects: 1. The political economy of Egypt under the Lagidæ. 2. The conflict between the philosophy and theology of the Arabs in the times of GAZZALI. 3. The critical and philological analysis of the Himyaritic inscriptions. 4. The cyphers, accounts and calculations, weights and measures of the ancient Egyptians.

The same Academy has awarded the first Gobert prize to M. ROGET, for his "Ethnogénie gauloise," the second to M. DE CHANTELAUZE, for his "Histoire des Ducs de Bourbon et des Comtes de Forez," and the numismatical prize to M. EUGENE HUCHER, for his "Art gauloise, ou les Gaulois d'après leurs Médailles."

A Norman Historical Society has lately been founded. Its first publication will be the *Chronicle of Robert of Mont Saint Michel*, under the editorship of M. DELISLE, of the Institute, and that of PIERRE COCHON, a notary of Rouen, who died in 1456.

M. BOUTARIC, the historian of PHILIPPE LE BEL, has in the press a history of ALPHONSE DE POITIERS, brother of LOUIS IX., and Count of Toulouse. The documents on which the work is based are preserved in the Imperial archives, and will render the biography of ALPHONSE more trustworthy than that of any other Prince of the time.

It is stated in London that Mr. DARWIN is preparing a new work, in which the main conclusions arrived at in his *Origin of Species*, and accepted by most of the younger naturalists throughout Europe, will be applied to man. The work, to be published next year, will consist of three parts: I. *The Descent of Man*; II. *On Sexual Selection*; and III. *On Expression of the Emotions*.—Also, that the *Diary of Hon. Wm. Wickham*, who was charged with distributing the subsidies to continental allies during the war with NAPOLEON, will be published very shortly.—Among other promised English publications, Messrs. MACMILLAN announce a new *Life of Albrecht Dürer*, with a translation of his letters and journals, by Mrs. C. HEATON.—Mr. WILLIAM MORRIS will publish in November the *Tales for Autumn*, forming part of the *Earthly Paradise*; and Mr. W. M. ROSSETTI is about to publish his long-expected *Life of Shelley*, with a critical text of the poetical works.

Mr. THOMAS WALKER, till now the editor of the *Daily News*, has been appointed, by the Government, to the editorship of the London *Gazette*. Mr. WALKER has long been highly respected, and his translation to so lucrative and easy a chair from a post which, however honorable, has been very laborious and not over profitable, is spoken of by the London Press as a matter for congratulation.

Among various religious works now in preparation in Europe we note the following: Dr. NEWMAN is said to be engaged on a new treatise on Rationalism, the first part of which will appear shortly.—Professor LIGHTFOOT, of Cambridge, is engaged on a critical edition of the Apostolical Fathers, the first part of which will contain the Epistles ascribed to St. Clement of Rome.—Professor VOLKMAR, of Zurich, is carrying through the press a new work on the Gospels and their historical explanation. — Professor DOLLINGER, of Munich, has in the press a new work on the religious sects of the Middle Age.—Professor LIPSIUS, of Kiel, announces a work on the Chronology of the Roman Bishops during the three first centuries.—Rev. O. J. REICHEL, Vice-Principal of Cuddeston College, will publish shortly a work on the See of Rome in the Middle Ages.—Abbé BARGES, Professor at the Sorbonne, will publish shortly an edition of SAADIA's Arabic version of Isaiah from the Bodleian Manuscript. The edition of PAULUS is well known to be full of errors.—The *Commentary on Genesis* by the late Professor TUCH has long been expensive from its scarcity. A new edition is announced under the care of Professors MERX and ARNOLD, the latter of whom, however, has been unhappily cut off by death.—Mr. BENSLY, Sub-Librarian of the Cambridge University Library, will publish shortly the Syriac version of the *Fourth Book of Maccabees*.—Dr. J. B. ABBELOOS, Professor at the Seminary of Malines, announces a complete edition of the *Chronicle of Bar-Hebræus*, the second and third parts of which, relating to Church history, have not as yet been published. The work will form two or three quarto volumes, price 20 francs.

Intelligence reaches us from Germany of the death of Professor ARNOLD, the eminent Arabist of Halle, which took place last August at Göttingen, and the appointment of Dr. E. SACHAU, editor of the Syriac fragments of THEODORE of Mopsuestia, to the chair of Semitic languages at Vienna.

A series of lives of the most celebrated scholars of modern Germany is now in preparation, and will be published by TEUBNER of Leipsic. The life of NIEBUHR will be written by Professor NISSEN, of Marburg; of BOECKH by STARCKE, of Heidelberg; of C. F. HERMANN by CÆSAR, of Marburg. A life of ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT is also announced, under the superintendence of Professor VON BRUHNS.

The philological gathering at Kiel began on the 27th of September. Professor MAX MULLER was to read a paper on "The Buddhistic Nihilism;" Professor GRASER, of Berlin, on "The Marine of Antiquity in Comparison with Modern Navies;" Professor GADECHENS, of Jena, on "The Graces." The number of members amounts to 463.

Books Received.

—WOOD & HOLBROOK, New-York, 1869. *A Winter in Florida*, &c. By LEDYARD BILL.

—ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston, 1869. *Nidworth and his Three Magic Wands.* By E. PRENTISS.

—ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston, 1869. *The Writings of Mme. de Swetchine.* Edited by Count DE FALLOUX, of the French Academy. Translated by H. W. PRESTON.

—JAMES MILLER, New-York, 1869. *The Magnetiser; The Prodigal.* Comedies in verse. By LAUGHTON OSBORN.

—D. APPLETON & CO. *Meteors, Aerolites, Storms and Atmospheric Phenomena*, 1869. From the French of ZURCHER and MARGOLLE. By WILLIAM LACKLAND.

—(No Imprint.) *New-York Business Manual, or Monetary Directory for* 1870. Compiled by J. DISTURNELL, author of the *United States Register, or Blue Book*, &c.

—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Philadelphia, 1869. *Manual of Astronomy. With a familiar explanation of Astronomical Instruments*, &c. By JOHN DREW, F. R. A. S., Doctor in Philosophy of the University of Bâle.

JOHN WILEY & SON, New-York. 1869. *The Mystery of Life and its Arts.* By JOHN RUSKIN, &c.

SHELDON & CO., New-York, 1869. *A Grammar School History of the United States from the Discovery of America to the Present Time.* By BENSON J. LOSSING. Illustrated by maps and engravings.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, New-York. *The Pilgrim's Progress.* By JOHN BUNYAN. In words of one syllable. By Mrs. EDWARD ASHLEY WALKER.

Ibid. From the Crib to the Cross. A life of Christ in words of one syllable. By the same.

CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO., New-York, 1869. *Adventures on the Great Hunting Grounds of the World.* By VICTOR MEUNIER.

Ibid. History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth. 2 vols. By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, M. A., &c.

CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER, Philadelphia, 1869. *Plain Educational Talks With Teachers and Parents* By ALBERT N. RAUB, A. M., &c.

D. APPLETON & CO., New-York, 1869. *Appleton's Improved Method for Germans to Learn to Read, Write and Speak English in the Shortest Time.*

A Little Story About Mr. Lincoln.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Herald.

Mr. LINCOLN was much pestered by office-seekers. A gentleman from Illinois, who thought himself peculiarly fitted to represent the country abroad, followed Mr. LINCOLN with great pertinacity, buttonholing him at all times and in every place without the slightest mercy. Finally the President, with a pleasant smile, asked if he could speak Spanish. "No." "Well, learn Spanish, and I'll tell you of a good thing you can get." After three months of hard study the would-be diplomat returned to the charge, reminding the President of his promise, and assuring him he had thoroughly mastered the Spanish language. "Well," said Mr. LINCOLN, "I promised to tell you of a good thing you could get. Get *Don Quixote* and read it; it will make you laugh."

UTAH.

The Great Mormon Conference—Speeches and Scenes—Opposition to Congress—General Connor—The Josephites—The City—Currency—Mormon Peculiarities—Odds and Ends—Homeward Bound.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, Oct. 9, 1869.

Had VICTOR HUGO ever stopped at Bryan, a station on the Union Pacific, and passed the night in what is called a first-class hotel there, he would have done one of two things—*i. e.*, become an atheist or abandoned the following dogmas of his philosophy: "The faith in an inn is one of the roots of man's trust in Providence;" "To believe in a sleeping-place is to believe in God." Imagine the second story of a canvas tent provided with the following property: Two wooden bunks; in each bunk one maroon-colored sheet, one blanket, two feet by three in dimensions, vermin innumerable and odors intolerable, and then ask yourself whether his philosophy would have stood the test. Such is a first-class hotel at Bryan; and for the privilege of being a guest of it one is charged from $1 50 to $2 per night.

THE MORMON CONFERENCE.

In my previous letter I alluded to the great Mormon Conference, which I was fortunate enough to find in session on my arrival in Mormondom. This Conference is a semi-annual gathering of the Saints (strange anomaly, all the Saints are sinners!) from all parts of the world, at which they discuss the state of the Church, mature plans for the more rapid spreading of their doctrines, reëlect their officers and listen to sermons and addresses from their leading men. These Mormons come from great distances and by every conceivable conveyance. Some make their journey by stage and by rail; others come in the more plebeian ox cart with its white canvas covering; many come on horseback or mule-back, while numbers of the poorest class travel mile after mile on foot, meeting every now and then with a friendly lift from some more fortunate brother. As we approached the city and were just abreast of the large sulphur spring, which sends forth its fumes in a very suggestive proximity to this modern Sodom, we saw the long trains of pilgrims winding their way through the city walls, all seeking the common Mecca. It was a strange sight. Those of your readers who have seen a picture of an emigrant train on the Western prairie twenty years ago, can form a good idea of the scene. And this motley crowd all tending toward the same point, pressing forward with an energy and zeal which their fanaticism alone can explain, knew not where they should sleep or where get their daily food. Many of them encamped in the streets and in lots, dependent entirely on the charity of neighbors for their sustenance.

THE GREAT CATHEDRAL.

I went into the Conference yesterday afternoon, partly to get a good view of the vast Tabernacle in which it is held, and partly to see the immense gathering and to hear the speaking. It was a sight never to be forgotten. Imagine yourself inside of a large egg 232 feet long, 132 feet wide and 70 feet high, with a seating capacity of 8,000 and every seat filled; at one end a platform raised about 8 feet, and with seats for 1,500 more; at the back of this platform a noble organ, the second largest in the United States, and the largest ever made entirely in America, and directly in front the choir led by a brother who directs, *baton* in hand, like the *chef d'orchestre* of our theatres. Now, in front of the choir sit the Apostles and other Church dignitaries, and in front of them all is the President's desk. The great house is crowded with people. It is just 2 P. M. A short, stout rather pleasant faced man, with gray whiskers, and dressed in most perfect taste, rises at the President's desk and raps sharply with his gavel. Instantly there is perfect quiet, for that ordinary looking man is BRIGHAM YOUNG, the Mormon chief. Squalling babies are hushed to sleep, all conversations stopped, the busy ushers cease crying out "Make room for the sisters, brethren," and then the President's voice is heard reading the title of the hymn to be sung. After the singing the meeting is led in prayer by an Elder; another hymn is sung, and then ORSON PRATT, one of the best of the Mormon speakers, steps forward and announces his subject as

CELESTIAL MARRIAGE.

Mr. PRATT spoke for about an hour and a half on this theme. He cited facts from the history of the past to show that God's people, in all ages, had been polygamists. "Moses," he said, "had two wives. If the ideas of the people of the present day were correct how could Moses have dared go upon Mount Sinai and converse with the Almighty himself? The Lord not only approbated the wives of those who have obeyed polygamy, but also blesses their posterity. The Prophets and Kings of Israel were polygamists. In 1832 the Prophet JOSEPH stated to a number of the Saints that even at that early day he had inquired of the Lord concerning polygamy, and the Lord had informed him that it was a true principle, but the proper time to practice it had not come. The revelation was given in 1843." With such talk as this; with specious statements and illegally drawn conclusions; with constant appeals to their worst passions, are these ignorant people led wherever the leaders choose to take them. But the last sentence of PRATT's address embodied the gist of the whole matter. He was attempting to answer COLFAX's statement made the night before, to the effect that Congres would have to decide the question of polygamy, and he said: "We intend to live according to the law of God as we have received it, Congress or no Congress." And every person in the house echoed the sentiment with a hearty "Amen." Such sentiments are constantly heard, and it seems as though this ill-disguised hatred of the Government must culminate before long in something more than mere words. After PRATT's speech the vast congregation joined in singing "We thank thee, O God, for a Prophet," and the conference adjourned till afternoon, with the benediction from Bishop WOOLLEY.

DENUNCIATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

For all their speeches and sermons the prominent men have leading topics, religious or secular, assigned them. Much of their talk is in denunciation of the Government, much is there of fulsome praise of YOUNG, who sits by and nods approvingly. President WELLS said, in the opening speech of the Conference:

"There is a warfare in existence between the powers of good and evil, the latter striving continually to overthrow the authority and power of the holy priesthood. We may expect to have this power to contend against continually. If the powers that are in opposition to this kingdom had the majority here they would trample us under foot. If any one thinks the Lord does not know his own business, and has not placed the right man at the head of the Church, let him produce a better if he can, if he cannot let him forever hold his peace."

President SMITH said:

"The Zion of God is not limited in its extent on this continent; but, as the Prophet JOSEPH has frequently declared, it shall comprehend all North and South America. Notwithstanding the power of the adversery, the Saints will in due time go back to Jackson County, (from which they were driven in '33,) and build a magnificent temple and the most beautiful city in the world."

The Mormon idea is, as I gathered it from conversations with intelligent men among them, that our Government contains the seeds of ultimate dissolution; that it will be soon destroyed, and that the Mormon Government will be the Government of the whole country, and, remotely, of the whole world. The conceit of these people is rather astonishing.

PETITION TO CONGRESS.

After the regular session of the Conference was over, on the second day a mass meeting was held to consider the subject of petitioning Congress for the admission of the Territory as a State. President SMITH was the only one who spoke. His address was short, and the main points of it were as follows:

"That it had been decided by President JACKSON, in the case of the State of Arkansas, that for a territory to frame a Constitution and State Government, without an enabling act from Congress, was not an act of sedition, but a form of petition. That they had been governed by men unacquainted with them, and often hostile to their interests. That the people, by their universal sentiment of order and law-abiding disposition have governed themselves. That by skill, energy and thrift, they had turned a barren wilderness, inhabited by wild beasts and Indians, into a garden. They had established 150 cities, towns, villages and settlements, organized colleges and schools, reclaimed the soil, and made the desert to blossom as the rose. That, as American citizens, they had the right to knock at the door of Congress and say, 'It is our turn, let us in, that we may have a voice in the making of laws and imposing of taxes.' That they have a constitutional right to admission into the Union as a State, and Congress has no constitutional right to refuse them. That there was more peace and order in their settlements than anywhere else in the world. That they have been to Washington and asked for admission to the Union, time and time again, and have been coldly treated. That they now ask: 'Tell us the reason?' They want to be a State in the Union, or want to know the reason why they are refused. [Great cheering."]

A series of resolutions embodying the above sentiments was unanimously adopted, women as well as men voting. By the way, this is a good place for the women's rights advocates; the women have the ballot in abundance, and are besides in great demand.

BRIGHAM'S POWERS.

The next day the officers of the Church were reëlected unanimously, the only change being that ALBERT CARRINGTON, who is now in England, was made an apostle, *vice* EZRA D. BENSON, who died suddenly about six weeks ago. After a few more speeches on different topics, the Conference will break up to-morrow. I have gone into a report of this great meeting at some length, as it is the great event in Mormondom. At it the law for the good of the Church is laid down for the next six months. Everything is referred to the Conference, and every great event takes its rise there, dictated, as everything is, by BRIGHAM YOUNG. As a leading elder said to me in answer to my question as to what really constituted the Mormon government: "To come right down to it, there is no one in this community but BRIGHAM. We may squirm and kick as much as we like, but whether we acknowledge it or not, it comes to the same thing, BRIGHAM is the Lord and the Lord is BRIGHAM."

THE JOSEPHITES.

In finishing up this Conference question I must not omit mention of the Conference of the "Josephites," which is in session now in this city. That this separate branch of the Mormon concern is the result of a schism among the Saints, it is hardly necessary for me to say. The "Josephites" are to the "Brighamites" what water is to paste. In fact they differ but little from the Methodists. Their points of disagreement with the main body of the Mormons are four: First, they do not believe in polygamy. Second, they do not believe in the blood atonement oath, which each Brighamite takes, viz.: That in a case of adultery, or of the shedding of innocent blood, any one may take the life of the guilty person, and that a man must kill his brother if he is guilty. Third, they do not believe in a temporal sovereignty on earth in connection with a church government. Fourth, they refuse to worship Adam as a God, which all true Brighamites do. Their point of agreement is but one, viz.: A belief in JOSEPH SMITH and worship of him as a Prophet. The meetings of the "Josephites" are conducted in a very quiet and orderly manner, and a discussion of the points concerned openly challenged. They possess, however, too few of the Mormon peculiarities to win many converts.

THE GUBERNATORIAL QUESTION.

Mormons and Gentiles alike are now discussing the gubernatorial question. As President SMITH said in his speech at the mass meeting, they complain that they have been governed by men unacquainted with them, and whose main object has been to hinder their progress rather than to aid in developing it. The Gentiles, or "outsiders," as they are more frequently called, complain that the present incumbent of the office is perfectly useless so far as anything like a protection of their interests is concerned. The appointment which would give the most satisfaction to the Gentiles in the Territory would be that of General CONNOR, than whom no one is better acquainted with the Territory and its inhabitants. Every indication goes to show that he is the "coming man." The Mormons want YOUNG appointed; and their first act, if admitted as a State, would be to elect him to that office. Several of them assured me, however that they thought the appointment of General CONNOR would be a wise one. It is certain that under CONNOR the persecutions and annoyances to which all non-Mormons, and even those of the Mormons who are suspected of a tendency toward apostacy, are subjected, would cease, and that by his tact and energy, as well as his firmness and integrity, the resources of the Territory would be better developed, and the repetition of such occurrences as the Brassfield and Robinson murders rendered impossible, while the administration of justice in the United States Courts to all citizens alike would no longer be classed with the impossibilities of the time.

GENERAL NOTES.

And now for a few general observations ere I pack up my traps and start on my homeward trip. A prominent philosopher and eminent writer says: "It is useful to know what people are about, and it is wise to keep our eyes on them to some extent." This truism finds a practical application with the settlers of Utah; and the more we know of them, their habits, manners and mode of life, the better are we able to find a remedy for the ills of their body politic. Their Government is effective, but despotic, and we have the paradox of an inwardly immoral city, outwardly the most moral city of the world. The mass of the people are of the most ignorant and uninviting appearance. Representatives from almost all nations are to be found on the streets of Salt Lake City. But the converts come from the very poorest and lowest—the dregs of other cities. There is not a free school in Mormondom. The result is a general lack of intelligence, except among the leaders, and the intelligence they possess is by no means of the highest order. The newspapers, of which there are several, are very guarded, and give the most meagre accounts of everything. COLFAX's speech was not reported at all. It contained too many truths for the Mormon mind to safely think over. Another feature that strikes a stranger is the amount of profanity the ministers indulge in while preaching. BOWLES, in his *Across the Continent*, gives some very excellent illustrations of this feature of their religion.

The theatre is really a fine one. It belongs to BRIGHAM, and he must derive quite a little revenue from its receipts. It was built as a piece of strategy. To govern people well you want to keep them amused and interested, reasoned BRIGHAM. Now, out in this wilderness there is very little to amuse people, and so he built this theatre. It will seat probably about 1,100. Its scenery is good. It is a curious sight to see the men there some with two, some with six, some with even more women, sitting in a row beside them. It is rather expensive, taking your family to the theatre in Utah, if you are a Mormon. The local company is a fair one, and almost all the time some "star" is fulfilling an engagement here. NEIL WARNER has been the last bright light.

There is no gas in the place, owing to the high price of coal, which has to be brought in carts from Coalville, some fifty miles distant. But the completion of the railroad will doubtless cheapen that very necessary commodity.

The Salt Lake Corporation has a currency of its own very much resembling our greenbacks. They have $80,000 out in quarters, halves and one and two-dollar notes.

So far as the "peculiar institution" of this region is concerned, you see but little of it. Occasionally you hear some such remark as "So and so was married again yesterday." Two cases, just before I came here, attracted some attention. A very pretty Miss G——, aged 15, became the sixth spouse of a man of 50 Summers, while another individual took for his helpmate his wife's daughter, aged 13. I asked a Mormon, who said he had a son old enough to marry, how he would advise his son to steer clear of the unpleasant feelings and jealousies that accompany the second and third adventures. "Why," said he, 'my boy's mother advises him to marry two at once."

But now I must close my letter. PHILOXENES wished for a crane's neck that he might enjoy the pleasures of the table at greater length; and I should like some such contrivance for a longer enjoyment of my Western trip. I started alone and I leave behind a host of friends. But off I am, and farewell O realm of Mormonism. At Cheyenne, Vice-President COLFAX and wife came on the train, and at Columbus General DIX joined our party. As we draw nearer and nearer the thickly settled States the past four weeks seem almost like a bright dream, their varied scenes and excitements like the pictures of some panorama on which it has been my privilege to gaze. I return refreshed in mind and body, and with new ideas and views relative to our great Republic, and I desire to answer with a most emphatic affirmative anyone and everyone who puts the question—"Does it pay to make the overland journey?"

H. W. R.

SHIPBUILDING.

The Trade at Home and in Great Britain.

Another Letter from Our Special Correspondent.

Building in and About Liverpool.

IRON VERSUS WOODEN SHIPS.

Superiority of the Former Over the Latter.

IRON SHIPBUILDING IN NEW YORK.

SHIPBUILDING ABROAD.

Fourth Letter—Building in and About Liverpool—Laird's Works—Iron vs. Wooden Ships—Cause of the Decline in the Building of the Latter.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 27, 1869.

The leading ship and engine works on the Mersey are those of the Messrs. LAIRD at Birkenhead. These works are favorably situated, and though less extensive than the works of the Palmer Company at Jarrow, or those of Messrs. ELDER & Co. at Glasgow, or of the Thames Company at London, they deservedly rank with the first building works of the kingdom. Their engine and boiler shops are very commodious, and are extremely well fitted with all sorts of machinery and tools for the economical transaction of a large business. The shipyard contains no less than five large stone graving docks, besides a very roomy building shed. The business of the LAIRDS consists mainly in the building of warships for the British and other Governments. For the navy of Great Britain they have built the *Agincourt*, an immense ironclad of 6,621 tons and 1,350-horse power; the turret ships *Scorpion* and *Wyvern*, (the famous Confederate rams,) and the *Captain*, a very large turret ship, just completed. The *Vanguard*, a large casemate ironclad, is now on the ways, in one of their graving docks. The LAIRDS have also built several large transports for the British Government, one of which, the *Euphrates*, is 4,173 tons and 700-horse power; and for foreign Governments, four turret ships for the Dutch Navy, two for the Brazilian Navy, and one for the Navy of Peru.

THE TURRET SHIPS.

The turret ships were built by the LAIRDS in connection with Captain COWPER COLES, who is the British advocate for that system of armament. All the vessels built upon his plans differ materially from the monitors designed by ERICSSON. The *Captain* shows a side eight feet above her load water line, and is a full-rigged ship, with poop and topgallant forecastle, connected by a hurricane deck passing over the tops of the turrets. On this upper deck the ship is worked. As fighting machines the American monitors are, no doubt, the most efficient; but for seagoing vessels, the British are perhaps the best, especially in their ability to make fair progress under canvas, as well as in the more comfortable quarters which they provide for their officers and crew. The armor upon the turrets of the *Captain* is nine and ten inches. Her hull is of iron, covered with twelve inches of teak, and again covered with armor plating of seven and eight inches thick. The *Captain* is 4,272 tons, with 900-horse power, working on twin screws. Her builders and designer claim for her that she is the most powerful fighting ship in the British Navy. The LAIRDS build very few merchant steamers, but they do a good deal in the way of repairing and rebuilding ships and engines. They are just now converting the large paddle steamer *Hibernia*, built for the defunct Galway line, into a screw for the Bombay trade. They have other steamships under repair and alteration, and have lately launched a fine sailing ship for the India trade. The only steamer built by the firm for the New-York trade is *The Queen*, owned by the National Steamship Company.

IRON VS. WOODEN SHIPS.

In the other shipyards at Birkenhead, and in those at the south end of Liverpool, there are a few iron ships building for Liverpool merchants; but the builders have no large steamers on hand, and no orders for any, and, upon the whole, the shipbuilding trade of the Mersey does not look very flourishing. The price asked here and at Glasgow for an iron ship built on Lloyd's specification, guaranteed to rate double A1 for twenty-one years, and completely fitted for sea, with the extra sails, spars, &c., required for a voyage to India and back, is £14 sterling per ton, and I believe contracts can be made for something less. I know that contracts have been made with builders on the east coast of England at £12 15s. per ton for ships which gave entire satisfaction to both owners and underwriters. For $63 (gold) per ton, a British shipowner can obtain an iron ship which the underwriters accept as a first-class ship for *twenty-one* years. Now if we go back to 1856, the year in which wooden shipbuilding reached its climax, we find that an American wooden ship, to which the New-York or London underwriters would give a first-class rate for *ten years*, cost, with an India outfit and including copper, about $65 per ton, or just about the present cost of a British-built iron ship, rating first-class for *twenty-one years*. An American-built ship, not coppered, could at that time—in 1856—be sold in England for £12 sterling per ton; but now the same class and quality of wooden ships will not bring £7 sterling per ton.

THE DIFFERENCE IN VALUE.

I have freely conversed with several practical and experienced shipowners here upon this subject. All of them have been owners of wooden ships, and are now owners of iron ships. Taking £14 sterling per ton as the value of an iron ship of the highest class, the highest value that any one of them will name for a first-class American-built wooden ship, coppered and with a full outfit, is £8 sterling per ton, and nearly all of them lowered the price to £7 sterling per ton. Taking the highest rate, and allowing something for British prejudice, and valuing the coppered wooden ship at £9 sterling per ton, we find that wooden ships of the highest class have depreciated in the open markets of the world from $65 per ton in 1856 to $45 per ton in 1869. I am speaking of first-class, new ships, coppered, and with an India outfit, and quote gold prices.

WHY WOODEN SHIPBUILDING DECLINED.

The great depreciation in the value of wood-built ships which has been brought about by the extensive use of iron in shipbuilding, fully explains the reason why the building of wooden ships has ceased to be a profitable industry in the United States, in the British American Provinces and in England. The plain and simple truth is, that wooden ships are no longer worth the money which it takes to construct them, even if their cost in the United States could be reduced to the prices which ruled before the war, and during the years in which American shipbuilding made its greatest progress. It is this circumstance which makes the outlook so gloomy for the builders of wooden ships, and which leads me to believe that the policy of trying to reduce the cost of American ships down to the old standard, by allowing drawback on the materials used in the construction of vessels, will fail to accomplish the great end which the friends of American navigation desire. It would, no doubt, be a great boon to the builders of vessels for the coastwise trade; but as they already have absolute protection against foreign competition in the laws which prohibit foreign vessels from engaging in our coasting trade, it is not easy to see why their taxes and duties should be remitted. It would be quite as reasonable for the railroad men of the United States to ask for a return of the duties on the materials used in the construction of railroads and rolling stock as it is for the builders or owners of the vessels which ply in the *protected trade* of our rivers and coasts to ask for a return of duties and taxes on the materials used in their vessels. If the coasting trade should be opened to vessels of foreign build the situation of American-built vessels becomes entirely changed, and their builders and owners should then have all the indulgences which Congress can confer.

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING.

The great depreciation in the market value of new wooden ships has attracted less attention in the United States than it has here and in Germany; and this circumstance is not surprising when we consider the condition in which our country has been placed, and the disturbance in all its values and industries. Prior to 1860, the competition of iron sailing ships had not seriously lessened the value of wooden sailing ships, though even then the building of wooden ships had fallen off, and it had become somewhat difficult for builders to sell new ships at a profit. At the outbreak of the war many of our builders took Government contracts, and kept their yards going, and after the appearance of the rebel cruisers had raised the rate of insurance and thrown difficulties in the way of obtaining freights for American ships, there was little inducement for our shipowners to increase their interests afloat. At the close of the war, when builders and owners looked about and began to estimate the cost and prospects of new ships, they found that the cost of building in the States had very largely increased, and that outside of the coasting trade their ships could no longer compete with the ships of foreigners. Very naturally, they charged their difficulties to the high tariff and depreciated currency. True, both those causes have their effect in raising the cost of shipbuilding far above the prices of 1856, but neither the war, the tariff, or the currency are responsible for the diminished value of a new wood-built ship at the present time, as compared with the value of a similar ship in 1856, and that diminished value cannot be recovered by the abatement in the duties which the builders desire. That measure may bring prices down to the prices of 1856, but it will not enable the builders of the United States to compete with the British builders of iron ships in the open markets of the world. I think the builders of wood ships will soon come to look at this subject in its true light, and will abandon their attempts to revive an industry which no efforts of theirs can restore to its old conditions of prosperity. The sooner the people of America give up the attempt to reëstablish our maritime position by building wooden ships the better will it be for all who are connected with the navigation interests of the United States. I will not occupy your valuable space in enlarging upon the merits of iron ships over wooden ones. The shipowners of New-York know them too well. The bare fact that iron ships are rated in the very highest class for the long term of twenty-one years speaks volumes in their favor; their greater buoyancy and capacity for storage, and their comparative immunity from the heavy expenditures for repairs, which wooden ships so often require, all help to lower the value of wooden ships below the cost of their construction, when iron ships at £14 per ton are taken as the standard of valuation for new ships.

SHIP-OWNING IN LIVERPOOL.

If Liverpool is behind the Tyne and the Clyde in shipbuilding, she is in the front rank in shipowning; and in addition to her splendid fleets of iron sailing ships, she can show an array of steam lines which cannot be matched. The steamship Lords of Liverpool dispatch four steamers per week for New-York; one to Boston, and one, and often two per week, to Quebec. They have four lines to the Mediterranean, one to China, one to Valparaiso, and others to Australia, Brazil, Montevideo and the Coast of Africa. Altogether, Liverpool has eighteen lines of large steamers plying to distant ports, and her enterprising shipowners are preparing to start new lines to the Southern ports of the United States, and to Bombay and Calcutta, *via* the Suez Canal. The steam lines of Liverpool are doing well, and nearly all of them are coining money for their owners. Of all the lines named above, only four have mail contracts; the others depend upon their traffic receipts alone, and some of them earn more money, it is said, than any of the subsidized lines. The owners of the steamers that run in the Liverpool and Great Western and National lines to New-York, and in BIBBY'S and BURNS' lines to the Mediterranean, do not need subsidies. They are all earning money at a rate which the shipowners of the United States, as a body, little dream of, and which should excite the enterprise of said shipowners, and incite them to make a vigorous and determined effort to break the fetters which now bind them to the sinking and hopeless fortunes of the wooden shipbuilders. I propose therefore to devote my next letter to an examination of the condition and prospects of the steam traffic between Europe and the United States.

J. S. O.

IRON WORKS OF NEW-YORK.

Why They are no Longer Productive—Business Almost at a Stand-Still—The Causes of the Decline and the Remedy.

At the beginning of the war the Government made a call for vessels upon the different naval constructors of the country, which, if responded to, would have brought into existence within one year one of the most magnificent navies in the world; but the shipyards of America had not the facilities for answering that call in five years, and it never was fully answered. Should some terrible emergency come upon the country to-morrow, and the Government cry out to the shipbuilders to save her from impending ruin, a feeble response would come from the deserted yards and the silent foundries: "Alas! we can hardly furnish you with a solitary vessel. The business has gone into foreign hands; our facilities have been crippled; our resources have mouldered away during these years of idleness; our mechanics have gone to other vocations, and we cannot break at once the leaden spell that rests upon our workshops."

Ten years ago the iron works of New-York were the pride of her manufactures, and splendid lines of steamers went forth from her docks, equipped with engines and machinery which could not be surpassed in the workshops of any nation. Now, with the exception of the outfit of the Spanish gunboats at Mr. DELAMATER'S Works, not a solitary marine engine or iron steamship is in course of construction in this great naval metropolis. The Allaire Works, where the Collins line of steamers was built, have been converted into a horse stable; the Fulton Works are just now selling their shops and machinery and all their models and their stock; the Ætna Works, after having been idle for fifteen months, are commencing a small business in architectural iron work; the Neptune Works are turned into a sawmill; the Quintard Works maintain a precarious existence in making repairs on old vessels and obtaining an occasional job from Southern railroads; and the Morgan Works are heroically laboring for a future that may never come. All that magnificent line of iron works along the East River which could once furnish forth the navies of the world with the best of engines and machinery, is either rotting in idleness or turning its attention to other and less important branches of business.

THE MORGAN WORKS AND THEIR PROPRIETOR.

Mr. JOHN ROACH, the present proprietor of the Morgan Works, is almost the only man who, with a vast and expensive property on his hands, has had the courage and the faith to hold on to this business till the present time, in the hope that something will be done to restore to this country the great branch of industry which is now slipping from her hands. He believes that this country has all the facilities in abundance for a great shipbuilding nation, and can compete successfully with foreign lands, provided the terrible swathing bands which cripple the energies of the young giant can be removed. Hoping that the great deliverance is yet to come, he is putting in new machinery and extending his facilities for this very work, of which there is none to do, at an expense of a quarter of a million of dollars. Knowing that one great obstacle to the business in this country, and one which Congress cannot remove, is the high price of labor, he is adopting every possible measure for economizing in that expensive commodity. He is at this moment having an immense apparatus constructed for removing heavy machines and ponderous masses of iron across a large area, which, under the management of a single person, will do the work of fifty men in far less time than they could accomplish it.

The Morgan Works have a location unsurpassed for the purposes of building steamships and fitting them with all necessary appliances, facing as they do upon the East River, and filling the two blocks between Eighth and Tenth streets. They are capable of employing 2,000 men and turning out the largest enginery, of the very best quality, whereas they have at present about seventy-five workmen, engaged chiefly on machinery for the establishment itself, which may have to remain idle when finished. A little repairing, with an occasional order for railroad work, make up the sum of their outside business, while they pay heavy taxes and are kept alive at considerable expense.

WHAT MR. ROACH THINKS THE DIFFICULTY IS.

On being asked what he regards as the cause of this great stagnation Mr. ROACH says he attributes it to two things: First, the conflict between labor and capital, and the damaging effect of combinations among workmen. The same amount of labor cannot be got from men in the same length of time, and an unfortunate lack of confidence has been engendered by strikes and labor organizations, which is mutual between employers and employed, and at times when other circumstances render the business hazardous and unprofitable, serves to give the finishing blow to its disaster. Two-thirds of all the expense in building marine engines, he says, comes from the labor and skill required. If then he makes a large contract in which he secures for himself a small profit of five or ten per cent., he cannot feel sure that in the very midst of the work there will not come to light a combination among his workmen to force from him an advance of fifteen or twenty per cent. on their wages, a movement which would be absolutely ruinous to his business in times like the present; and yet most skilled artisans are connected with some association whose behests they would obey in preference to the known interest of their employers. "I am willing," said this man of engines, "to pay the best wages; I wish to be on the best of terms with my workmen; if I am dissatisfied with them, I discharge them; if they are dissatisfied with me or with the wages I can afford to pay, they are at liberty to go; but these combinations are ruinous to us both."

Although Mr. ROACH placed this lack of cordiality and complete understanding between the capitalist and the laborer as first among the causes of the destruction of this important branch of business, he said that he could deal with the labor question, if that were the only difficulty. The great, the fatal difficulty after all, was the high price of all the principal materials used, owing to the heavy duties imposed upon their importation. He was not prepared to say that free trade was the best policy for this country, but there certainly should be a wise discrimination used. When a branch of business, all important not only to commerce and private traffic, but to the material welfare of the nation, was by degrees being absolutely killed off by the tariff policy of the Government, it was time to consider whether, in that direction at least, this policy was not carried too far. It was not protection, it was destruction.

WHAT THE CONSEQUENCE IS.

And what is the result of this state of things? The Government derives no revenue from shipbuilding materials to offset this great national loss of the most important of all branches of industry, for no such materials are used. The business is driven from the country, and the knowledge of it is dying out among our people. "Ten years ago," says the great builder already quoted, "I could go out in the morning, and before night I could get together 10,000 workmen, trained in this business. To-day I know not where I could find 500. Not only that but it is the least skilled and less enterprising workmen who have remained. Then 75 out of every 100 were first-class workmen; now there are not 10 first-rate mechanics in 100." These men have gone to other employments; their former employers have given up the business, and there is danger that in ten years more the art of making first-class marine enginery, once our pride and boast, will be among the lost arts in America. The time is likely to come when, at least, instead of weighing down this great interest under burdens which utterly sink it, the Government will have to offer premiums in order to restore it to the ranks of our national industry, for it will soon be beyond the power of private capital and enterprise to save it from annihilation. The whole benefit now accrues to the shipbuilders and merchants of a nation which fosters its commercial interests with constant attention and encouragement, while our country, its natural rival for the carrying trade of the world, is losing its merchant navy, which is of so much value in times of peace, and being stripped of that panoply which alone can give it power and dignity among the nations of the earth in any hostile emergency. The Pennsylvania miners themselves must suffer in time, for the use of iron on a large scale is likely to be banished from the country.

COULD OUR BUILDERS COMPETE WITH ENGLAND IF RELIEVED?

To this question Mr. ROACH gives an emphatic "Yes." Fifteen years ago he owned shares in Pennsylvania mines, and iron could then be furnished at a profit in the New-York market for $21 per ton. Since that time the cost of labor has been enhanced, but on the other hand the means of appliances for obtaining and reducing the ore have been greatly improved, and far less manual labor is required in furnishing the same amount of metal. Now the cost of iron of the same quality is upward of $40 per ton, and if the duty were removed would fall to about $30, at which price it would pay a fair profit. On the labor question, he has no fears. He claims that the labor of well-trained American mechanics is worth at least ten per cent more than that employed in the ship yards of Great Britain, and our adaptation of machinery to the purposes of manufactures of this kind is much more complete and successful. Besides all this, in all the general facilities for this business, we surpass any nation in the world. With these facilities, can we afford to lose the art of shipbuilding, give out in the race for commercial greatness, and throw away all the armor and weapons of a powerful nation? We are, moreover, to be a great producing nation; feeding the Eastern hemisphere with grain and clothing it with cotton. Shall we not receive some part of the profit derived from carrying these supplies to market?

THE IMPORTATION OF SHIPS.

On being asked what he thought the effect would be if the proposition should prevail to allow our merchants to buy their ships where they could be obtained cheapest, Mr. ROACH expressed himself very strongly on the lack of wisdom in such a measure. It was the very opposite of protection and encouragement to an interest of the very greatest importance to the nation. We should then not only abandon this important interest, but import the same materials duty free, as well as the cheap labor of England and Scotland. Not only that, but we should put it into the power of Great Britain, at any time when it becomes apparent that we are likely to become her commercial rivals, to put any amount of burden or restriction upon this purchase of ships in her ports, and we should wake up in our helplessness to the consciousness that nations, like individuals, must cultivate self-reliance.

THE COMPARATIVE COST OF AN IRON STEAMSHIP IN THIS COUNTRY AND IN ENGLAND.

The following facts and figures have been furnished by Mr. ROACH, who has a thorough practical acquaintance with the whole subject. He says that an iron propeller of 3,100 tons contains 2,400,000 pounds of plate iron, on which a duty must be paid in this country of $45,000; 1,200,000 pounds of Angle iron, beams, &c., paying a duty of $29,400; anchors, chains, rigging, &c., weighing 182,000 pounds, and paying $5,925; and brass, lead, copper, plumbing, &c., to the amount of 9,000 pounds, paying a duty of $265. This is exclusive of the boilers and machinery, which weigh 1,225,000 pounds, and pay duties to the amount of $22,465. This gives the total cost as $648,000, of which $105,455 is for duties on materials, or $534,545 if relieved from this duty. Now, the actual cost of building a vessel of precisely the same dimensions, requiring exactly the same amount of the same materials, in England, is $425,000 in gold, or $552,500 in currency. All the above figures involved in the cost of an American vessel being based upon currency prices, it is insisted that we have nothing to fear from English competition, if our builders can have a fair chance in obtaining materials for their work.

WHY RAILROADS SURVIVE.

These same men, who are versed in all branches of the iron business, tell us that the only reason why another interest, as important to inland traffic as that of shipbuilding is to foreign commerce, does not sink under the same overwhelming burdens, is that it is constantly bolstered up by subsidies. Hardly a railroad is built at present unless the inhabitants of the district through which it passes are mulcted heavily to aid in its construction. The Pacific Railroad, of which we are justly so proud, could never have been built by private enterprise alone. The subsidies of the General Government, the appropriations of States, and assessments upon private individuals, have never come to the aid of the shipyards and iron works of the Atlantic Coast. The situation of the railroads inland, and their intimate connection with local interests, have also saved them from foreign competition; and the irresistible force of the development of our interior resources has further contributed to keep up this great branch of the iron business, even under circumstances the most adverse in other respects.

Very little iron work for railroads is done in the City of New-York. There is no place where rails are made and no manufactory for locomotives. Those works which were formerly so largely engaged in constructing marine engines and iron steamships, what remain of them, do something in the way of furnishing running gear and other iron work for cars. The Morgan Works have an order for 300 freight cars from the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, and the Quintard Works have similar orders from the Florida Railroad Company. The first-mentioned corporation is having its locomotives made at Paterson, and its passenger cars at Troy.

A NOVELTY IN IRONMONGERY.

A novelty in iron manufactures is now to be seen at the Morgan Works in the shape of a steam road-roller, which is to be used on the Scrimshaw pavement in Brooklyn. It is the first specimen of the kind made in this country and differs materially from the article imported by the Central Park Commissioners, as well as from that used on the asphalt pavements of Paris. It is claimed to be an improvement upon these, inasmuch as the parts are more open and accessible and the roller, though seven feet in diameter, can be turned round a short curve without breaking the surface of the road. The weight of the entire machine is 29,000 pounds, and it was made by Mr. ROACH at a loss of $250, under an agreement to furnish it as cheap as one could be imported.

THE NEW PHASE OF THE IRON BUSINESS.

As has been already mentioned, the Novelty Iron Works, once famed for the huge engines and other ponderous machinery which it turned out in days when such things were in demand in the American market, is now devoting itself to architectural iron work; and other old establishments are making a similar change. This is the most profitable department of the business at the present time, as may be readily supposed by any one who observes the new buildings now going up on Broadway and in other parts of the City. Iron has been in use for many years as a material in building, but it is not until recent times that it has become at all common for the outer walls of large edifices. About fifteen years ago the first iron front was put up in this City, and within the last three or four years this material has very extensively taken the place of the more expensive kinds of stone. It is cheaper than marble and has several advantages over that substance. It gives more space within the building on account of the thinness of the walls and affords much greater facilities for the admission of light, besides which it is readily wrought into any desirable form, including the finest ornamentation. It is thought to be almost as durable as stone, and no objection has been found to it on account of its effects as a conductor of heat. It is now used not only for fronts, sidewalks and staircases, but for beams, floors, partitions, ceilings and roofs, for almost everything, in fact, for which wood has been used from time immemorial in building.

THE ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS.

The oldest and largest establishment engaged in this business is the Architectural Iron Works on Fourteenth-street. It was for many years the only concern of the kind in this country, and still does a very large share of the business. It now employs from 1,000 to 1,200 men constantly, and pays out upward of $14,000 per week in salaries. It is owned by a joint stock company consisting of four stockholders, all of whom are officers of the Company, and the hardest workers about the establishment. Among the prominent buildings put up by this Company are the Hudson River Railroad Depot, the iron work of which alone cost $1,600,000; a large part of the buildings on the old Hospital grounds; the store occupying the former site of Barnum's Museum, and the new hotel on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-ninth-street. In this hotel not only the outer walls, but the floors, ceilings, partitions and staircases, are of iron. They have orders constantly from other cities, even from the remotest South and West, not only for houses and public buildings, but for bridges, ferry houses, and all manner of appliances for banks, insurance offices, &c. The other concerns largely engaged in this branch of business are the Excelsior and Novelty Works, in this City.

The iron used is partly from Pennsylvania and partly imported. Owing to the comparative monopoly of this business which these establishments hold, they have not suffered from the heavy tariff on iron.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Mozart Hall Assembly Nominating Conventions.

In pursuance of the call of the Mozart Hall General Committee, the delegates to the various Assembly Conventions met in their respective districts last evening for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Assembly. The following are the results in the several districts:

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Terrence Duffy.	12.	Theodore Tooker.
2.	Dennis Burns.	13.	Richard Flanagan.
3.	Owen Cavanagh.	14.	Richard Hennessey.
4.	John J. Blair.	15.	Adjourned.
5.	Christopher Johnson.	16.	James Irving.
6.	Timothy J. Campbell.	17.	Frederick H. Flagge.
7.	John Carey.	18.	Adjourned.
8.	Adjourned.	19.	Roswell D. Hatch.
9.	Adjourned.	20.	Adjourned.
10.	Owen Murphy.	21.	Adjourned.
11.	Adjourned.		

Democratic Union Assembly Nominations.

In pursuance of the call of the Democratic Union General Committee, (Smith Ely branch,) Conventions for the nomination of candidates for Assemblymen were held last evening in all the Assembly Districts, with the following results:

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Terrence Duffy.	12.	Theodore Tooker.
2.	Adjourned.	13.	Adjourned.
3.	Adjourned.	14.	Adjourned.
4.	Adjourned.	15.	Alexander Frear.
5.	Christopher Johnson.	16.	Francis R. Purcell.
6.	Timothy J. Campbell.	17.	Frederick H. Flagge.
7.	James Reilley.	18.	Adjourned.
8.	Adjourned.	19.	Roswell D. Hatch.
9.	William G. Bergen.	20.	Patrick McGovern.
10.	Owen Murphy.	21.	Adjourned.
11.	Adjourned.		

German Republican Central Campaign Club.

This Club met at the Steuben House last night, Mr. FREDERICK KAPP presiding. Mr. CHARLES GOEPP, the Republican candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, made an address, in which he declared that the aim of the German Americans in the present campaign was to restore purity in public life. The programme of the German Republican mass meeting, to be held at the Cooper Institute on Wednesday next, was read and approved. After some other routine business the meeting adjourned.

The Twenty-second-street Republican Conventions met last evening in the First, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth and Nineteenth Assembly Districts. LOUIS PORTNER was nominated in the First District, and JOSEPH MURPHY in the Fifth. The others adjourned without nomination.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE.

Symptoms of a Revolution—The Demonstration of the 26th—A Duel—The Empress at Alexandria.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—It is asserted that a number of Deputies propose to introduce a law at the next session of the Corps Legislatif to annul the decree of 1852, confiscating the property of the Orleans Princes. The *Patrie* reports that ultra radicals are visiting the workshops and urging the men to take part in the demonstration of the 26th inst. The *Presse* says the Revolutionary Committee in Paris have warned the workmen in the Provinces that on the 26th of the present month there will be a general uprising in the city. The Radical journals do not approve of the proposed demonstration. It is rumored that LEDRU ROLLIN, FELIX PYAT, VICTOR HUGO, LOUIS BLANC and other extreme Radicals will come forward as candidates for the Corps Legislatif in the supplementary elections soon to be held in Paris.

A duel was fought to-day between the Count DE BEAUMONT and the Duke DE FITZ JAMES. The latter was dangerously wounded.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 22.—The Empress EUGENIE arrived here from Constantinople at a late hour last evening.

SPAIN.

Candidates for the Throne—The Succession to the Vacant Seats of Rebel Deputies—Arrest of Senor Orense.

MADRID, Oct. 22.—The indications now are that the Duke of MONTPENSIER will be the successful candidate for the throne of Spain.

The Press strongly urge the immediate election of a King, and suggest the elevation of ESPARTERO to the throne for life, and the designation of the Duke of GENOA as his successor.

In the Cortes the question of ordering elections for Deputies to supply the places of those who joined the insurgents is now under consideration.

The country is generally tranquil. Señor ORENSE, the celebrated Republican leader in the Cortes, has been arrested.

CUBA.

The Insurgents at Trinidad—Skirmishes at Cuatro Villas and Sierras Nuevas.

HAVANA, Oct. 22.—Small bodies of rebels have made their appearance near Trinidad.

A skirmish took place between the insurgents and Spanish troops in the Cuatro Villas district, during which six of the insurgents were killed.

In the Sierras Nuevas district a small engagement took place between the Spaniards and Cubans, during which the Cubans lost seven killed.

THE PRIVATEER CUBA.

The Trial of the Officers at Wilmington The Crew at the Seamen's Home.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 22.—The trial of the officers of the steamer *Cuba* was continued before the United States Commissioner to-day, and the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow. The only witness yet examined was GORDON, who said he belonged to the United States Detective force. The defence expect to be able to invalidate his testimony. The trial may consume several days. The sailors and marines of the *Cuba* have been quartered at the Seamen's Home by their officers, and show no disposition to leave. They have generally conducted themselves in an orderly manner.

The Difference Between the Cuba and Alabama from the English Point of View.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The *Standard*, referring to the action of the United States in preventing the departure of fillibustering expeditions for Cuba, argues that, "however excellent the conduct of the Americans may be in detaining the steamer *Hornet*, it cannot be a practical example for the future, still less a cause of reproach for the past. The whole basis on which the case of the *Alabama* rests is that she was not such a vessel as the *Hornet*; we could not have proceeded against her as the Americans have against the Cuban pirate."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Church Matters in Ireland.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—At a large meeting of the clergy, held at Dublin yesterday, Archbishop FRENCH presiding, it was decided by a large majority that the laity have the right to decide upon matters of doctrine and discipline.

AUSTRIA.

The Revolt in Dalmatia Suppressed—Desperate Resistance.

TRIESTE, Oct. 22.—The insurrection at Cattaro, in Dalmatia, has been suppressed, but not without bloodshed. A conflict took place on the arrival of the troops. The insurgents made a desperate resistance, but were totally defeated. Order is now completely restored.

THE BROOKS ASSASSINATION.

The Trial Continued—A "Missing" Witness Still Absent—Adjournment in Consequence.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—The Brooks case was resumed this morning. Mr. BROOKS testified to the facts of the assault. He recognized MORROW as being in KEENAN'S store previous to the assault, and believed JAMES DOUGHERTY to be the man he saw struggling to get into the carriage at the door when he reached it in pursuit of his assailants. On account of the disappearance of a witness for the prosecution, the Court adjourned till to-morrow. Judge LUDLOW invited the efforts of the United States authorities and the State and city officers to endeavor to find this witness, and said he would exhaust the power of the Court in search; and if the witness was in New-Jersey, he would request the Governor of that State to deliver him to the Court. While Mr. BROOKS was giving his testimony he was called on by Mr. MANN, counsel for the defence, to stop, for saying: "If this cause is to be tried by noise, I can make as much noise as you; my lungs haven't been shot."

TROUBLE IN FLORIDA.

Armed Resistance to the Laws—An Armed Mob Preventing the Collection of the Revenue—Troops Demanded.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—General KRYZANOWSKI, Supervisor of Georgia and Florida, reports under date of Oct. 12, that Jackson and Washington Counties, in Florida, are under the control of an armed mob, which has risen to prevent the execution of the Revenue laws. The leader of this mob is one JAMES P. COKER, who is represented to be a wealthy and influential man. He has threatened Assistant Assessor LOWE, of Marana, with personal violence, and has challenged him to fight; and that the officer writes to the Supervisor that he can only canvass his district at the hazard of his life. Assessor WILSON writes corroborating his assistant's statements. The Collector of Customs at Jacksonville, Fla., J. A. DOCKERY, writes to Supervisor KRYZANOWSKI that the State Tax Collector and his wife had been brutally murdered in Washington County, adjoining Jackson, and that there had been seven murders in Jackson County since the 3d inst., and that the Deputy Collectors and Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue are in imminent danger. The Supervisor has called for troops.

THE RICHMOND FRAUDS.

Further Disclosures—A Wealthy Gang Engaged—Heavy Bail Exacted and Given.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 22.—The case of the parties charged with selling counterfeit tobacco revenue stamps promises to lead to important disclosures. Two more arrests have been made in connection with it, one of them being CHARLES JACKSON, a tobacco manufacturer of Petersburg, who is charged with furnishing a genuine stamp to make counterfeits by. THOMAS W. ROCHE and FREDERICK BANNASCHE were before the United States Commissioner to-day and held for trial. The United States District-Attorney, in urging that heavy bail be required, said that this was part of a wealthy gang, the principals of which would take them out of [illegible] $20,000 had to be forfeited to do it. The Commissioner fixed the bail at $20,000 each, and BANNASCHE gave it. The factory of BANNASCHE was seized to-day for violation of the Revenue laws. The other parties have been bailed to appear on Wednesday. The case excited much interest from the fact that all the parties are well known as former revenue officials here.

TENNESSEE.

The Senatorial Contest Ended—Andrew Johnson Defeated—Henry Cooper, of Davidson County, Elected United States Senator.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Oct. 22.—The combinations against ANDREW JOHNSON last night united, and his fate was evident when the Legislature met to-day in Joint Convention. HENRY COOPER, of Davidson County, was elected United States Senator, to succeed Mr. FOWLER, on the first ballot. The vote stood, HENRY COOPER, 55; ANDREW JOHNSON, 51.

The withdrawal of COOPER'S name yesterday was a ruse to test JOHNSON'S full strength. The Stokes men agreed to join in a vote for Mr. COOPER if ETHERIDGE would withdraw and make JOHNSON'S defeat certain. As a compromise man he was enabled to poll the required votes on first ballot. JOHNSON'S defeat is a great disappointment to him and his friends, but will, no doubt, be acceptable to the moderate men of the State.

The Feeling in Washington Over the Result.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The defeat of ANDY JOHNSON is a source of considerable congratulation here. Nobody feared any mischief that he might do, but everybody felt that he would be an intolerable nuisance in the Senate, eternally opening his old sores to the gaze of the public, and making a disagreeable exhibition of himself upon every occasion. The few Stokes Republicans who are here are having quite a little jollification over the result, especially in view of the fact that the Republican votes elected COOPER, whom they regard as a very fair man, and much to be preferred to either JOHNSON or ETHERIDGE, or any of the fossils who were successively named and abandoned.

The Senator Elect.

HENRY COOPER is a native of Tennessee, about 38 years of age, of small stature and pleasing address. Our Tennessee correspondent telegraphs that he claims to have been a Union man during the war, but since its close extremely conservative. Until recently he was Judge of the Circuit Court for the Murfreesboro Circuit, and in 1867 decided the Ridley franchise case—holding that the Franchise laws of Tennessee were unconstitutional, because fraudulently enacted. He has considerable prominence as a local politician, and with the aid of his family connections exercises a controlling influence in the politics of the State.

Mr. COOPER is one of three brothers, all lawyers by profession, and all of the old Whig line in politics. They are all of more than respectable standing at the Bar. At the outbreak of the war, Mr. WILLIAM F. COOPER, the elder, sympathized to a qualified extent with the rebellion, but had no confidence in its success, and left the country for Paris, where he continued in bachelor quarters until near the close of the war.

The next brother, EDMUND COOPER, as well as the Senator elect, was a Union man; a Union member of the Thirty-ninth Congress, which place he resigned, or rather failed to occupy, on account of his confidential relations as Private Secretary to President JOHNSON. He is now a State Senator in the Tennessee Legislature from Bedford County.

Mr. HENRY COOPER, during the war and after the suppression of the rebellion, was a Union man, without the Johnsonism of his brother EDMUND, and is so yet; although, perhaps, Anti-Radical in his sympathies. He is at present a member of the State Senate from Davidson (the metropolitan) County of Tennessee. In years he has scarcely reached the middle age; in substantial ability superior to the Senator (FOWLER) whom he is to succeed, and in moderation and promise of future usefulness to the State far ahead of either JOHNSON or BROWNLOW. Mr. COOPER is the nephew of Mr. THOMAS EAKIN, banker, of this City.

CALIFORNIA.

The Recent Election—The Vote Light—Probable Result.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—The election yesterday resulted in the choice of Mr. ROBERT F. MORRISON, (Democrat,) for Judge of the Fourth District Court; Mr. MCKINSLEY, Independent and Republican, Judge of the Twelfth; W. D. SAWYER, (Democrat,) Police Judge of San Francisco. The majority for the Supreme Judges are for CROCKETT, (Democrat,) supported also by the Independents, 3,181; and for WALLACE, (Democrat,) 597. The vote was unusually light, only 13,500 being cast. Owing to the rain there was a general apathy in the Judicial election, and nothing definite has been received. It has been raining for three days, and the telegraph lines are out of order. The returns from the interior are favorable to the Democrats. The election of J. B. CROCKETT and WM. T. WALLACE, (Democrats,) for the Supreme Court Bench, is conceded.

EARTHQUAKE IN NEW-ENGLAND.

The Shock Felt in Maine, New-Hampshire and Massachusetts.

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 22.—This morning at 5:30 o'clock a shock of earthquake, lasting more than a minute, was felt in this vicinity. Nearly every one was awakened, door-bells were rung and buildings shaken. It extended all along the river.

ROCKLAND, Me., Oct. 22.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here at 5:30 o'clock this morning. There was a very sensible trembling motion of the earth, and in many cases dwellings were shaken, so as to rattle the doors, windows and furniture.

EASTPORT, Me., Oct. 22.—A shock of earthquake was felt here at 5:30 o'clock this morning. It was the most severe ever felt in this vicinity.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 22.—The earthquake this morning was felt here. Reports received show it was felt as far east as St. John, as far north as Kendall's Mills, and South as far as Paris.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 22.—There was a distinct shock of earthquake felt here at 5:30 o'clock this morning. It was also felt at White River, Littleton, and heavily at Well's River. Various other places also report having experienced a shock.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 22.—The earthquake this morning was felt very distinctly in Boston and vicinity.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 22.—About 5 o'clock this morning a distinct shock of earthquake was experienced in this city. The shock lasted about three seconds, and the motion appeared to be from east to west. A movement of lesser violence followed about two seconds intervening.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 22.—A slight shock of earthquake, lasting twenty seconds, was felt in this city at 5 o'clock this morning.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 22.—A shock of earthquake was distinctly felt in this city about 5 o'clock this morning. It was also felt at Windsor and other parts of the State.

FIRES.

Destruction of the Rodman House, Rock Island—A Mill and Two Hotels Burned in Massachusetts.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—A Rock Island dispatch says the Rodman House, in that city, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The house and furniture were valued at $100,000, and were insured for $15,000, as follows: Hartford, $5,000; Home, of New-York, $5,000; Security, of New-York, $2,000; and the rest in a Chicago company.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 22.—CRANE'S paper mill, at Dalton, was burned this morning. The loss is $50,000.

A fire at Indian Orchard Village this morning destroyed the Sulphur Springs and Indian Orchard Hotels. The loss, which is $15,000, is partially covered by insurance.

The Philadelphia Police—Removals by the Mayor on Political Grounds.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—High Constable CLARK has been removed by Mayor FOX. He has been connected with the Police fifteen years. It is generally supposed that the removal grew out of his course during the political riot a few nights before the recent election.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Exports and Re-exports and their Distinction—Statement from the Bureau of Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—General WALKER, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, furnishes the following statement of our exports and reëxports to each foreign country during the last fiscal year. A detailed account of our foreign trade for the same year, stating the quantities and values of our imports, exports and reëxports, by articles, was published in Monthly Report No. 28. The following table serves to show how the export part of this trade was distributed among different countries:

Countries.	Exports.	Reëxports.
England	$190,456,695	$5,229,108
Scotland	4,843,942	160,688
Ireland	6,499,117	369
Gibraltar	2,881,115	63,948
Dominion of Canada	18,188,613	2,868,782
All other British possessions in North America	2,793,173	446,684
British West Indies	9,142,344	101,769
British possessions in Africa	1,635,823	4,654
British East Indies	471,019	11,485
Australia, New-Zealand, &c	4,619,313	58,652
Spain	7,596,294	4,885
Cuba	12,643,965	7,004,787
Porto Rico	2,669,964	114,097
All other Spanish possessions	165,938	10,973
Hamburg	12,931,452	1,048,163
Bremen	24,742,329	337,498
Prussia and all other	2,178,933	......
France	42,450,139	1,421,537
French possessions in America	1,174,056	45,514
All other French possessions	421,372	12,853
Brazil	5,910,565	158,614
China	10,253,178	2,117,568
Argentine Republic	2,235,089	272,425
Holland	3,936,163	89,593
Dutch East Indies	132,502	395
Dutch West Indies and Dutch Guiana	926,051	29,598
Mexico	3,836,699	1,047,408
Italy	5,682,951	23 224
Venezuela	1,191,888	29,176
Belgium	6,403,981	318,923
Japan	2,836,720	1,119,341
United States of Colombia	4,900,075	180,267
Sandwich Islands	700,962	86,668
Uruguay	836,112	58,276
Russia on the Baltic and White Seas	4,208,157	23,836
Russia on the Black Sea	88,502	......
Hayti and San Domingo	1,349,438	129,482
Peru	1,556,634	116,911
Central American States	1,324,836	52,146
Chili	1,969,580	115,905
Denmark and Danish West Indies	1,674,115	39,128
Portugal	883,429	42,345
All other Portuguese possessions	221,560	7,620
Sweden and Norway	166,974	[illegible]
Austria	622,732	19
Turkey	653,196	101,890
Liberia	70,804	2,985
All other countries and ports	937,582	13,066
Total	$413,954,625	$25,173,414
Proportion shipped in American vessels	138,201,636	15,321,704
In foreign vessels	275,752,989	9,851,710

The above figures are subject to a correction of $10, for an error not yet traced.

CONVENTIONS.

Close of the National Capital Convention—The Railroad Conductors—The Workingwomen.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—The National Capital Convention met this morning. A sub-committee was appointed for the purpose of facilitating any business that may hereafter be necessary. The Convention adjourned *sine die*. The following gentlemen compose the Committee: Judge JOHN D. CATON, of Illinois; SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL, of Kentucky; LU. REAVES, of Missouri; CLARKE CARR, of Illinois, and JOHN COBURN, of Indiana. It is probable the Committee will call another Convention, to be held in Washington City.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 22.—The delegates to the Conductors' Convention, at Columbus, Ohio, arrived here to-day in a special train.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—The Workingwomen's Convention closed to-night. An organization was formed to be styled the Massachusetts Workingwomen's League. The object is to unite factory operatives, and to bring them into harmony with other trade organizations of the State.

A DOUBLE TRAGRDY.

Attempted Murder and Suicide in Crosby-street—A Cuban Stabs his Mistress and Shoots Himself—The Girl in a Critical Condition, but His Wounds Slight.

The old story of love and jealousy leading to murder and suicide was again very nearly illustrated last evening, in the house of Mrs. PORTER, No. 99 Crosby-street, and all the incidents of the affair are of the [illegible] character. The principals are HENRY VASQUEZ, a Cuban, now 28 years of age, and a machinist, who met a young girl named JOSEPHINE WOODS, in Paterson, N. J. She was [illegible] but [illegible] the pair [illegible] criminally. [illegible] they appear to have been [illegible] other [illegible] for, according to his statement, they lived together constantly until within the past few days.

In July last VASQUEZ removed from Paterson to this City, and bringing JOSEPHINE with him, placed her at the house named, which is a house of prostitution. Here he lived with her, and [illegible] as is known [illegible] laid up with an attack of rheumatism. It appears from [illegible] was the [illegible] him as [illegible] down stairs in the parlor with the [illegible] inmates [illegible] circumstance, [illegible] that she was faithless and [illegible] self with [illegible] was writing [illegible] this [illegible] of killing [illegible] down and wrote a letter [illegible] his resolve [illegible] he placed [illegible] ed to the [illegible] then wrote [illegible] NELLIE [illegible] to h[illegible]

Having [illegible] last evening [illegible] design. [illegible] upon her [illegible] stabbed [illegible] deep, [illegible] cut against [illegible] with such [illegible] from the [illegible] breast, [illegible] again, [illegible] resulting [illegible] With [illegible] and be[illegible] was in [illegible] Fourteenth [illegible] street [illegible] was as [illegible] knife, [illegible] volver, [illegible] and fired [illegible] head [illegible] up stairs [illegible] the floor [illegible] had passed [illegible] a slight [illegible] shattered [illegible] lodged [illegible]

Captain WALSH, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrived [illegible] timely, [illegible] an instant [illegible] borhood [illegible] WALSH [illegible] and with [illegible] the house [illegible] ing order [illegible] both parties [illegible] attendance [illegible] found the [illegible] serious, [illegible] ous. [illegible] it was the [illegible] critical. [illegible] store [illegible] bility of [illegible] charge of [illegible] ZIER, sent [illegible] pital.

Probable Murder by a Husband.

JOHN LANGSTON, a 'Longshoreman, residing at the corner of [illegible] streets, Hoboken, was [illegible] a charge [illegible] on Thursday [illegible]

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 22.—Governor BALDWIN has issued a proclamation appointing the 18th day of November as a day of thanksgiving.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP RHEIN.

The steamship *Rhein*, which left Bremen Oct. 9 and Southampton Oct. 12, reached this port yesterday, with two days' later news than was previously at hand. The freshest intelligence her mails contain is published below.

KINGDOM OF ITALY.

New Florentine Observatory—Interesting Ceremonies of Inauguration—Distinguished Visitors—Concerning Professor Donati—Medical Convention—City Scenes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Friday, Oct. 1, 1869.

The present week is specially dedicated to science here in the capital of the Italian Kingdom. If the modern Athens is ever found, there are many reasons why the search for it should be successful if pursued in this direction. Florence has good claims to the distinction, founded upon artistic, scientific and social refinements. Advantage was taken of the presence of so many professional men, attending the Medical Congress, to give another proof that scientific studies are not neglected here. The new astronomical observatory, which has been in course of building for a year or two, was dedicated with ceremonies on Sunday last. You will remember that outside the old Roman gate there is a superb avenue, bordered with cypresses and evergreen oaks, which leads up more than half a mile to the Palace of the Imperial Hill, as it is called. The palace was built and the avenue planted two centuries and a half ago. Though many new walks and drives have been laid out around the city, this spot continues to be the favorite resort of a few of the more quiet and philosophic Florentines. The palace has for several years been used to accommodate a school for the education of young ladies of patrician families of Florence and its neighborhood. With its suites of great chambers of interminable extent, the building is well suited to its present purpose.

Just beyond this institution, and almost within the limits of its garden grounds, begins the ascent of the Hill of Arcetri. On the summit is a group of villas enjoying a wide prospect and the pure air of these commanding heights. On the wall of one of these houses a marble monument records the fact that there, two centuries and a half ago, GALILEO GALILEI passed the last years of his life. It was in this house that MILTON paid the Italian mathematician a visit. A few steps higher up, through a quiet avenue, the summit of the hill is reached. On this stands the old tower, known as that of the Galli family; sometimes called that of the *gallo*, or cock, but generally known as the tower of Galileo. Here the astronomer made a great part of his observations. The hill is thus associated for all time with the history of science at a most important period of its progress.

Several years ago it was the happy thought of the directors of La Specola, in Florence, to find better accommodations for the department of experimental observations in that institution, and a site on the hill of Arcetri on which to erect necessary buildings was selected. Funds were obtained from various sources, and for a year or more the work has been going on. The plan is not yet fully carried out, but the large tube of Amici has been mounted, and the labor sufficiently advanced for a formal inauguration of the institution.

Professors PARLATORE and DONATI are the best known among those connected with the extensive scientific establishment called by the general name of the Museum of Natural History in Florence. PARLATORE has a rank among the most learned in Europe in his own department of botany, and DONATI has a reputation all over the world as the discoverer of the comet which bears his name. These two Professors took the lead in the direction of the ceremonies of inauguration, and in extending civilities to the scientific men from other countries in attendance. Among the most conspicuous of these was the Padre SECCHI, of the Observatory of the Roman College, so justly celebrated as a priest of the Romish Church devoted to the cultivation of science. His presence in the Tribune of Galileo was more noticeable, for there is preserved the finger of the astronomer, which, lifted toward the sky, as he went out of the hall of condemnation of the priests, gave emphasis to the memorable words, "*Ma pur si muove.*" The spirit of the Roman Hierarchy is little changed, but, happily, it can no longer make science and the world its slave.

Among others of the company, on this occasion, were Professor BRUHNS, of the Observatory of Leipsic; HIRSCH, of Neufchatel; ERNEST SCHERING, Professor at Gottingen; Dr. PETERS, of the Observatory of Altona; Dr. BAUERNFEIND, of Munich; Professor CACCIATORE of the Royal Observatory at Palermo; Professor KAISER, of Leyden, and others not less distinguished, from various countries. Professor DONATI read a discourse setting forth the plan and object of the new movement for the promotion of astronomical studies in Florence, and that the buildings already erected are only provisional, and that the design, already prepared, embraces more extensive and substantial structures. The foundations are laid upon the solid rock of which the mass of the hill is composed. The vibration of the city will not be felt here, nor will the smoke of crowded habitations obscure the atmosphere; and an unbroken sweep of the horizon will be made sure. The object of the meeting was also to establish a new European meridian. After the discourse of Professor DONATI, the President of the King's Council, General MENABREA, made some remarks in the name of the Government, giving assurance that similar movements for the promotion of science will have the support of authority.

The conception of the project of the new observatory is due to DONATI, who for years has been the head of the long-existing establishment. Professor DONATI is now about 40, is stout almost to corpulency, and from a defect in one of his legs walks with difficulty. He has much of the easy kindness so common to Italian manners, and has a happy faculty in communicating to others his knowledge. It was my pleasure for the first time nine years ago, in company with one now at the head of one of the oldest and most distinguished institutions of learning in the United States, to pay a visit of several hours to the Professor in his observatory, when, in the most obliging manner, he exhibited the instruments with which he was making his observations at the time of the discovery of the comet, accompanied with many interesting explanations.

MEDICAL CONVENTION.

The Medical Convention continues to hold its meetings every day in the ancient and palatial Convent of San Firenze, which has for several years been used by the Department of the Ministry of Public Instruction. The place is convenient for the purpose, and the great staircase and contiguous chambers are so ample as to impress observers with the dignity of these ancient structures. Some interesting discussions have taken place upon the influence of sections of country of a marshy character upon the health and even the stature of man. Of late years such wide tracts of land in the north of Italy have been put under water for the cultivation of rice, as seriously to affect the healthiness of the country. The rice culture is profitable, and the vast flats can be easily irrigated, but the choice is to be made between health and money profit. The only member of the Convention from the United States that I have heard of is Dr. PINCKNEY, of the Navy. The great oratory of San Firenze, in which the meetings are held, is decorated with the flags of all nations, among which ours has a conspicuous place. But as the Committee neglected to borrow a model from our consulate, the banner they have caused to be made would hardly be accepted by our military or naval authorities as of standard pattern. There are six red and six white stripes, and the blue ground in the angle is scattered thick with what seem more like gold bees or *fleurs-de-lis* than stars. But it serves its purpose very well, indicating, as was intended, the fraternity of science, which is making a common brotherhood of all nations.

Most of those who have passed the Summer away from the city have come back, and the movement of travelers is considerable, and, with the population of Florence, it is [illegible] high tide. The narrower streets are overcrowded, and for strangers unaccustomed to such restricted courses, navigation is difficult. With the Italians there is no great embarrassment, and with little concern they go rollicking on their way, bobbing in and out, shouting, swearing, hustling each other without actual contact. They extricate themselves at last from the snarl with no lives lost or bones broken. New shops are opened and old ones redecorated with gilded and painted ornaments, of which the Italians are so fond, and everything shines again. The Via Tornabuoni here has become nearly as elegant as the Rue de la Paix, Paris. There is a rivalry for the largest sheets of plate glass, in which the elegant and inelegant public may see mirrored its grace or deformity. Florence has become a city of contrasts, but not less the pet of the whole world for all that. Here rises an old tower of the age of DANTE, by the side of a renovated palace appealing to admiration with its refurbished primitive splendor. Much that is best of the Florence of the past is preserved, but only too much of the picturesque rust is rubbed off. The polishing process is still going on, and the city of ten years hence may be as completely modern and as little interesting as a Northern capital.

ANGELICO.

DISTURBED SPAIN.

Proceedings in the Cortes—Prim on the Repressive Measures against the Insurrectionists.

Madrid (Oct. 6) Correspondence Morning Herald.

The bill on the suspension of civil rights was passed last night, but, as I have before said, the Republican minority, led off by CASTELAR, abandoned the Congress in a body. PRIM made an appeal to them to stay, half entreating, half menacing. He urged them to meet together and consider the propriety of remaining at their posts; but unfortunately he accompanied his words with some intimations they, in their excited state, could not brook—such as that if they retired he should consider they had joined the enemy, and he should meet iron with iron, force with force, &c. CASTELAR rose and thanked him for his remarks, which, he said, contained two things—a counsel and a threat. If there had only been the counsel they might have paused before it, "but before the threat, never!" Thus saying, he and his companions left the building. The following are these two speeches:

General PRIM—Seldom, gentlemen, have I risen to direct my word to the Cortes more moved and with more profound pain than I now feel. I have, nevertheless, tranquillity of conscience, and if I am saddened it is not for the dangers which run over the country, but for the evils she is to-day suffering, and will have to suffer while the fratricidal struggle lasts which has been installed. This debate has been of great gravity from the beginning, but it has acquired more from the time that the remains of the Republican minority declared their intention to retire. Doubtless this declaration proceeds from accord, which I regret, and if a loyal adversary might give to their excellencies a counsel, I would ask them not to carry to a head an accord which is going to put us at war the one with the other. I have always done all I possibly could to avoid this war. From the day of the opening of the Cortes I have not pronounced one single word which could offend the minority, either individually or collectively. I ask them to-day to think well what they do, and consider that the Government, if they go from here, will have to treat those individuals as enemies, and as enemies who have not the immunity of deputies. [Sensation.] In a normal situation this measure would be grave, but when there is a part of the country in arms, and the parties are commanded by some individuals of that minority, what does the retirement of the others seem to say? It seems to say that they no longer believe they should continue to discuss—that they prefer war. Think well, gentlemen (addressing the Republicans). I ask you, for the third time, the Minister, the Deputy-General PRIM—in whose hands your excellencies well know liberty cannot perish—asks you. I do not wish to see myself in the necessity of responding iron to iron; with fire to fire. Meet again this very night, and consider my words—which are those of a friend, which are benevolent, which are those of a true Liberal—and adopt afterward the resolution you deem most proper."

During this part of General PRIM's speech the silence in the House was such as could be felt; every one held his breath, and deep impression was produced by PRIM's earnestness of manner and entreating voice. Turning to the House he resumed:

It falls to me, gentlemen, to resume the debate, but I have not to enter into it in full, after all that has been said here. I will limit myself to three or four points. I will begin by saying that Senator CASTELAR has wished to present the consequences of this law, and that I did not know where I would be carried to by the dictatorship. I reply to his excellency that it is not a true dictatorship, but it is an authorization which is constitutional. Where am I going? What will I do? I am going to protect the temple of liberty, which is now besieged and threatened by men who call themselves Liberals, and who are so much the more dangerous inasmuch as they helped to raise it, and they know its entrances and exits. I am going, if I can, to pulverise its enemies, in order to penetrate triumphantly into this temple, to mount to its dome, and to plant there intact the banner of liberty. [Loud applause and cries of "bien, bien," repeated many times.] Gentlemen, what I have said, other voices have also said here. Where have we to go? What will we admit? We have but one road—that of liberty. All the acts of the Government, from the time it was provisional to the present, manifest that we have the least tendency to reaction! But Señor CASTELAR and his companions complain that the Government ask extraordinary measures to combat this armed insurrection. But do they not know that the more free are the countries, the more do they need these extraordinary measures? Do they not know that even to-day the Southern States of the American Union are suffering a military law for having some time ago rebelled against the Union of the South and the North? Do they not recollect that not long ago in England, the freest country on the earth, they took highly energetic measures simply because a few Fenians had arrived in London, and that one of the latter was hung for having taken a barrel of gunpowder and blown down the wall of a prison with it."

PRIM then passed on to refer to his interview with the French Emperor:

"Señor CASTELAR has hinted his belief that a foreign sovereign had given his vote on the election of a monarch for Spain. Although this has been answered already by the Minister of State, I must add that the Emperor not only did not emit any vote, but he declared repeated times his grand sympathies for our nation, and that he would only intermix in our affairs, if we ourselves asked his intervention or counsel. Señor CASTELAR also said that King DON FERNANDO of Portugal had rejected at one time the candidature for the Crown of Spain which was offered him, and that now his son, DON LUIS, had equally rejected it. His excellency hardly ought to have made the charge without understanding really whether the Government or any Minister in particular, had made this offering. Neither the Government collectively nor the Ministers in particular, nor any high diplomatist have made, either as Government or as Ministers or as diplomats, any such offering. If the King of Portugal believes it right to write the letter to which Señor CASTELAR has referred, these my words—solemn words—will serve as answer to all that has been said on this point."

Señor PI Y MARGALL pronounced also a phrase which he is not accustomed to use, for he is usually so temperate in his expressions:

"No! The blood which has to be shed will not fall upon the Government, but upon these Republicans, who, from the very beginning, have been exciting the masses, and who at this moment are at the front of the insurgent parties. It is late, and I conclude, asking the Cortes to vote the authorization, and assuring not the deputies, who do not need it, but all the Spaniards, putting my hand upon my sword and upon my heart, [suiting the action to the word,] for myself and all my companions, that as soon as we have pacified the country, as soon as we have terminated this situation, the Government will give to the Cortes an account of their acts, and cry anew before them '*Viva la libertad!*'" [Tremendous applause, again and again repeated.]

Señor CASTELAR—The gravity of the circumstances, and the words of the President of the Council of Ministers, oblige me to say something. Noble, generous, elevated, have been his words; quite conformable to the conduct he has followed with respect to us. O that His Excellency could have accorded the same consideration to all the Ministers! But it has not been so. The first time that I heard some of them direct certain invectives to us I said that here we should have to begin—not a discussion, but a civil war. [Intense sensation.] When liberty inflames the passions it is necessary to moderate the speech much from those in power. For this it is so difficult to govern with liberty; for liberty, as I have said oftentimes, is loud as the ocean, agitated as the life. But, gentlemen, General PRIM has directed to us some words upon our determination to retire to which I ought to answer. That determination is taken by the Republican minority, and obeys grand reasons of dignity, and grand ideas which history will justify. In the words of General PRIM, there are two things—a counsel and a menace. If there was only the counsel I might meet with my friends; but before the menace—never!

THE SECOND EMPIRE.

Programme for the Approaching Parliamentary Session.

From La Patrie, Oct. 9.

Day before yesterday, the Ministers met at the Hotel of M. DUVERGIER, Minister of Justice, to decide upon the bills to be presented by each of them during the next session. We have reason to believe that M. MAGNE proposes to devote the sixty millions of surplus to two purposes: first, the diminution of certain taxes; among them that part of the octroi levied by the State; and secondly, the increase of the ways and means of the several departments. Thus, the minimum salary of primary teachers will be augmented, and satisfaction will be given, as far as possible, to interests of a high order that have been too long neglected. The Public Works Department will also receive an increased endowment. The Minister of Public Instruction, M. BOURBEAU, will present, if we are well-informed, a bill relative to the extension of the gratuitous principle respecting primary instruction. The same Ministry is also considering two questions on which bills will also probably be founded. The first relates to the nomination of teachers by university rectors and no longer by the prefects; the second relates to the liberty of superior instruction. On this last point the Imperial Council of Public Instruction will probably be consulted when it meets next month. The Minister of the Interior will bring forward various bills of importance, some of which have been already mentioned; such, for instance, as the nomination of their own officers by the Councils-General and Councils of Arrondissement. Another bill will make it compulsory on the Government to appoint Mayors from the members of the Municipal Councils. Lastly, article 75 of the Constitution is to be modified to reconcile the guarantees due to citizens with those that are destined to protect functionaries. The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce will propose to institute an inquiry into the state of trade, which has been, as is known, for several years the subject of impassioned debates and contradictory opinions. The whole plan will be finally settled, at a Cabinet Council and a note in the *Journal Officiel* will shortly make it known to the public. Of these bills some are quite ready, whilst others are in course of preparation. They will all be laid before the Council of State on its resuming business. When the importance of these measures is borne in mind, we need feel no surprise that the Government should have required time to mature them, and that in consequence the opening of the session should have been postponed to the end of November.

AMERICAN SPECULATION.

The Recent Struggle in Wall-street and the Policy of the Administration | English Views on the Subject.

From the London Times, Oct. 12.

When DANTE placed usurers in one of the deepest holes of his Kingdom of Darkness he had, perhaps, a dim foreshadowing of the battle royal that was fought about a fortnight ago between the "Bulls" and "Bears" of the New-York Stock Exchange. To the simple mind of the mediæval Italian poet no other gain seemed lawful than that which sprang from productive labor—useful in the transmission and interchange of produce, but adding nothing to its intrinsic value, and, therefore, entitled to no share in its profits besides a fixed legal interest. That such notions should be entertained in a country and age in which Lombard and Tuscan bankers shared with the Jews the monopoly of the world's exchange is sufficiently striking; but it is by no means unlikely that the great Ghibelline had gained a sufficiently deep insight into the mysteries of the money market, as it then existed, to foresee the dangers to which reckless and unprincipled speculation might open the way, and to deem it his duty to moralize about it after his own stern, subtle, and, in some degree, paradoxical manner. Our ideas with respect to money or capital have, at all events, undergone no little modification since the fourteenth century. We look upon capital as accumulated labor, and we hold that it should come in for its fair share of the gains of that labor of which it is so potent an auxiliary. We look upon joint stock companies as the most splendid results of that spirit of aggregate enterprise which constitutes the boast of our modern civilization, and we only wish that they may prosper without too great an amount of Stock Exchange gambling. But *gambling at the Stock Exchange will always follow joint stock undertakings, as shade waits on light.* There will always be sharp men to practice on dull ones, and bubbles and panics, and sudden catastrophes, by which units are benefited at the expense of millions, will follow upon each other at all times and in every community, so long as man avoids the toil and tediousness of the highway of life, and trusts to his chance of opening a short cut to fortune; his confidence being generally commensurate with his ignorance of the path on which he ventures, and his reliance on his guides proportionate to his vague impression of their plausible character.

It is important to look into the causes which brought about the beginning and end of this singular crisis. A few speculators agree on a scheme for raising the price of gold, just as a set of players at *trente et quarante* would lay a plan for "breaking the bank" at Homburg. They club together, subscribe £8,000,000 of capital, and by a shrewd calculation of all the gold that was in the place, or that could be brought to it, they buy up and monopolize and carry everything before them, till gold is to be had nowhere, except from their own hands and at their own price. Every operation during three days tends to strengthen their power and to make them complete masters of the field; till, on the third day, lo! the *Deus ex machinâ*, in the shape of Mr. BOUTWELL, the Secretary of the Treasury, who empowers his agents, the bankers DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., and BROWN BROTHERS, to sell State gold at 133, and to the amount, in case of need, of £6,000,000. The monopolists, FISK & Co., endeavor to stand their ground, and offer to buy up £4,000,000. But their capital had been exhausted in the previous operations, and the combination broke up; the speculators, according to our American correspondent, were like a row of bricks—"one of them being knocked down caused all the others to topple over." There are men in America, we are told, who express doubts as to the justice or expediency of the Government's interference in this affair. Secretary BOUTWELL was in New-York almost on the eve of the outbreak. He was aware, as, indeed, the whole City was, that a conspiracy was brewing—that what we might call an "Exchange stroke" was contemplated. Mr. GREELEY had loudly sounded the alarm-bell in the New-York *Tribune*. Both by that journalist and by many of his friends, the Secretary had been solicited to bring aid, but he had his own views on the subject; he held that perfect neutrality in exchange transactions was the only course imposed upon him by duty; he turns a deaf ear to entreaties, and left New-York for Washington, allowing the imminent battle to take such course as fortune might decide. Yet when the battle was at its height, and the "Bulls" almost clutched the victory, Mr. BOUTWELL stepped suddenly into the field, and, by advancing £800,000, and promising £4,000,000, he turned the scales in favor of the "Bears." There may be circumstances in the financial position of the United States authorizing *so glaring a departure from all the sound rules of public economy;* but it is difficult to deny that what was "a mere struggle between gangs of gamblers has been by this act of the Government magnified into an event of national importance;" and, after all, had Mr. BOUTWELL persevered in his non-intervention policy to the end, what would have happened? The monopolists boasted that they would send up gold to 200. What of it? A great deal more money would have changed hands; more fortunes would have been made or marred; other brokers would have blown out their brains, or have gone mad, or absconded, and the threat held out against JAMES FISK, Jr., to "hang him up at a lamp post," might have been carried into execution. But it is not easy to decide whether all this would have been for good or evil, or whether it would not have been present evil from which future good might have sprung. It might have allayed the speculation fever, sobered the gambling madness, weaned some of the most hopeless dupes from the Stock Exchange, rid that place of some of its most arrant rogues. The lesson will not be altogether lost, cut short as it was by Mr. BOUTWELL's resolution; but *had the lesson gone on to the end, its precepts might have been more impressive, and their value would have been enhanced by their higher cost.*

LORD BYRON.

Further Memoranda Concerning the Alleged Intimacy of the Poet and his Sister.

To the Editor of the Morning Herald:

SIR: I have the pleasure to forward to you the following very interesting memorandum with which I have been favored:

"Six or seven years ago, when Lord BROUGHTON's remarkable memory was as good as ever, he said to me most earnestly, 'Mrs. ——, when I was appointed (or desired) by BYRON to examine matters with Lady BYRON's friends, I wrote down every vice, and sin, and crime and horror, in short, of which a human being can be capable, and I said, "Now, I shall not stir in this business till you tell me whether you accuse him of any of these things, and which of them it is." and the answer was, 'It is none of these things.' Then I said, "What is it?" But they never would say.

After a pause, Lord BROUGHTON continued—'I said to BYRON, "BYRON! what is it?" He said, "I give you my word I don't know (or, I know no more than you do.") I said, "Have you ever been unkind or harsh to her?" He said, "Only once, and I'll tell you about it. One day in the middle of my trouble" ("money trouble he meant," said Lord BROUGHTON,) "I came into the room and went up to the fire; she was standing before it, and said, 'Am I in your way?' I answered, 'Yes, you are!' with emphasis. She burst into tears, and left the room. I hopped up stairs as quickly as I could" ("Poor fellow!" said Lord BROUGHTON, "you know how lame he was") "and begged her pardon most humbly; and that was the only time I spoke really harshly to her."'

Lord BROUGHTON laid great stress on the words most humbly. He spoke of Lord BYRON with pity and tenderness, and evidently believed in what he told him."

Your readers will remark, 1. That Lord BROUGHTON was in clear possession of his faculties and memory when he made this remarkable statement—on a subject likely to impress itself on his memory, while his personal interests were not so involved in the matter as to disturb his judgment either at the moment or afterward. 2. That he evidently put down the catalogue of specific crimes, and required an answer, in order to protect his friend from any of the imputations in question by the admission of the hostile parties, Lady BYRON's friends, who acknowledged that they charged him with none of them. 3. That incest must have been one of the crimes put down, as BYRON had a sister, with whom he was intimate, and this *à fortiori*, if, as now affirmed, an over-intimacy was whispered at the time, which Lord BROUGHTON could not be supposed to be ignorant of. If, on the other hand, (but this is not conceivable on the adverse argument,) Lord BROUGHTON did not name incest, then, knowing both BYRON and his sister as he did, it never entered his head to deem it possible, which is the strongest possible negative evidence. In no point of view would the complaint against BYRON have been, with Lord BROUGHTON's statement before us, of the gravity contended for. 4. That BYRON's own account of his personal conduct toward Lady BYRON is entitled to be listened to, the more especially as Lord BROUGHTON, who knew him so well, believed him. Lady BYRON's statements and her husband's are reconcileable on the theory that Lady BYRON took everything *au pied de la lettre*, and could not understand him, while, undoubtedly, he was under great and morbid nervous irritation at the time. BYRON's account of his humbly entreating Lady BYRON's pardon tallies precisely with Lady ANNE BARNARD's account of the jest in the carriage, which, when he saw her hurt, he in like manner apologised for at the moment. 5. Lastly, Lord BROUGHTON's pity and tenderness for BYRON are, like SCOTT's words to Lady ANNE, expressive of warm affection, incompatible with the diabolic character now ascribed to him.

I have further to add that I was mistaken in stating in a former letter that Queen ADELAIDE gave apartments in St. James' to Mrs. LEIGH. I am informed by a former friend of that lady that Mrs. LEIGH was appointed one of the bedchamber women to Queen CHARLOTTE either in 1813 or 1814, on which occasion the apartments were assigned to her, which she retained till her death. I beg to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant, LINDSAY.

DUNECHT, Oct. 8.

NEWS NOTES.

On Oct. 10 an accident to an excursion train from Leicester to Nottingham, in England, caused the death of seven persons and the wounding of several.

The *Morning Post* says it is understood that the *Morning Star*, a daily paper started by the once powerful party called the Manchester School, will cease to exist in a few days. Mr. BRIGHT, whose powerful writing was frequently recognized on Mondays, has ceased for some little time to give active coöperation to the journal. Mr. MILNER GIBSON and other chiefs of the party had also withdrawn their support.

The Emperor of Austria will start for the East on the 24th inst., and is expected to pass through Italy and have an interview with VICTOR EMMANUEL on his return. One report extends his probable travels to Jerusalem in company with the Empress EUGENIE. General FLEURY has told the Czar that the Emperor NAPOLEON will visit the Russian capital during the exhibition of 1870 "if his health or the state of politics does not prevent his journey."

The Cologne *Gazette* gives some particulars on the subject of the shock of earthquake which was felt along the Rhine in the night of 2d to 3d October. The heaving motion was but slightly felt at Boppard and Cologne, but in the intermediate localities, such as Bonn, Coblentz and Neuwied, it seems to have been alarming. In some places the inhabitants rushed into the street, believing their houses were about to fall on them, domestic fowl left their roosts, and a low rumbling noise was heard. The undulation at Remagen was from northwest to southeast, and lasted about two seconds.

The mail from the Cape brings word that the bill to establish a Government paper currency was thrown out on the second reading in the Legislative Council by a majority of one. There is a growing feeling in the Parliament and in the country that between the antagonism of the Government to the Legislature and the colonial policy of the Imperial Government, the colonists will shortly be compelled to adopt responsible Government. Sir PHILIP WODEHOUSE is soon to leave the colony. It is reported that Sir HENRY YOUNG will be his successor. Steps are being taken to bring the claims of the Cape wine trade before the Imperial Government. Splendid rains have fallen in some districts of the colony. Diamonds continue to arrive from the interior. It is stated that a native in the interior had been found with diamonds in his possession valued at £150,000. Bishop TWELLS was alleged to be on his way to England, under an assumed name, in a sailing ship from Natal. No news of Dr. LIVINGSTONE had been received.

Although the man EDWARD MARTIN, who died in King's College Hospital, was declared by the Coroner's jury not to be KELLY, the Fenian leader, he appears to have been a person of some importance among the brotherhood, and his funeral, on Oct. 10, was made the occasion of one of the largest public demonstrations that has yet taken place in London in connection with the Fenians. Between 3,000 and 4,000 persons assembled in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and followed the hearse containing the remains of the deceased to the cemetery at Low Leyton, near Stratford. Most of the persons joining the procession wore crape, green rosettes and white ribbons around their arms. In Whitechapel it was considerably reinforced, and at the cemetery a full Catholic service was performed in the presence of between 5,000 and 6,000 people. The crowd was perfectly orderly. It is stated that the Police still suspect that MARTIN was after all in reality KELLY.

The village of Whitton, situate about midway between Hounslow and Twickenham, was, on Oct. 11, the scene of a tragic occurrence. One of the principal inhabitants is a Mr. LOUIS KYEZOR, aged 75, who owns several houses in the locality. Occupying one of these was an old man named GREEN, about 82 years of age, a retired stamper at Somerset House. Differences appear to have sprung up between them in reference to some nuisance of which the neighbors complained so much that KYEZOR was about to take out a summons against GREEN to compel him to abate it. The latter at last posted himself, armed with an pistol, which he had been cleaning recently, close to KYEZOR's house, and when he came out shot him in the abdomen, inflicting so severe a wound that his recovery is hopeless. GREEN then went into his own house, and shot himself through the heart, falling dead upon the spot.

The following particulars respecting the fatal strike of miners at Aubin are given in the *Journal Officiel*. For several days the miners at St. Etienne have been on strike, but an arrangement has been arrived at between them and the Company of Rive de Gier, which has consented to an increase of wages of twenty-five centimes, and the reduction of the day's labor to eight hours. Unhappily, serious disturbances have taken place in the department of Aveyron. The workmen in the mines of the Company of Orleans have struck. On Friday, at Aubin, they repaired *en masse* to the office, seized the chief engineer, and dragged him away to the mines to drown him, despite the efforts of the gendarmerie. The *sous-préfet* had been wounded, and another official seriously bruised, when the prefect, arriving with a detachment of troops, came up to the insurgents, numbering more than 1,000. He charged the crowd, and succeeded in delivering the engineer, who had been severely ill-treated. In the night, a fire, which was supposed to be the work of an incendiary, destroyed the magazine and the merchandise which it contained. On Saturday soldiers were placed at the forges to protect the smiths, whose work the miners wished to stop. The rioters called on the troops to sheath their bayonets, threatening to disarm them. The officer on this ordered the troops to cross bayonets. At this order the miners armed themselves with iron bars, and hurled missiles, wounded several soldiers and struck the officer. In this collision the troops made use of their arms; there were ten killed and many wounded. Measures have been taken to prevent the continuation of these disturbances.

The Earthquake in Mendocino County, California.

From the Mendocino Herald, Oct. 8.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning, Oct. 8, we were visited by the severest earthquake shock ever experienced in Ukiah Valley. For ourselves, we were asleep, but soon found ourselves wide awake, sensible of the terrible convulsion going on. For four or five seconds—some say ten seconds—the house rattled as though actual demolition was going on. Nor was it all in appearance. When daylight came the first thing that greeted our sight was a large quantity of bricks and mortar in the fireplace. On going out of doors the cause of this was plainly visible. Three or four courses of bricks had been taken off the top of the chimney, and landed on the roof of the house. On coming up to Ukiah, we learned that some damage had been done in the way of breaking bottles, &c., in the drug stores. Some twenty tons of flour, in sacks, was stored away in the western part of S. WILLIAMS' store. It had been stacked up nicely, but when we looked at it this morning it looked as though it had been dumped down from a big cart without order or care. The ceiling of WILLIAMS' store was also considerably damaged. The ceiling of MOORE & CHAMBERS' saloon looked terribly streaked. On further inquiry we learned that quite a number of chimneys in the neighborhood were more or less damaged. One, that of CRAWFORD, was thrown down above the roof of the house, and then broken off lower down, and the body of the chimney shifted about one inch. Much interest was felt in regard to the new seminary, the walls of which had just been completed, but on examination it was found that no damage was done.

Naturalization.

Yesterday being the last day on which foreigners could be naturalized, to enable them to vote at the November election, there was last evening a larger attendance than on Thursday at the rooms of the Superior Court. The Common Pleas, for several days past, having given up the business, the entire burden was thrown upon the Superior Court. The total number naturalized by the Common Pleas is about 412. In the Superior Court on Thursday, by Judge McCUNN, there were naturalized about 190; yesterday and last evening, about 219; number previously reported for this Court, 212; total in both Courts, 1,031.

CUBAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP EAGLE.

The steamship *Eagle*, which left Havana Oct. 16, reached this port yesterday, her purser has our thanks for the prompt delivery of our correspondence and files.

Increased Vitality of the Revolution—Actions of Banao and the Canto—Destruction of the Former Place—Spanish Military Arithmetic—Inability of the Regulars to Assume the Offensive—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 16, 1869.

The revolution in this island, far from diminishing in importance, shows signs of increased vigor, and rebel assaults on Spanish military posts are of much more frequent occurrence. Whether, however, those attacks, so totally at variance with all preconceived notions of Cuban tactics, are inspired by a desperate determination on the part of CESPEDES and followers to secure a victory or two before the entrance into active campaigning of the newly arrived levies, or whether they are due to the better organization and discipline of the insurgent army, is still an open question. That the Cubans are much better soldiers now in every respect than they were six months ago cannot be doubted, and the recent assaults by the several revolutionary leaders prove, in the most emphatic manner, that the Spaniards have no longer to beat the bushes for concealed *mambises*, but encounter them not unusually on the very threshold of their fortifications.

The most important of the engagements which have recently taken place have been fought at Banao, and in the vicinity of Count VALMASEDA's famous line of the River Canto. At the first mentioned place the insurgents, numbering 800, attacked the fortified position of the Spaniards who were garrisoning the post. The arrival of reinforcements to the relief of the small garrison—which according to Spanish accounts was only thirty strong—disconcerted the attack of the insurgents and caused them to retire, not, however, without first having set fire to the principal part of the town, which was rapidly destroyed. The Spaniards are naturally very indignant at the fire-loving propensities of the revolutionists, and are very persistent in their appeals to Heaven for vengeance on the "destroying Vandals," as they call them.

The action which took place between the Canto and Salado Rivers was something more than an ordinary scrimmage and considerably less than a battle. The Spanish account of the affair states that the Spaniards, numbering some 2,000 men, under command of BENEGASI, were attacked by upward of 8,000 rebels, immediately after crossing the Canto. The action was desperately fought, and the Cubans are said to have lost heavily. The fight lasted over four hours, at the end of which time the Cubans retired with a loss of killed and wounded amounting to over 500 men. This estimate is largely exaggerated, as will be seen from the enormous disparity existing; the Spanish losses—estimated at some twenty killed and wounded—are only twenty-five times less than those of the insurgents. To explain away the seeming improbability of this Munchausenish account of the action, it is *naively* stated that the great havoc caused among the rebels was owing to the miraculous precision with which the Spanish artillery was served.

BENEGASI succeeded in arriving at Las Tunas with the convoy under his charge, and the rebels, nothing daunted by the terrible loss inflicted on them, actually had the audacity to attack Count VALMASEDA's celebrated base of the Canto. Spanish official bulletins kill, wound and exterminate, by *consejos verbales*, something like 5,000 insurgents per month, and, consequently, the whole rebel army in Cuba—estimating it at 25,000 strong—has been killed, wounded, annihilated and resurrected twice during the progress of the revolution. Rebel leaders, or as the Spanish phrase goes, *cabecillas*, are exterminated at the average rate of three per diem, or 1,095 a year. If we are to accept this statement of the ultras, made through Spanish official documents, as true, the natural conclusion to arrive at is that the army of CESPEDES and AGUILERA is abundantly supplied with officers, and that if these latter bear any decent proportion to the rank and file of the Cuban forces, they must possess a much more tremendous army than 2,000,000 of population,—rebels, ultras, all included,—is at all likely to furnish.

The rapid suppression of the rebellion by the Spaniards, so often promised, appears yet so far distant that no conjecture can be formed as to its termination. The troops that arrive are being rapidly hurried off to the seat of war, and DE RODAS evinces a determination to finish with "Vandalism" in the shortest possible period. Until the arrival of more troops from Spain no important offensive operations on the part of the Spaniards can possibly take place. In Puerto Principe PUELLOS hands are tied, and all his energies are devoted to maintaining intact his communications with Nuevitas. The running of trains on this line are said to be quite uninterrupted.

Accounts received here from Cuban sources state that a combined movement was made recently by the Spanish forces from various points surrounding the seat of the rebel Government, Guaimaro. The insurgents defied the contemplated assault by marching out and attacking a strong body of Spaniards, whom they defeated, thus frustrating their plan of concentration and laying siege to the much-coveted rebel capital. The Cubans cannot be imbued with any great fears for its safety, else they would not be guilty of the imprudence of sending 8,000 men to disturb VALMASEDA in his peaceful possession of the Canto. Probably they believe, however, that in that locality is the place where Guaimaro can best be defended.

In the Cinco Villas numerous skirmishes have occurred, the details of which are not worth repeating. The telegraph will have informed you of the execution of a revolutionary leader, TELLO MENDOZA, at Santa Clara. If not such is the fact.

QUASIMODO.

Loss of Vessels at Newfoundland—Steam Whistles.

From the Albany Argus, Oct. 20.

We copy below a letter from a correspondent at Newfoundland, whose favors have before found place in our columns. It is in reply to a suggestion that the steam whistle should be used on the foggy coast. The inhabitants are ready to coöperate in the establishment of these safeguards, but are poor, and desire the Atlantic Navigation Companies to contribute, as they obviously should do:

BRIGUS, Sept. 15, 1869.

I cannot speak positively as to steam whistles being in operation on our coast, but I incline to the opinion that such is the case—and yet more losses of ships have occurred of late. Early in August four vessels were lost. One at St. Peters, from Quebec to Liverpool, timber laden. Another from America, with a cargo of provisions, went ashore in Placentia Bay. The steamer *Germania*, from New-York to Bremen, with 260 passengers, ran ashore in Placentia Bay, providentially, however, no lives lost. The steamer *Cleopatra*, from Quebec for London, struck at Fresh Water Point, Cape Race; crew saved. From the *Temperance Journal* I copy: "Fogs have been lately even unusually prevalent on the southern part of the coast, and to this cause, of course, these casualties must be partially ascribed. But it seems also most probable that, as on former occasions, there has not been sufficient allowance made for the set of the currents in that quarter, which appears the most reasonable explanation of the fact of so many vessels being at the same time so far out of their courses." Our Summer, too, has been very partial—only a very little warm weather in July. We had frost more than once last month, and yet our gardens look well, and hay is plentiful. But we, too, have had very much wet weather of late.

Kuklux Outrages in North Carolina.

From the Raleigh Standard, Oct. 20.

A gentleman of this city was riding through Orange County last week. While passing through some woods, he heard cries of grief and distress, so sad and mournful that at first he was awestricken. Recovering from the momentary feeling, he rode into the woods, and guided by the sounds of anguish, at last reached the spot from which they proceeded, when a most horrible scene met his eyes. Crouched upon the ground, with the dreary rain chilling their thinly-clad forms, were three women and several children, rocking to and fro in an agony of grief, while above them hung the bodies of two murdered men.

These men were the victims of the Kuklux, and were murdered in cold blood, as an alleged punishment for crimes which had never been committed. There in the cold rain, upon the wet ground, sat the poor wives of these murdered men; and there, crouched in nameless terror, the poor little babes, each of whom had called one of these dead men "father." The aged mother of one of the murdered men sat in speechless agony, her eyes fixed upon the now distorted face of him who had been her son—her support—and now dead, and in so fearful a manner.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Candidates for the Court of Appeals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Although my political sympathies are with the Democratic Party, I intend this Fall to vote for the Republican candidates for Judges of the Court of Appeals.

It is generally conceded by men whose opinions are worth considering that of all offices, that of a Judge should not be the reward of party services; and that no other consideration than the fitness of a candidate should influence a voter. Condemned as we are to an elective Judiciary, we should at least take care to vote for the ablest, most learned and most upright candidates for judicial position, without regard to party.

Coming now to the consideration of the candidates, let me say that I have not much fault to find with the nomination of Judge LOTT. I believe him to be an able Judge. But, in my judgment—and I think in that of the Bar generally—his opponent, Judge WOODRUFF, is by far his superior, both in legal learning, and in the accuracy and scope of his logical powers. His published opinions, perhaps more than those of any other of our Judges, are remarkable for showing, both by the analysis of authorities, what the law actually is, and, by reason and principle, what it should be.

Of the Democratic candidate for the short term I can only say that I know very little about him, and I consider this a sufficient reason why I should not vote for him. In these days, when all important cases decided in the State are reported, many of them several times, the reports ought to furnish evidence of the qualities of mind possessed by a candidate for the exalted position of Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. But, except possibly a sporadic opinion or two, no sign of Judge EARL's judicial existence appears in any of the books. He may be a man of consummate ability and learning, but I have no sufficient evidence of it, and the public generally has no better means of judging of his qualifications than I have. As a jurist he is certainly obscure. Judge MASON, on the other hand, has had a large judicial experience, and his character as a Judge is well known. No one can deny that his nomination was an eminently fit and proper one.

If my views as above set forth are just, no one who regrets the present degradation of our Judiciary, and who longs for its restoration to its former dignity, can hesitate as to his duty. The Bench of New-York was formerly adorned by men whose learning and wisdom were known far and wide, and honored wherever known. But we have changed all that; and now the reports of Connecticut or New-Jersey are quoted in the Courts of other States with as much respect as ours. Still, no one has of late years done more to sustain the respectability of our Court of Appeals than have Judges WOODRUFF and MASON, and nothing will tend more to give stability and dignity to its decisions than their election.

H.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 21, 1869.

Outrages on Ladies in Street Cars—Testimony of a Young Lady.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This is the first time I have ever addressed you, but I could not resist writing a few lines after reading your article on "Outrages on Ladies in Cars and Stages," in to-day's (Sunday's) TIMES. What is stated in the paper is very true and of constant occurrence; if a young lady in an omnibus puts her hand to her head to arrange her vail or hat, every man's eye is on her and kept on her until she returns her hand again to its place; and some men are not yet satisfied, but keep on staring until the lady, sometimes feeling indignant, will give a haughty return glance. It is impossible to ride down to the ferries without feeling more or less unsafe, for men dressing and appearing like gentlemen jump in and pounce down on the ladies as roughly as possible; a man jumped in the stage a few mornings ago, sat down next to me, put a very dirty boot up across the other knee, so that his dirty sole was fully planted on my new, clean dress. I was obliged to hold my dress tightly away, as I had not much room, and of course I had to submit to this all the way down Broadway; but this is very trivial compared with other insults. A friend and myself coming home from Brooklyn one afternoon, riding up town in a Fifth-avenue stage, were so annoyed by an old man (well dressed) that we were obliged to leave the stage at Astor-place and walk all the way home; he had his hand resting on the seat of the stage directly behind me, and every minute or so I felt something gently pressing against my back; at first I did not think anything of it, but he pressed more perceptibly against me in a little while, and I became frightened, told my friend, and we were obliged to get out on his account; he was a wicked old man, I think. My brother, when I told him of it, said we ought not to have left the stage, but should have asked the gentlemen opposite to exchange seats with us, and he advised me to do so any other time.

No matter how quietly a lady sits in a stage, she is liable to insult. I never ride when I can avoid it, only when I am going to Brooklyn. The stages are very unsafe, much more so than the cars, for in the latter you meet a poorer class oftener, and they are generally better behaved. I feel sorry for those women who are exposed to these insults early and late, going to and from business. There ought to be some protection for them. I know that going about during the busy hours of the day I am sometimes much annoyed by these idle, do-nothing puppies. A good flogging, given with a will, would cure many, I doubt not, and set some others to thinking, which would also be good! There ought to be some prevention for such a terrible nuisance! Ladies are obliged to submit, although there are some strong-minded enough to blurt out what they think right on the spot. Every now and then, in the Fifth-avenue stage, I am obliged to say to the man next me, "Please, Sir, will you move your arm off the back of my seat, that I may lean back a little?" But I never like to ask the man until I get so tired that I am forced to speak; and then he will give me an ugly look, and act as if he did not know whether he would oblige me or not by giving me what I am fully entitled to by paying my ten cents.

The *stocks* would be the best punishment, as everybody could have a look at them, and remember them, too. I mean stocks put up in a public square.

A YOUNG LADY.

Fifth-avenue Pavement—Is the Concrete a Failure?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Like many other citizens who have daily witnessed the laying of the concrete pavement on Fifth-avenue, I have hoped it might prove the best pavement ever laid in New-York.

But the other morning on Fifth-avenue, near Thirtieth-street, an ice wagon was literally swamped by sinking down to the Belgian underneath. No amount of tugging, and turning, and backing of a powerful team, aided by a dozen sympathetic citizens, pushing, lifting, driving and yelling, could extricate the wagon. Only when the pole gave way, did I, with the crowd, give it up as a hopeless task.

Some proposed to unload the ice; others suggested an additional team, while one philosopher eagerly advised a suspension of effort till the ice melted.

If this had been the only instance witnessed by me of the inability of this concrete to stand great pressure, I should have concluded that the defect was accidental from some cause easily remedied; but the question naturally suggests itself, Is the concrete pavement a failure?

NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1869. A. S. H.

Croquet in the Central Park.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 14th inst. you call the attention of the public to the many superior advantages connected with "croquet" as an out-of-door game; and in view of those facts you direct attention to the beautiful grounds specially prepared for the game in our charming Central Park.

As one of the admirers of the game, permit me to say that only ladies are allowed to play thereon, and thereby one of the special attractions of the game is thus lost by prohibiting gentlemen from participating, and the social character of the game is greatly diminished. Furthermore, the ladies are even obliged to obtain a "special permit" for each day on which they desire to play upon these grounds. Could arrangements be effected whereby both sexes might engage in these friendly and attractive contests, there would be many who would avail themselves of the privilege, whereas now it is seldom a game can be witnessed upon these beautiful grounds.

E. S. B.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1869.

The Spanish Gunboats.

There are twenty Spanish gunboats now lying in the Delamater Basin, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, North River, five more having been sent around from Mystic, Conn., this week. They left that place on Monday, but being delayed on the route by the heavy wind on the Sound, that night, did not arrive here until Wednesday. Now, however, the people at the iron works are busily engaged in putting their engines, machinery and boilers on board. Their completion will take six weeks longer. Number one is finished, and sailors were engaged yesterday in bending her sails. On Friday she was taken on a fourth trial-trip as far as Spuyten Duyvil Creek, which was entirely satisfactory. She will go on another up to Cold Spring in the early part of the coming week. The remaining fourteen are almost ready for their experimental passage, which is expected to take place some time during the week after next.

The whole fleet is still to be held in durance, subject to the arrangement existing between Mr. DELAMATER and the United States authorities, to see to the enforcement of which the war steamer *Maria* continues in her position at the mouth of the basin.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.

Night Scenes and Accidents—An Irrepressible Foreman—Progress of the Work.

The activity of the work on the new Post Office grounds is unabated. More room is now needed for storing material, and the north fence is to be moved seventy feet further up to inclose the required space, the City authorities having granted permission for such additional use of the Park. Yesterday the extension was commenced by setting up new fence posts.

The work is occasionally enlivened with a harmless accident, and recently an exploit of one of the employes has come to light which deserves mention. Not many weeks ago a young man presented himself at the office of Superintendent HURLBURT and was put to work as a messenger. Showing himself energetic and prompt he was sent down to the Battery to superintend the dirt dumping from the carts. One day, a driver, in backing his team to the edge of the bank, backed dirt, cart and horse into the sea. To his dismay, "the whole concern" sank out of sight. The young "boss" immediately ordered Pat to go down after it and fish it up on to dry land. Pat declined the undertaking as too much for him, whereupon the irrepressible overseer, noticing air bubbles still coming up from what could be nothing less than the nostrils of the struggling horse, jerked off his coat, pulled out a jack-knife, dove headlong over the bank down to the team, cut the traces of the harness and let the animal up to enjoy life as usual. Next day that horse and cart were at work again.

The young man who accomplished this capital exploit and humane act has been promoted to the position of foreman, and is known over the grounds as "ALEK." Another horse accident, in which Pat also figures conspicuously, occurred Thursday night at the south entrance. One cart was going out and one coming in. In trying to pass each other, their wheels locked; but neither driver would give way for the other, both urging their teams ahead. As a natural consequence, the loaded cart going out upset the other, horse and all, over the bridge. Fortunately a platform broke the fall, and the animal was not injured. This is the third horse which has escaped a direful fate on the grounds.

Navy Yard News.

The side-wheel steamer *Gettysburg* has gone out of commission and her crew has been transferred to the *Vermont*. It is said that the *Gettysburg* is to be sold.

The *Tallapoosa* arrived at the Navy Yard on Thursday night, from Boston, after having towed the *Monongahela* to Portsmouth. The *Tallapoosa* will leave for Philadelphia to-day, taking twenty-eight sailors for the crew of the *Miantonomah*. She will then return and take eighty sailors to Aspinwall, from which place they will proceed to San Francisco by railroad.

The California clipper ship *Charmer* arrived at the Navy Yard yesterday. She is to be used as a store ship for the various stations in the Pacific and will leave in a day or two.

The *Frolic* is still engaged in watching the Cuban privateer's movements at the mouth of the Delaware.

The *Albany* will go into the dry dock to-day.

The *Swatara* went out of commission yesterday.

The wife of Ex-Assistant Paymaster BOGART returned from Washington yesterday, after having had an interview with Admiral PORTER. It appears from what she says that the Admiral assured her that BOGART would be released in a day or two, as he did not see anything in the case to hold him. BOGART thinks the civil authorities will then take hold of him, and his wife declares that she will sue Paymaster CLARK for false imprisonment of her husband.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 170.—*Hudson Canal Company vs. Pennsylvania Coal Company.*—The argument of this case was concluded.

No. 171.—*L. W. Dean vs. Robert D. Harvey.*—This is an appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Georgia. The object of the bill in the case was to set aside and avoid a sale of real estate made by Dean, because the consideration paid and to be paid therefor, was solely in the currency made and issued by the authority of the Confederate States. Dean having remained in possession of the land sold, after the death of the vendee, his administrator, the present defendant obtained from him a lease, recognising the title of the vendee, and contracting to pay the administrator rent, &c., with certain stipulations as to possession. The conveyance and this lease the administrator put in on the trial as exhibits to defeat the bill, and filed demurrer thereto. The demurrer was sustained and the bill dismissed. The case is brought here, Dean claiming that, as he is still in possession, the sale is not complete, and the contract being illegal, a Court of equity will interpose and annul it. The question of the validity of transactions in Confederate money is briefly presented in the same form, as in earlier similar cases, by Judge Hughes for the appellant. The appellee makes no appearance.

No. 174.—*Henry Douglass vs. William Douglass, administrator of John Douglass.* This is a writ of error from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Under a writ of replevin issued in the cause the administrator took from Henry Douglass, his brother, one hundred and twenty-five japonicas, valued at $4,681, which he claimed belonged to the estate of their father. The defendant pleaded his own title, and the trial resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff except as to nine of the plants, which were found to belong to the defendant, and the damages of the plaintiff were assessed at one cent and costs. On the trial the defendant excepted to the ruling of the Court in respect to the admission of testimony, and subsequently moved in arrest of judgment, alleging that the verdict was so vague and indefinite that no judgment could be entered upon it. Prior to the motion in arrest he had also moved for a new trial. Both motions were sent to the Court at General Term for hearing, and were denied. The same questions of evidence, and others as to the regularity of the motions in arrest and for a new trial, are now presented for review.

W. B. Webb for plaintiff in error, and Bradley and Cox for defendant in error.

No. 175.—*Robert Patterson, plaintiff in error, vs. Emile de la Ronde, executrix to Pierre Hoa.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana. Patterson holding a mortgage on certain land and slaves, made by Medora McGee, bearing date July 20, 1858, brought suit in the Circuit Court below to collect the debt from the mortgaged premises, and recovered judgment for $35,000. On this judgment execution was issued to the Marshal, under which he levied upon the premises in May, 1860, and in June sold them at auction, Patterson buying in as the highest bidder for the sum of $36,000, which amount he retained to pay, first, a prior mortgage in favor of Hoa, amounting to $12,000, and afterward to apply an account of costs and his own claim. The Hoa claim not being paid, intervention was filed on behalf of his state, making Patterson and the Marshal defendants. To this petition the Marshal answered that he had proceeded according to law, in leaving in the purchaser's hands the amount of the prior incumbrance on the premises, to be satisfied by the purchaser. Patterson answered, setting up new matter of contract between Hoa and McGee, the mortgage, which amounted to a novation of Hoa's debt, and its postponement to the mortgage of Patterson. On the trial Patterson's claim was disallowed, and the intervention of Hoa was sustained, and judgment given for his representative for $25,000, with preference in the proceeds of the premises, superior to that of Patterson and all others. A new trial was obtained, which resulted as before, and the cause comes here on the record above, without exceptions, the plaintiff in error contending that the judgment below has deprived him of his right as a judgment creditor, of inquiring into the validity of the prior mortgage, and this question, together with many others, as to the laws of Louisiana in reference to the registry or inscription of mortgages, is presented for determination. The defendant in error submits that as there are no exceptions, only such error as the record alone discloses, is cognizable by the Court and none being found there, the judgment must be affirmed.

T. J. Durant for plaintiff in error; Mr. Evarts for defendant.

No. 168.—*Joshua Barrell vs. The Propeller Mohawk; The Western Transportation Company claimant.* On the last day of October, 1860, 10,000 bushels of wheat were shipped on board the propeller *Mohawk*, at Chicago, for account of the Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company, to be transported to Buffalo, for 15 cents per bushel freight, the dangers of navigation, fire and collision excepted. Another shipment of about the same amount was made on the vessel the same day for account of David Dows & Co., of New-York, on the same terms. The *Mohawk* left Chicago to prosecute her voyage to Buffalo, and next day grounded in the channel on the St. Clair flats, and while trying to get off and pass the schooner *Harriet Ross*, which was also in the channel, her boiler exploded, and occasioned nearly a total loss of the cargo, by the sinking of the vessel. Upon receiving information of the disaster, the agent of the owners immediately abandoned the wheat to the insurance company, (the Mutual, of Buffalo,) which paid the loss, and subsequently assigned to the appellant all their interest in the certificate of insurance, with all chose in action accruing to it. Afterward the two parties for whose account the wheat was shipped, commenced separate suits in admiralty, which were dismissed without prejudice and appeals taken. Subsequently the appellant was subrogated to all the rights of the libelants in those suits, and granted leave to file an amended bill. The amended bill was dismissed without hearing and the appeal taken, the appellant insisting that the explosion was not a "danger of navigation" within the exception of the bill of lading, and the carrier is liable for the damages caused by it. "Perils of the sea denote natural accidents peculiar to the element, which do not happen by the intervention of man, nor are to be prevented by human prudence. It is a loss happening in spite of all human effort and sagacity."

The appellee contends that, as by a stipulation of parties as to facts, the appellant has admitted that the propeller left port in good and seaworthy condition, he cannot now dispute that the boiler was in good condition. Nothing occurred until she grounded to disturb the good condition of the propeller. The admission applies as well to the condition of the boiler as to any other part of the vessel at the time of leaving port, and as nothing is shown to have subsequently occurred to render it defective, it is manifestly wrong for the appellant to presume, without proof, that the explosion occurred from a defect in the boiler. The evidence is conclusive that there was no fault or negligence on the part of the officers or men, in consequence of which the ship was wrecked. There is no question presented as to the appellant's standing in Court, and as to the freight carried at the time of the disaster, but the one above stated is the chief point involved. R. W. Fuller and Robert Roe for the appellant, and C. Beckwith for the appellee.

No. 176.—*The President, &c., of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company vs. The Pennsylvania Coal* [illegible] covenant [illegible] were made between the two companies [illegible], whereby the Coal Company was substituted in place of an incorporated joint stock Company, the Wyoming Coal Association, under an agreement between the Association and the Coal Company in August, 1847, by which the latter assumed the obligations of the former, it having succeeded to the rights and interests of the Association. This agreement provided for the use of the canal at a certain rate of tolls for the transportation of coal brought to [illegible] now claim that the agreement [illegible] covenant by implication—although they [illegible] does not expressly—that all coal which shall [illegible] this railroad to the point where it connects [illegible] canal, shall be sent down the canal and be [illegible] to the prescribed tolls; and allege, as a breach of the contract, that the Coal Company having induced the Erie Railroad Company to build a branch road connecting with its railroad at the point where it connects with the plaintiff's canal, diverted from the canal and transported to market by the Erie Road, in the years 1863 and 1864, a large quantity of coal which had been brought over the defendant's road to its point of connection with the canal, and thereby deprived the plaintiffs of canal tolls to the extent of [illegible]. The defence was that there was no such intent between the parties as that claimed by the Canal Company; and further, that the latter Company, at the time of the alleged diversion of transportation over the Erie Road, refused to permit the defendants to transport coal on the canal unless the defendants would pay higher tolls than prescribed by the contract; and so, in legal effect, admitting that the alleged covenant existed, they prevented the Coal Company from performing according to the contract, as construed by themselves. The plaintiffs demurred to the defendants' pleas, and Mr. Justice Nelson, at the Circuit, gave judgment for the defendants on the demurrer, holding that the agreement contains no such covenant, either express or implied, as claimed by the plaintiffs; that the declaration was radically defective in showing no course of action whatever. This writ of error is brought to review that judgment, the plaintiff in error contending that it is a settled rule that though a contract may in terms bind only one party, yet the law will imply corresponding and correlative obligations when that is necessary to carry out the intention of the parties, and to prevent the contract from being ineffective. To induce the Coal Association to build a road to connect the coal lands with the canal, the Canal Company stipulated that certain rates of toll to be agreed upon should be made permanent; and it is insisted that the obligation was mutual on the one part to allow the canal to be used permanently at reduced rates, and on the other to use it in like manner at these rates. The defendants in error submit that to hold in accordance with the views of the Canal Company would be a judicial making of a new contract for them instead of a construction of the one actually made between the parties. The cause is argued by Messrs. [illegible] and Nash for the plaintiffs in error, and by Messrs. Evarts and Southmayd for the defendants in error, and is still in course of argument.

In this Court to-day the case of John Maguire vs. [illegible] L. Tyler et al., was argued; on a motion to reform the judgment entry in the cause, the defendants in error claiming that it is in violation of the powers and jurisdiction of the Court, the mandate commanding the Supreme Court of Missouri to affirm a judgment of the Common Pleas of St. Louis in respect to questions of local law which the Supreme Court had reversed as an error.

Messrs. George Pratt, of Connecticut, and P. H. Morgan, of New-Orleans, were admitted to the Bar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

John W. Petty et al. vs. *Henry B. Merrill et. al.*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Henry B. Merrill vs. *The Schooner Mary Eveline, &c.*

These are cross actions brought to recover the damages caused by a collision between the sloop *Ethan Allen* and the schooner *Mary Eveline*, which occurred in the narrows between Blackwell's Island, and Long Island, on the afternoon of the 20th of September, 1868. The actions were tried together, and the following facts were made to appear. The wind at the time of the collision was a strong sailing breeze blowing six to eight knots from the westward; the tide was ebb, the weather fair. The schooner *Mary Eveline* was beating, with a reef in her mainsail, toward New-York, between Blackwell's Island and Long Island, and was just behind, but gaining upon the schooner *Charles Hawley*, a vessel also beating in the same direction. On the last tack before the collision both schooners tacked close to the Long Island shore, and stood over for a point below the coal dock, and nearly opposite the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, the legs being nearly equal, when about at the edge of the eddy on the Blackwell's Island side the *Hawley* again tacked and filled away upon her starboard tack, and the *Ethan Allen*, which was at the time very near, swung close to her stern, so near that the larboard foreshrouds of the *Eveline* just cleared the *Hawley's* boom, and so she came up to the wind in the act of tacking. At this moment the sloop *Ethan Allen* was passing up the narrows close to Blackwell's Island in the eddy with her mainsheet off full length, boom off to port, her mainpeak slacked a little, her maintopsail clewed up and hanging, and just as the *Mary Eveline* came up to the wind she struck the *Ethan Allen*, hitting her at the cathead on the starboard bow, the jibboom going between the mast and the lee rigging. The blow caused the *Allen* to sink in a few moments and injured the *Eveline* to a considerable amount. It is obvious from this statement that the burden is upon the *Ethan Allen* to show a good reason for not avoiding the *Mary Eveline*. This she has endeavored to do. She shows very satisfactorily that she could not have avoided the *Mary Eveline* by keeping away, for she was on a course as close to the west shore as her boom would permit at that point, and if she had kept off she would have been in danger of receiving the blow on her broadside. Also shows that she avoided the *Mary Eveline* by porting; as the three vessels were situated, that manœuvre on the part of the [illegible] at that time was clearly impossible. But she [illegible] to justify her being where she was, or to show any improper manœuvre on the part of the *Mary* [illegible] caused the collision. The fault charged upon the *Mary Eveline* in the pleadings is that she stood on too far to leeward of the *Hawley* in such a way that the *Ethan Allen* was prevented from passing her. [illegible] the evidence shows that the *Eveline* tacked about in the wake of the *Hawley*. The order "hard-a-lee" was given as her foreshrouds cleared the *Hawley's* boom, and the foresheet was at once let go. The *Eveline* was compelled by her proximity to the *Hawley* to go round her stern and she had the right to do so in the way she did. The *Ethan Allen* had no right by passing ahead instead of astern, to compel the [illegible] to tack to east of the *Hawley*. The vessel [illegible]-hauled should have been left to beat out her tack, and the *Ethan Allen* was in fault for attempting to pass ahead of the schooners, and on the Blackwell's Island instead of the Long Island side. She had a fair and full breeze, which enabled her to stem the tide, and was carrying her at the rate of [illegible] three miles an hour by the land. She saw the schooners beating down, and when they stood over from the Long Island shore upon their larboard tack, she had then two courses open, one to hug Blackwell's Island in the eddy, trusting to pass the schooners before or after they should tack at Blackwell's Island, the other to luff out into the stream and pass the schooners on the Long Island side.

It is clear that the latter was the proper course, and that she could thus have avoided the collision. It was [illegible] upon the argument that in such a tide the sloop could not with safety leave the eddy and attempt to [illegible] up in the tide way. No evidence in the case shows that such a course could not have been adopted, and I apprehend that no difficulty or danger would have attended it. In the absence of any evidence tending to show such a course to have been impracticable, I hold the sloop to be in fault for not thus avoiding the *Eveline*.

Let the decree in the action of John W. Petty, &c., be for the libelants, with an order of reference to ascertain the amount, and in the action of Henry B. Merrill let the libel be dismissed with costs.

For the *Mary Eveline*, Judge Beebe and Mr. Wilcox. For the *Ethan Allen*, Mr. Huntley.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 22.

By Judge Cardozo.

[illegible]ddington *vs.* Terrill; motion denied and order vacated; no costs.

[illegible]chanan *vs.* Gale; motion denied; $5 costs to abide the event.

[illegible]tter *vs.* Arnold; stay vacated; attachment may issue, unless the defendant appears and submits to examination on Monday, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., and pays $5 costs.

[illegible]be *vs.* Kuster; motion granted.

Bradley *vs.* Truax; motion denied.

Wondra *vs.* Hahn; motion granted; $7 costs to abide event.

Leinhan *vs.* McKinley; motion denied; no costs.

Briggs *vs.* Williams; motion granted on stipulating as suggested; $5 costs to abide event.

Tierney *vs.* Oldner; motion granted on payment of $10 costs; cause to be set down for the last Friday of the present term.

Kreitz *vs.* Gillig; motion denied; $5 costs to abide event.

Carroll *vs.* Shay; motion granted.

Slosson *vs.* Wurtz Amalgamation Company; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Osborne *vs.* Kahn; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Savage *vs.* Kane; motion for allowance denied.

Stevens *vs.* Higgins; motion granted unless plaintiff amends his complaint, which he may do within twenty days on payment of $5 costs.

Webb *vs.* Earle; motion granted; $5 costs to abide the event.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 22.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE BALDWIN WILL CASE—ARGUMENT OF THE MOTION FOR AN INJUNCTION.

George G. Sampson and William F. Romer, Executors, &c., of the last will and testament of John H. Baldwin, deceased, vs. *Cecilia F. Wood.*—The argument on the motion made by the plaintiffs for an injunction to restrain Mrs. Wood, the defendant, from prosecuting further, certain proceedings in the Surrogate's Court, and the Supreme Court, was made to-day before Judge CARDOZO. At the time of the last adjournment of the case, it was understood that all the affidavits and other papers were in, and consequently there was nothing presented to the Court to-day except the arguments of counsel.

Messrs. Fullerton, John Graham and John L. Sutherland appeared as counsel for the executors, and Messrs. Winter and Gage for the defendant, Mrs. Wood.

Mr. Graham, in commencing his argument, stated the nature of the motion. What the executors asked was an injunction to restrain the defendant (Wood) from going on with her proceedings in the Surrogate's Court, which she had commenced for the purpose of vacating the decree admitting to probate the will of Mr. John H. Baldwin, and also to restrain her from proceeding to get a certain judgment against her set aside on the ground of fraud. In alluding to the affidavits of Mrs. Wood, made on this motion, counsel said the Court would be justified in disregarding them for the reason that they were drawn in such an irregular and unprofessional style. Besides being filled with exclamation points, and other species of marks, the language used was highly florid and sentimental, and was mainly the conclusions of the deponent. But they would not rest their case upon any technical grounds. Her affidavits were full of contradictions. In one breath she asserted that she was so drugged with opium that she did not know what she was doing, and in the next sentence she averred that she knew all about the transactions of which she complained, and described them with so much particularity as to dissipate all doubt as to her having been in her senses. During the reading of the papers a few days ago the Court must have been struck with an idea as to the defendant's social standing. Again, if Mr. Baldwin married her after the making of the will, he would have made another will, or at least have executed a codicil. The last affidavit of the defendant was a most singular one in every respect. Another point counsel dwelt upon with great emphasis, in the fact that Mrs. Wood will not give the place of her marriage with Mr. Baldwin [illegible] now wanted was the place where it was performed. [illegible] to this drama; he, perhaps, ought to call it a [illegible]. Counsel said he had some doubt about the story of the defendant being such an excessive opium eater. There was no proof of it, except her unsupported affidavit. Some one might be produced to show that she bought the drug, or the certificate of some physician could be presented to show the sad havoc which that deadly drug had made upon her physical and mental systems. Mr. Graham was particularly severe upon the defendant, whom he characterized as a spurious widow, who had undertaken to cast shame upon the living, and to blacken the memory of the dead. It was a fit act for one who was the property of every man who would pay her. She claimed that two children were the fruit of this marriage with Mr. Baldwin. It was said that both were dead, but where was the certificate of their burial. There were many reasons going to show that this defendant is not the widow of Mr. Baldwin. It was a matter of great surprise to the speaker, as well as to many other members of the Bar, that so serious an attack should have been made upon Mr. Root by the members of the profession who have now espoused the cause of the defendant. Mr. Root was sustained by the affidavits of six gentlemen, namely, Messrs. Sampson, Mann, Romer, Sutherland, Fullerton and Spingarn.

Mr. Gage, one of the present counsel for defendant, was employed by her before the settlement of April 2, 1869. He was invited to be present. If he believed there was fraud in the settlement why did he not tell her before she signed the covenants? The evidence shows that after the papers were read over to her Mr. Sutherland said, "Madam, do you understand that the legal effect of these instruments is to cut off all claims of every nature which you have, or claim to have against the estate of Mr. Baldwin?" Her answer was, "Yes, Sir," and immediately thereafter she signed them. What they asked by this motion was to restrain Mrs. Wood from going on with her case in the Surrogate's Court to have the probate of Mr. Baldwin's will set aside, and also to prevent her going on with the motion to set aside the judgment against her in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Winter in answer to Mr. Graham called the attention of the Court to the complaint, and especially to the prayer thereof, which he read, and contended that the action could not be sustained, and that the motion to restrain her from proceeding ought not to be entertained by the Court. They claimed that she, being the widow of Mr. Baldwin, was entitled to notice of the presentation of the will for probate, which notice she never had. Counsel argued, at considerable length, that this motion was nothing more or less than an attempt to change the forum of litigation. He cited numerous authorities to show that in a case of this kind it could not be done. Mr. Root's letter was read, in which the latter among other things said, "I do not believe any one but myself could have induced her (Mrs. Wood) to take anything less than a fortune; but I took a small sum in settlement on the 'bird in the hand' principle."

Mr. Winter alluded to the unfortunate habit which Mrs. Wood had of drugging herself, and insisted that the settlement of April 2, 1869, was assented to by her while under the influence of opium. Mr. Root, in his affidavit, says he had become satisfied that Mrs. Wood was not to be trusted, and also that she was not Mrs. Baldwin.

Judge CARDOZO said there was one point in the case which had not been much pressed by counsel. It was sought to enjoin the continuance of two actions on the ground that there were certain covenants which had been executed by the defendant, and which, if effect were given to them, would bar her from prosecuting them. But the defendant says these covenants are a fraud upon her. The Court, on this motion, can not decide the question of fraud, and that question cannot be determined in the Surrogate's Court. Ought not then a Court of Equity to restrain the defendant until the question of fraud can be determined in the proper Court?

Mr. Winter, in conclusion, said the assault which had been made upon the executors, Messrs. Sampson & Romer, was merely a collateral matter, and as the case then stood, it relieved him, as counsel, from believing many of the things which had been alleged against them. He felt that it was due to the executors to make this statement. They had acted in their official capacity probably in good faith, although the settlement which was made was, as to the compensation to the widow, grossly inadequate.

Mr. Graham said he would utter nothing against Mr. Root as a reputable counselor of this Court; he did not believe what had been alleged against him, but if the allegations which had been made by the other side were true, then Mr. Root had stood in some closer relation to Mrs. Wood than the relation of attorney to his client. It was not the practice of lawyers to take fees from clients and then turn around and make wills bequeathing their property to the clients, and hand over the wills so made to them. In conclusion, he said he would move for judgment in the other action, for the reason that no answer had been put in, though more than twenty days had elapsed since the complaint was served. If they could only get the answer they would then know where and by whom the marriage ceremony was performed, which made Mr. Baldwin and Mrs. Wood husband and wife.

The Court took the papers. Decision reserved.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Sutherland and a Jury.

TRESPASS.

Longfellow vs. *Devoe.*—This was a suit brought by the plaintiffs as owners of the brig *Machias*, to recover damages for trespass. The brig had been chartered by her master to Poppe & Co. to carry petroleum to Marseilles, and by their direction she went to the yard of Devoe & Co., the defendants, at Hunter's Point, where she took in a full cargo of about 1,500 barrels of oil, the shipping receipts for which were given to the defendants. The oil had been, as it appeared, bought of the defendants by Poppe & Co. for cash. They applied to Poppe & Co. for payment after the oil was on board. That firm made excuses for not paying, saying that they had not yet been able to sell their exchange. Thereupon the defendants sent a gang of men on board the brig, with directions to take out the oil. No one was on board but the mate and the Captain's son, who was sick in the cabin. The men, without tendering to the mate the shipping receipts which the ship had given, or the freight on the oil, told him that they had come to take out the oil. There was contradictory evidence as to whether he forbade them or not. They took off the hatches, which were battened down, and took out several hundred barrels of the oil. When the Captain came he forbade them to go further, and they stopped, and reported what they had done to the defendants, and were directed to go next morning and take out the rest. They came next morning and, though forbidden by both mate and Captain, broke the lock off the hatch, took it off, and took out about 700 barrels more. The Captain went and got a tug and some men, and came back to take the brig away. There was some resistance made to his taking her away. Some lines were cut and some stones thrown, but he took her away and brought her to the foot of Roosevelt-street. The defendants then commenced a replevin suit to recover the possession of the oil which was left on board. Poppe & Co. were informed of the suit, and they thereupon arranged the matter. The suit was discontinued, Poppe & Co. paying the costs. The vessel was sent back to the defendant's yard, and the oil was put back again, and then Poppe & Co. paid for the oil and the vessel went to sea. She was detained by the affair five or six days, and was put to some expense by injury to her lines, &c., and in getting the tug and men to get her away.

The defendants claimed that as the oil was sold for cash, and was not paid for by Poppe & Co., the title had not passed from them, and they had the right to take the oil out—and that, as by the charter, Poppe & Co. were entitled to keep the vessel twenty days, which had not expired when the oil was taken out. The vessel was entitled to nothing for her detention or for the damage which was caused by the effort to get her away from defendants' wharf.

The Judge charged that the defendants had no authority to take the oil out by force, and if they did so they were liable for what damages the vessel had sustained.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs for $532 10½.

For plaintiffs, Benedict & Benedict; for defendants, Townsend, Dyett & Raymond.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 22.

Before Judge Daly.

INJUNCTION.

The National Watch Company, of Elgin, Ill., vs. *Howard et al.*—In this case an injunction was granted on the application of the plaintiffs, restraining the defendants from advertising and using the plaintiffs' trade-mark.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 22, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000 U.S. 6s,'81, R...	119⅝	100 Adams Ex....b10	57
1,000 U.S. 6s, '81, C...	119¾	300 N. Y. Cen........	189
3,500 do...........	119⅝	200 do...........	188¾
100 U.S. 5-20 C., '62,		600 do...........	188⅞
small..........	120	200 do...........	189⅛
6,000 U.S. 5-20 C., 65...	119⅛	200 Erie.........	31
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,		100 do...........	31⅛
new..........	117¾	100 Hudson R......	172
125,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67.	117¾	300 Harlem R.......	146
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68,		200 do.........b4	145⅝
s3..........	117⅝	200 do...........	145½
5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...	107¾	200 do...........	145¾
4,000 Tenn. S. 6s, ex c.	62	1000 Reading........	96⅛
50,000 Tenn. S. 6s, n.,		500 do...........	96⅝
bet. call.......	54	200 do.........s30	96⅜
5,000 N. C. St. 6s....	47½	200 do.........s30	96⅛
1,000 do.	47¾	1500 L. S. & M. S.....	93⅛
4,000 N. C. St. 6s, new	40	1000 do...........	93⅝
6,000 do. spec. tax	42	200 do.........b60	94⅛
10,000 do. bet. call	41½	10 do...........	94
20,000 do.......s30	40⅛	1000 Chi. & N. W.....	71⅛
1,000 Kings Co. 6s bs.	91	200 do...........	71⅛
7,000 Mich. S. 2d M..	91	100 do.........s60	71
4,000 Ill. Cen. Bds....	117	300 C. & N. W. Pf....	84⅛
5,000 Mor. & Es. 1st M	100	100 do.........b60	85
6,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M	91½	200 C., C., C. & Ind. R..	77⅛
13,000 St. L. & Iron M.		200 Chi. & R. I.......	106⅛
R. 1st M. bds.	81⅛	100 do...........	106⅛
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 8s,		100 do...........	106
1st M.........	100⅛	500 do...........	105⅞
1,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	82⅜	100 do...........	105⅞
25,000 Col., C. & I. C. R.		10 do...........	106½
1st M.........	77	200 Mil. & St. P......	69⅝
1,000 Lake S. Div. B's	84	100 do...........	69½
2,000 Long Dock Bds.	87	200 M. & St. P. Pf....	82⅛
30 Cent. Nat. Bank..	111	200 do...........	82⅛
50 Bk. of Commerce.	124⅛	400 Tol., W. & W.....	65⅛
200 Cum. C. Pf.......	28	200 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	
100 West. U. T.......	36⅝	guar.........	84¾
15 Del. & Hud. Can..	123½	800 Ohio & Miss.....	27
11 do...........	122½	19 N. J. Cen.......	100¾
100 Mariposa Mining,		100 do...bet. call	100⅛
bet. call......	8⅛	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf.,	
400 Mariposa Pref....	16⅝	b10.........	80
500 do...........	16½	100 N. Y. & N. H.....	165⅛
300 Quick. Min. Co....	12⅝	15 do...........	136
110 Pacific Mail......	62⅛	10 do...........	136⅛
100 do.........b10	62½	5 Chi., B. & Q......	160
100 Am. M. U. Ex.....	36	100 H. & St. Jos......	111¾
100 do....bet. call	35⅛	100 Col., C. & I. C. R..	24½

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$5,000 U.S. 6s,'81, C....	119¾	$10,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'65.	119⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s,'81, R..	119⅞	13,500 do.......	120
6,000 do.	120	12,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,	
2,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'62..	120⅛	'65, new.......	117¾
20,000 do..........	121	75,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.	117⅞
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'64..	119⅛		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. St. 6s.x.c.	62	600 Lake S. & M. S....	93½
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s. n.	53⅞	500 do...........	93⅝
1,000 Ga. St. 7s......	91½	200 do.........b60	94⅛
3,000 Mo. St. 6s......	87½	700 Cleve. & Pitts.....	97
10,000 N. C. St. 6s. n.	38	100 T., W. & W......	65⅛
5,000 do. spec. tax	39½	100 Chi. & R. I......	105⅛
7,000 La. 6s, Lev. B..	64½	500 do...........	105⅜
1,000 B'klyn 6s, W.L.	92½	100 do.........b60	105½
4,000 do.	93	800 do...bet. call	105½
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st	92⅛	200 Mil. & St. Paul...	69½
2,000 Lake S. Div. Bs.	84	200 do...........	69⅜
11,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.	100	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf....	82⅜
500 Cum. Coal Pf., b.c.	27¾	100 do...........	82⅛
100 Pacific Mail......	61	20 Tol., W. & W. Pf.	80
20 do.	61	100 N. J. Cen. R.....	100⅛
100 Mariposa Pf......	16⅛	100 do...........	100⅛
100 Adams Ex.......	56⅛	100 do.........s30	100
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible] guar	85
200 Hudson R.....	172	100 Col., C. & I. C. R..	24½
200 Harlem.....	145	100 N. J. Cen. R.,	
200 Reading......	96⅜	bet. call....	100¼
400 Chi. & N. W.....	71⅛	100 Bos., H. & E......	18
100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84		

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$5,000 Am'n Gold.....	131⅛	100 Cumberland.....c	28
100 Chi. & N. W...b3	71⅛	100 Mariposa Pf......	16⅛
300 do...........	71	700 Reading.........	96⅛
100 do...........	70⅞	100 Erie.........b3	30⅛
100 West. U. Tel...b3	36⅝	100 do.........b3	30⅞
100 do...........	36⅝	100 L. S. & M. So....	93⅛
100 do...........	36⅛	100 Ohio & Miss...s10	26⅞

FRIDAY, Oct. 22—P. M.

The sales of Gold took a strong upward course to-day and touched 131⅝ ⅌ cent. The highest figures were made after the Treasury award at 12 o'clock, noon, $1,000,000 to Messrs. W. R. TRAVERS & Co., at 131.13 ⅌ cent., out of $6,397,000 bid for at 130@131.13 ⅌ cent. The large amount bid for, as well as the extra price of the award had a sensible influence on the market for two or three hours, but as the business of the day wound up and the rates of Foreign Exchange weakened on London and Paris, the sales of Gold settled down to 131¼ ⅌ cent. The decline from yesterday's extreme figures for Bills on London was full ¼ ⅌ cent. on 60 days, and ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. on Short Sight and Cable transfers. We hear that transfers were offered this Afternoon, supposed against orders for United States 5-20s, at 109¾ ⅌ cent., which places the 60-day rate at 109⅛@109¼ ⅌ cent., at which leading drawers were ready to supply the demand. On Paris the 60-day rate is 5 francs 17½ centimes to the dollar for 60 days, and 5 francs 15 centimes for Short Sight.

Money is quoted by leading borrowers on first-class collateral at 5@6 ⅌ cent., in place of 6@7 ⅌ cent., as reported for some days past. These figures, however, are strictly on call loan, as there is continued indisposition to make time contracts for Money even at 7 ⅌ cent., and prime Merchant paper, if negotiated outside of Bank, goes at 8@10 ⅌ cent. per annum and fair single names at 10@12 ⅌ cent.

The Public Funds are a fraction higher in prices than at the close of business yesterday, and the demand for Foreign account has very sensible increased; so much so as to affect, as noticed above, the Foreign Exchanges. The 5-20s of 1867 left off 117⅞ ⅌ cent.

The Railway market on the Stock Exchange took a singular downward turn on the Vanderbilt Roads, especially New-York Central, which fell, at one time, 4 ⅌ cent. below the closing price of Thursday night, 191¼ to 187½, though subsequently recovering to 189@190@189 ⅌ cent. The Western Roads fluctuated but slightly, but were not very strong at any time during the day. In the Afternoon Lake Shore Stock fell to 93½ ⅌ cent. In Reading the transactions of the day were ½@¾ ⅌ cent. lower than yesterday. In Pacific Mail the sales advanced to 62½, and fell back to 61¼ ⅌ cent. There is a story afloat that there is to be a contest or compromise on the November election for Directors, notwithstanding the recent break up in the Lockwood-Garrison combination, and that if the Panama Railway Company will agree to share in the profits or losses of the Atlantic business of the Pacific Mail, and reduce their passenger and freight charges across the Isthmus to nominal rates, that Money is still to be made out of the carrying trade by sea in competition with the Pacific Railways overland. It is added to these rumors that the China line of the Pacific Mail can be made to earn a dividend on the entire capital of $17,300,000. It strikes us that there are too many contingencies in these calculations to make Pacific Mail a great purchase by new buyers, but possibly there may be sufficient encouragement in them for present holders of the Stock to induce them to hold on for something good to turn up after the November election.

Late in the Afternoon the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. Bills on London, 60 days, left off 109¼ ⅌ cent.; on Paris 5 francs 18¾ centimes to the dollar. Gold quiet at 131¼ ⅌ cent. Money easy on call at 5@6 ⅌ cent. The Railway speculation tame and prices rather flat:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, OCT. 22.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	108	107⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	120¼	121
United States 5-20s of 1867	117¾	117⅞
American Gold Coin	130⅞	131¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	54½	54½
Old Tennessees	62	62
North Carolina Bonds, new	39½	40
Old North Carolinas	47	47½
New-York Central	191½	188
Reading Railway	97⅛	96⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	106¾	105¼
Northwest Common	71½	71
Northwest Preferred	84½	84
Pacific Mail Company	61¼	60⅝
St. Paul Preferred	82½	82¼
St. Paul Common	69½	69¼
Hudson River	174	172½
Lake Shore	94¼	93½
Erie	30¾	30½
Ohio and Mississippi	27½	26⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	119⅝	5-20 coup., 1865, n. i.	117⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	119⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	117⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	115⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	117⅞
5-20 coup., 1862	121	10-40 reg.	107⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	119⅛	10-40 coup.	107⅞
5-20 coup., 1865	119⅛	6s currency	107⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., 1881	100⅛	Louisiana 6s	67
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., 1886	100	Louisiana 6s, levee bs.	63⅝
Illinois coup. 6s, 1877	101	California 7s	123
Illinois coup. 6s, 1879	101	Connecticut 6s	99
Indiana 5 ⅌ cent.	98¾	Rhode Island 6s	99
Michigan 6 ⅌ cent.,'73.	97	Alabama 5s	61
Michigan 6 ⅌ cent.,'78.	97	Alabama 8s	90
Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	62	N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan	107⅛
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.	54	N. Y. coup. B'ty L'n	107⅛
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	50½	N. Y. 7s, C'l L'n, 1870	99
Virginia 6s, n. bds.	52⅛	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, 1872	100⅛
Georgia 7s, n. bds.	90	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, 1873	100⅛
North Carolina 6s	47	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, 1874	100⅛
North Car. 6s, n. bds.	38	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, 1875	100⅛
North Car. 6s, sp. tax.	41	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, 1877	100⅛
South Car. 6s, n. bds.	67	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, 1878	101
Missouri 6s	87½	N. Y. 5s, C'l L'n, 1874	98
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. is.	85		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Galena & Chic. Ex.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	88	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87½	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	94⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	87⅛	Morris & Essex 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	83	Morris & Essex 2d M.	91
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	78	N. J. Cent. 1st M.	98
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	77⅛	N. J. Cent. 2d M.	99
Hud. R. 7s, 1 M.'68-'70.	99	N. J. Cent. new bds.	96⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2 M. S. F.'85.	102⅜	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	99
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	91	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	94
Pac. R. 7s, guar. Mo.	90⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 2d M.	98
Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ ct., '70	116	Clev. & Pitts. 3d M.	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th M.	72⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d M. prf	80	Chic. & Alton 1st M.	100
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	76	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	90⅛
Chic. & N. W. S. Fd.	92⅛	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	75
Chic. & N. W. Int. B.	88	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	92⅛
Chic. & N. W. Ex. B.	82	Peninsular R. R. Bds.	84
Chic. & N. W. 1st M.	88⅛	St. L. & I. Mount. B.	81
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	105	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	100
Han. & St. Jo. Convt.	105	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	88
Lac. & West. Bds.	92	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	85
Del., Lack. & W. 1st M.	96	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	86
Del., Lack. & W. 2d M.	92	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87⅛
Tol. & W. 1st M. ex.	88	Chic. & Gt. East. 1st M	77
Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	83⅛	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st M	77
Tol. & Wab. Equip. B.	77	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98
Tol., W. & W. con. S. F.	84⅛	Tol., Peoria & W. E. D.	82¼
Great West. 2d M., '93.	82	Central Pacific Bds.	92⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Bank of the Republic	118
Manhattan	140	Hanover	109
Merchants'	128	Irving	113
Mechanics'	142	Market	124
America	143	Nassau	106
City	210	Continental	100
Phœnix	109	St. Nicholas	114
North River	95	Commonwealth	111
Tradesmen's	150	Importers' & Trad'rs'	140
National	114	Park	165
Merchants' Exch	118	Manuf's' & Merch'ts'	100
Seventh Ward	112	Central National	111
State of New-York	112	Fourth National	104
Commerce	124⅛	Ninth National	113
Ocean	92	Oriental	150
American Exch	116		

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$94,035,808 94
Gold receipts	317,632 98
Gold payments	61,890 85
Gold balance	85,747,527 40
Currency receipts	370,473 08
Currency payments	1,451,405 21
Currency balance	4,542,865 36
General balance	94,413,925 37
Included in gold receipts, Customs	292,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD, OCT. 22.

Telegraphed to Smith, Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97	97⅛
City 6s, New	100⅜	100½
Camden and Amboy	119¾	120
Pennsylvania Central	56¾	56⅞
Reading	96½	96⅝
Lehigh Valley	52¾	52⅞
Catawissa Preferred	37	—
Philadelphia and Erie	28½	28⅝
Northern Central	—	37½
Lehigh Navigation	33¾	33⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	95¼	96⅛

Earnings of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway for the second week in October:

1869	$96,236
1868	87,148
Increase	$9,088

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of Oct. 20 says:

"The temperature has been lower, and there have been three white frosts during the week. Still the foliage remains green, and the weather has been exceedingly pleasant, and in striking contrast to that which has prevailed in the Atlantic States, from Maine to Virginia, where rain-storms have prevailed of unusual severity, fourteen inches of rain having fallen in twenty-four hours at Albany, N. Y. Freshets of unusual magnitude have followed close upon each other.

Business in all departments continues good, and the demand for merchandise and manufactured goods has been satisfactory. There have been more favorable advices from the Liverpool market for wheat, and this has produced a strong speculative demand in our domestic markets, and prices are higher. Cotton has been in better demand, and prices are a shade higher. The supply of corn and oats has been better, and prices are a shade easier. Butter is in better supply, and prices were tending downward at the close. Cheese is ½c. higher, and the demand quite active. Brooms declining, and the supply again better.

The quantity of freight going South is far too much for the capacity of the railways running in that direction, and there has been general complaint regarding the delay in the transit of goods shipped to Southern markets. Additional railway facilities to the South are badly needed, and we hope our Southern Railway will be built without delay. Ten years hence it will require three or four railroads to carry the Southern freight from this market alone. Fall seeding has been completed under the most favorable circumstances, and the wheat is up and as forward as it was at this date last season. Barley has been got in under favorable circumstances and is looking well.

The white frost and cool temperature have induced two or three pork slaughterers to kill about 2,500 hogs the past week, but nothing will be done to any extent for three weeks yet, the risk being too great; but these parties think it wise to make a beginning early. Hogs sold at $8@$9 50 gross, and in demand for present or November delivery. The absence of the stock of old meat makes many anxious to have early cure ready, as soon as possible. Greenmeats, from the Hogs slaughtered, sold at 11c. for Shoulders, 14c. for Sides and 15c. for Hams New Lard is salable at 15¾c., but mostly held at 16c., to be delivered as early as made. There can be little doubt that there will be an active consumptive demand for new meat during November and December, and it is feared that this will result in high rates for Hogs.

The *Mark Lane Express*, of Oct. 11, says;

"A Summer temperature, after a heavy fall of rain, has produced its usual effects on vegetation. In the country, where the foliage indicated a speedy Fall, the trees still are well clothed with verdure, and the luxuriant growth of grass promises an abundant feed up to Christmas. The soil has yielded freely to the plowshare, so that we have a good beginning in the preparation of the land for wheat this Autumn, and were it not for that heavy discount on our meat prospects, foot-and-mouth disease, we might have hoped for moderate prices at the butchers. But let us hope that this new trouble will soon be stamped out of the country. If, however, it should last, or only give place slowly, the stoppage of the import of foreign cattle must eventually increase the consumption of bread. Still there seems no anticipation of the kind at present in the state of the markets, which appear returning to "the sliding scale" without any duty. Our general reports as to prices are by no means encouraging to growers. Great London, with its three million population, still silently rules the thirty millions of the Kingdom, and we must again write prices down 1s.@2s. ⅌ quarter, with no speculative spirit yet appearing to arrest the fall. The plea continues that trade is bad; but one of the causes of the depression seems to be in the fact that present wants are more than fully met by foreign imports; while the influx, it is thought, will still go on like water that has burst its dam, irrespective of prices. We know the poor must either sell or pawn; but our many years of free trade have so helped the purses of foreign growers and landholders that if they find no speculation here at low rates they will take courage themselves. Such a feeling has shown itself unexpectedly in fertile Hungary; it is paramount already at Danzic, and we have seen it again and again in the United States. Indeed, when the gold question settles into calm, nothing is more probable than that New-York will shut her ears to the low offers of Great Britain, although till the spring of next year we may still be under commercial clouds."

The arrivals off the coast since 1st of October were 114 cargoes, 58 were Wheat, 44 Maize, 6 Barley, 6 Rye. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 21 cargoes in all, viz.: Ghirka, 45s. 9d.@48s. 6d.; Marianopoli, 47s. 9d.@50s. 3d.; Banat, 44s.; Polish, 46s. 6d.; Winter, 47s. 6d.@48s. 6d.; Spring, 45s.; Maize, 35 do. 26s.@30s. 4½d.; Barley, 9 do., 25s. 1½d.@25s. 3d. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 75,477 quarters at 49s. 8d., against 75,760 quarters at 54s. 4d. in 1868. The London averages were 48s. 7d. on 3,348 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending 2d of October were 826,276 cwts. Wheat, and 78,685 cwts. Flour.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N, Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ THE BUSINESS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD compares with that of the Illinois Central Railroad as follows:

	Miles in opera'n..	Locom's.	Pas. C's.	Earnin's May 1 to Oct. 1...	Ratio of Op. Exp.	Lands unsold Acres...
Ill. Cen.	708	170	96	$3,763,136 (cur'y)	64	526,000
Cen. Pac.	690	172	101	2,812,705 (gold) or 3,656,516 (cur'y)	55	7,200,000

Thus, it will be seen the results of the Central Pacific, attained during the first year of its operation, are equally gratifying with those of the Illinois Central Railroad, after twelve years. Their respective obligations are quoted to-day:

Illinois Central 7 p. c. cur'y Construction Bonds..119
Central Pacific 6 p. c., gold, 1st Mortgage Bonds.. 93½

The two causes, which, in great part, have given the high standing to the securities of the Illinois Central Company, on both sides of the Atlantic—large surplus earnings, with the proceeds of land sales, which together have been invested in their own bonds—are the same which must hereafter give great prominence to those of the CENTRAL PACIFIC. The honorable and judicious management of the Central Pacific Company, together with the great value of their property, entitle their securities to the fullest confidence.

We are prepared to buy and sell the Securities of the Central Pacific Railroad Company at the current market rates.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 5 Nassau-st.

☞ THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD is 367 miles long, cost (with equipment) $15,286,000, and is doing a large and steadily increasing business, the earnings for August, 1869, being $53,725 53 more than for the corresponding month of 1868. The road has a bonded debt of but $2,364,000. To retire this debt at maturity, and to effect certain valuable extensions which will largely increase their business, the Company have mortgaged the entire road, rolling-stock, franchise and income, to James Punnett and Junius B. Alexander, of New-York, to secure the payment of eight million dollars of First Mortgage Bonds, which are now offered for sale at ninety and accrued interest. The bonds are for one thousand dollars each, have thirty years to run, and bear seven per cent. interest annually, payable in April and October, at the Bank of America, in this City. The security is undoubted, and the bonds constitute a perfectly safe and very desirable investment. The agents of the Company in New-York are Messrs. J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st., and JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 90 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ NEW-ORLEANS CITY BONDS.
Six per cent. coupon, interest payable in this City January and July, due 1st January, 1875, for sale at 75 and accrued interest by
MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 22, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	22	Spts. Turpentine, bbls	166
Beeswax, pkgs	3	Resin, bbls	62
Cotton, bales	3,710	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	1,708
Copper, bbls	22	Pork, bbls	240
Cottonseed, bags	228	Beef, pkgs	25
Dried Fruit, pkgs	534	Cutmeats, pkgs	25
Eggs, bbls	359	Lard, pkgs	251
Flour, bbls	16,973	Butter, pkgs	4,294
Wheat, bushels	32,084	Cheese, pkgs	12,815
Corn, bushels	11,046	Tallow, pkgs	55
Malt, bushels	230	Oil Cake, pkgs	194
Oats, bushels	32,151	Peanuts, bags	249
Flaxseed, bushels	28	Rice, pkgs	59
Beans, bushels	165	Starch, boxes	1,890
Cornmeal, bags	300	Tobacco, hhds	108
Buckwh. Flour, bags	42	Tobacco, boxes and cs.	212
Oatmeal, bbls	100	Whisky, bbls	879
Hemp, bales	8	Wool, bales	263
Hops, bales	944	B. E. Peas, bags	90
Leather, sides	8,032		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Wm. Tapscott*, for London—735 bbls. Flour, 25 pkgs. Wine, 6 boxes Perfumery, 149 pkgs. Merchandise, 33 bales Sponge, 4,191 bbls. Resin, 150 cases Canned Peaches, 722 bags Guano, 570,880 lbs. Oil Cake, 50 bbls. Tar, 13 hhds. Tobacco, 30 tierces Tobacco, 118 pkgs. Tobacco, 50 cases Essential Oil, 6 pkgs. Pumps, 15,455 bushels Wheat, 77,400 lbs. Cheese, 76,951 lbs. Shin Bones, 4 boxes Machinery, 25 boxes Stone, 14 casks Stone, 151 cakes Scraps, 356 bales Hops.

By the steamer *Atalanta*, for London—243 bags Ore, 1,415 bales Hops, 10 bbls. Gelatine, 34,008 lbs. Cheese, 35,003 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 55,491 bushels Wheat, 80 cases Sewing Machines, 15 cases Hardware, 122 pkgs. Tobacco, 300 boxes Maizena, 3,520 bdles. Palm Leaf, 75 cases Condensed Milk, 6 cases Stands, 50 cases Mineral Water.

By the steamship *Deutschland*, for Bremen—1,393 bales Cotton, 160 bales Tobacco, 130 hhds. Tobacco, 188 cases Tobacco, 3 bales Skins, 7 cases Cigars, 3 bales Seneca Root, 1 case Rubber, 5 cases Bromide Potash, 45,048 lbs. Cheese, 18,750 lbs. Lard, 2 cases Clay, 158 bbls. Resin, 1 case Syrup.

ASHES—Have been salable and firm at $7 37@$7 62½ for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—The demand has been limited; prices have been quoted steady. Yellow, 41c.@42c. ⅌ lb. Sales of 1,200 lbs. Southern on private terms.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A fairly active market has been noted for desirable styles of work at full and buoyant prices. The offerings of seasonable stock have been on a reduced scale. We quote: Men's Thick Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37½@$2 55; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boy's Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C, $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$2; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Children's Fancy S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ⅌ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in fair request and firm, including Common Hard at $4 75@$8 25; Croton at $16@$18, and Philadelphia Front at $40@$45 ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been quoted steady, but have been partially neglected. Adamantine, light weights, 21c.@22c.; Plain Sperm, 48c.; Patent do. at 58c. ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Continues in request and steady at $2 for Rosendale ⅌ bbl.

COAL—A livelier inquiry has been noted for both foreign and domestic at firm and buoyant prices. We quote: Liverpool Gas Cannel at $12@$12 50; Newcastle Gas at $9 50@$10, and Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$17 50 ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs. Anthracite at $7 50@$9 50 ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs. The next auction sale of Scranton is announced for Wednesday, Oct. 27, when 70,000 tons will be offered.

COFFEE—A fair inquiry has been noted for the better grades, chiefly of Rio and Santos, at firm prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,301 bags Rio, by the *South America*, and 4,500 bags Santos, by the *Brazilleria*, on private terms. Messrs. C. AMANN & CO. sum up the week's business in other than Rio thus: 3,000 mats and 200 bags Java, 199 bags Maracaibo, 150 bags Laguayra, sold for consumption within range; 474 bags Savanilla sold at 17c.@18½c.; 1,841 bags Ceylon sold on private terms. The stock of other than Rio in importers' hands yesterday was 17,287 bags and 43,391 mats, including of Java, 943 bags and 43,391 mats; Ceylon, 6,436 bags; Maracaibo, 2,613 bags; Laguayra, 2,056 bags; Costa Rica, 475 bags, and of Manila, 4,764 bags. We quote: Java, 22c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been moderately sought after at a further reduction in prices, closing quite heavily. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,341 bales, (of which 225 bales were to arrive,) including 1,408 bales to shippers, 651 bales to spinners and 282 bales to speculators. Also 1,300 bales for forward delivery, including 350 bales, basis of Low Middling, for October, 25⅛c.@26c.; 50 bales do., for November, 25¼c.; 500 bales do., for December, 25¼c.@25½c.; 200 bales do., for January, 25½c.@25¾c.; 100 bales do., for November, free on board at New-Orleans, on private terms; 100 bales do., for November, free on board at Charleston, 24⅛c., ⅌ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	24½	24¾	25	25¼
Good Ordinary	25½	25¾	26	26¼
Low Middling	25¾	26	26¼	26½
Middling	26⅛	26⅜	26⅝	26⅞

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	17,173
Receipts last week	24,740
Receipts the preceding week	20,914
Receipts since Sept. 1	106,302
Receipts since Jan. 1	471,924
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,727
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	638,886
Export clearances since our last	1,393
Exports since Sept. 1	40,014
Exports since Jan. 1	222,416
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Stock here	15,000

COCOA—A limited call has been noted on the basis of 27c.@28c., gold, for Maracaibo, and 10½c.@11c., gold, for Guayaquil, ⅌ lb., in bond.

DRY GOODS—A fair movement has been noted in most kinds seasonable stock, without any remarkable fluctuations in prices. Domestic Cottons have attracted more attention. Woolens have been likewise more salable. In imported goods the trade has been somewhat less satisfactory as regards both amount and values.

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been lightly dealt in, as a rule, at irregular prices.

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been in moderate supply and light demand at 82½c.@90c. ⅌ lb.

FISH—The general trade has been fair for the season, and prices have been well supported. We quote: Dry Cod at $6 50@$7 50 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $22 50@$28 50; No. 2 do., $11 75@$15 25. No. 3 do., $8 50@$12 75 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 52c.@58c. for Scale, and 40c.@45c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair supply and demand, opening rather more firmly, but closing less buoyantly, and in most instances slightly in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,650 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$5 90; very inferior to good Extra State at $6@$6 45; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 45@$7, and poor to good shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $6 15@$6 50 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 50@$5 90
Extra State	6 00@ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c	6 00@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop shipping brands	6 15@ 6 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	3 50@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	7 10@ 8 25
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	6 20@ 9 75

Southern Flour has attracted less attention at, however, essentially unchanged quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls., in lots, at from $6 50@$7 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $7@$10 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour continues quiet at previous prices. Rye Flour is in more demand at $4 85@$6 25 for inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Cornmeal is more active, but weak in price at $5@$5 65 for Western, $5 25@$5 50 for Jersey, $5 90 for Caloric, and $6 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 425 bbls. Buckwheat Flour rules quiet at from $3 75@$4 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been offered more freely at a further reduction in prices, but has been very moderately inquired for, closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 83,350 bushels, including White Western at $1 43@$1 56½; Red and Amber do., poor to choice, at from $1 12@$1 45, chiefly Amber at $1 40@$1 43, and Red at $1 36@$1 38; No. 1 Spring (small lots) at $1 45; No. 2 Spring at $1 35; No. 3 Spring at $1 20@$1 22; rejected Spring at $1 10@$1 18; White Genesee at $1 55@$1 70; Red and Amber State at $1 40@$1 45; White Southern at $1 45@$1 55, and Amber Southern at $1 45@$1 48, the latter rate for very handsome Tennessee, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in good supply and moderate demand at lower prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 58,500 bushels, in lots, at 87c.@96c. for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; 96c.@$1 05 for poor to very choice Mixed Western, closing at $1 01 for the best here; $1 02@$1 08 for White; $1 05@$1 08 for Yellow Western ⅌ bushel, the market closing heavily. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 4,800 bushels, in lots, at $1 07@$1 10 for Western, and $1 15@$1 18 for State ⅌ bushel, showing a further yielding in prices. Barley has been quoted steady, but has attracted less attention. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,200 bushels at $1 30 for two-rowed and $1 50 for four-rowed State; and $1 55 for Canada West, ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt has been lightly dealt in at from $1 55@$1 70 ⅌ bushel. A more active inquiry has been noted for Oats, chiefly on speculative account, at improved prices, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported of 76,500 bushels, in lots, at 60c.@65c. from dock and delivered, for Jersey, Southern, Western and State, closing at about 64c. for the best Western, delivered, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances have been 735 bbls. Flour and 70,906 bushels Wheat, for London.

The Albany *Argus* gives the following as the list of boats which passed Fultonville, during forty-eight hours prior to 1:30 A. M., Oct. 21, 1869:

Lumber—A. S. Page, Oswego; Russell Smith, Oswego; A. M. Sloat, Oswego; Dan Pardee, Oswego; J. Fisher, Oswego; Frank H. Farwell, Oswego; Mary Bowley, Oswego; D. T. Martin, Oswego; William P. Herring, Oswego; Nora, Oswego; A. D. Eno, Oswego; J. K. Adams, Oswego; Cahawba, Oswego; Hungarian, Oswego; Amos V. Graves, Oswego; J. Jaquett, Oswego; G. W. Reynolds, Oswego; James Barnes, Buffalo; J. Roth, Buffalo; C. H. Smith, Buffalo; A. M. Newcomb, Buffalo; Grant and Colfax, Buffalo; T. E. Barnes, Buffalo; Gilbert Peterson, Buffalo; Sidney S. Cross, Buffalo; George H. Sanford, Buffalo; Restless, Buffalo; Dan Warr, Buffalo; Alice Gordon, Tonawanda; Minnehaha, Rome.

Oats—G. S. Hazard, Buffalo; D. W. Lamereaux, Buffalo; Nettie Donaldson, Buffalo; Frank Donaldson, Buffalo; Detroit, Buffalo; Cayuga, Buffalo; J. V. D. Westfall, Buffalo; E. T. Brown, Montezuma.

Wheat—E. R. Tanner, Albion; Tom Hyer, Oswego; George J. Wagner, Oswego; P. L. Pierce, Oswego; Reliance, Buffalo; R. Conklin, Oswego; John R. Noyes, Oswego; Caroline, Oswego; W. G. Lapham, Oswego; W. H. Judson, Buffalo; J. Youngiove, Buffalo; Horicon, Buffalo; E. A. Holt, Medina; Adelina Hinds, Medina; G. W. House, Medina; J. C. Heath, Medina; Lizzie Knetties, Medina.

Mixed—Constitution, Little Falls; J. E. Marsh, Selina; Ella, Penn Yan; F. Meyer, Palmyra.

Coal—F. B. No. 12, Watkins; F. B. No. 3, Watkins.

Oil—Uncle Bill, Buffalo.

Flour—J. Allen, Medina.

Corn—Antietam, Oswego; M. H. Phillips, Buffalo; Anna Maria, Buffalo; Sarah C. Campbell, Buffalo; Chas. N. Labey, Oswego; Lansing, Buffalo; George W. Tifft, Buffalo; A. M. Hitchcock, Buffalo; Alpha, Buffalo; Princess, Buffalo; Minnie Thorne, Buffalo; Henrietta, Buffalo; Fred. Vail, Buffalo; O. H. Fisher, Buffalo.

Ashes—M. Cavanaugh, Rochester; J. G. Freeman, Rochester.

Staves—James Vrooman, Tonawanda; M. W. Evans, Buffalo; John H. Roberts, Buffalo.

Barley—E. T. Brown, Montezuma; S. Ayres, Oswego; [illegible] Rice, Oswego; M. Van Style, Oswego; [illegible], Rochester.

Salt—[illegible], Syracuse; Walter Darling, Salina; [illegible], Salina.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive, but quoted steady; Bags 15½c.@17½c. each; Bagging [illegible] ⅌ yard.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in demand and held more firmly at 65c.@75c. for shipping, and 80c.@$1 15 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues in demand at 65c.@$1 05 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The demand has been moderate since our last, but prices have been well supported. We quote: American at $195@$210 for undressed, and $280@$300 for dressed, ⅌ ton; Jute at 4½c.@5½c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Manila, 14c., gold; Sisal, 11½c.@12c., gold. A sale of 300 bales Jute Butts was made at 3½c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been held with increased confidence at, in most instances, prices above the views of buyers, and consequently have been rather less freely dealt in. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,258 Buenos Ayres at 21½c.@22c., gold; 4,000 Cordovas at 19½c., gold; 2,000 Vera Cruz, 1,000 Caracas, 301 Maracaibo, 250 Central American, and 150 Port-au-Platte on private terms; also 400 Dry and Dry Salted New-Orleans at 20c., currency; and 1,000 City Slaughter on private terms, ⅌ lb. We quote *Dry Hides* thus: Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 21½c.@22½c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 21c.@22c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 18½c.@19c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@22 lbs., 21c.@21½c.; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 20½c.@21c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 21½c.@21½c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 20½c.@21c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 20c.@20½c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 17½c.@18½c.; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 16c.@17c.; Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 16c.@17c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 18c.@18½c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 17½c.@18½c.; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 16½c.@18½c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 13½c.@14½c.; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Truxillo, 17@19 lbs., 18½c.@19c.; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Curacoa, 18@22 lbs., 12½c.@14c.; Port-au-Platte, 16@18 lbs., 16c.@17c.; Bahia, 21@22 lbs., 15c.@16c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@26 lbs., 20½c.@21½c.; Western, 18@24 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Southern, 13@16 lbs., 20c.@22c., currency, as they run. *Dry Salted Hides* thus: Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Maranham, 26@32 lbs., 12½c.@13c.; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Savanilla, 25@28 lbs., 11½c.@12½c.; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 11½c.@12½c.; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 15c.; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 11½c.@12½c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 17c.@19c., currency, as they run. *Wet Salted Hides* thus: Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 11½c.@11½c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 9c.@10c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 50@80 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; Texas, 50@70 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 12½c.@12¾c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 12c.@12½c., currency, selected. *Upper Leather Hides* thus: Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 23½c.@24½c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 18c.@19c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 40c.@41c.; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 32c.@35c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 25c.@26c., currency, as they run. And *East India Hides* thus: Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 15c.@16c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 13½c.@14c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 10c.@11c.; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 11c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 12c.@12½c., gold.

HOPS—There has been only a light movement reported in most kinds on the basis of our previous quotations, including New-York State, New, at 14c.@20c.; Eastern, New, at 12c.@18c.; Ohio at 12c.@15c.; Michigan, 12c.@13c. for common to fair; Wisconsin, 16c.@18c.; Yearlings, 4c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c. ⅌ lb. Receipts to-day, 944 bales; exports, 1,771 bales, all to London. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business thus: "The firmness which has characterized our market during the last two weeks has been increased by further confirmatory reports of the failure of the crop in England; and only for the heavy receipts from the interior—which tend to keep prices in check—we would undoubtedly be called upon this week to advance our quotations. The fact is becoming more and more apparent that prices must advance. Notwithstanding the large stock of Yearlings yet unconsumed in the London market, the great deficiency in the English and Continental crops must, sooner or later, bring large orders here for our fine Hops. London brewers will not be very likely to allow a deterioration in the standard quality of their world-renowned ales by the use of common Hops, and if good Hops are to had from America, or any other country, no reasonable advance on present prices will be an obstacle. The superior quality of the new American crop over that of any other country is now an established fact; and it only remains a question with the American grower whether he accepts the present ruinous prices or holds for an advance. That a material advance will take place before the season is over, we believe to be inevitable. We are able to give quotations on Wisconsin Hops this week. The samples on offer show much better quality than last season, but not as good as 1867. Receipts of the week, 5,158 bales. Total receipts of the season, 15,153 bales. Export clearances last week, 1,934 bales. Total exports of the season from the port of New-York, 10,795 bales. Our London correspondent favors us with the following under date of Oct. 9: 'During the past week we have experienced a steady trade for the new growth, fine samples especially engaging the attention of buyers, who are quietly taking up this description at full rates, and will shortly completely absorb our scanty supply; low grades, however, are hardly in such good request. The absence of large arrivals from the Continent, and the firm and advancing character of the Belgian and Bavarian markets have tended to improve our prospects here, and caused our holders to believe in higher figures ruling before long. Our crop has come down on all sides, short beyond expectation, and should the present demand continue, we shall soon have to fall back upon our yearling stock, both English and foreign.' The following is from the Maidstone (England) *Gazette*: 'The demand keeps good for all descriptions of the new English crop, and planters are unwilling sellers at prevailing prices, asserting it is the shortest crop since 1860, and therefore loudly complain of present values. There is more inquiry for yearlings.' According to the circular of Messrs. WOOLLOTON & SONS, of London: 'The imports of foreign Hops into London from Sept. 1, 1868, to Aug. 31, 1869, amounted to 129,709 bales, or about 295,000 cwts.'"

HONEY—Continues very dull at 75c.@80c., gold, for Cuba, ⅌ gallon.

LATHS—Eastern have been pretty freely dealt in at $2 87¼ ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair demand and firm in price, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 30c.@30½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 30c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22c.@24c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 32c.@36c., currency, ⅌ lb. The receipts to-day were 8,032 sides.

LIME—Rockland has met with a ready sale at $1 65 for Common and $1 75 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—A fair inquiry has been noted for the principal kinds at steady rates.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been fairly active at buoyant prices; sales 350,000 lbs. at 22½c.@22¾c., cash; 22¾c. for November delivery, and 23c. for November and December delivery, ⅌ lb. Iron has been comparatively quiet at about previous quotations; sales have been reported of 300 tons Eglinton Scotch Pig at $37; 80 tons Glengarnock do., and 150 tons American Pig, on private terms, and 300 tons old Rails at $47 50 ⅌ ton. Lead, Spelter and Zinc have been very quiet at previous figures. Tin has been more freely dealt in and quoted quite firm; sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,000 slabs Straits at 32¼c.@32½c., gold; 300 boxes I. C. Charcoal Plates at $8 50, and 200 boxes Charcoal Terne at $7 75@$7 87½ ⅌ box. We quote: Ingot Copper at 22½c.@23c. ⅌ lb. No. 1 American Pig Iron, $38 50@$40; No. 2 do., $37@$38; American Forge, $36; Scotch Pig, $33 50@$39; English and American Bar Iron, Refined, $82 50@$87 50 ⅌ ton. Pig Lead, $6 45@$6 87½, in gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 35@$6 37½, in gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Domestic do., $9@$12 ⅌ 100 lbs., in currency. Straits Tin, 32¼c.@32½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Banca Tin, 38c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; English, 31¼c.@31¾c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 75@$7 50; I. C. Charcoal do., $8 25@$8 62½; Terne do., $5 75@$8 25, in gold, ⅌ box. Zinc, 11½c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—A very moderate business has been reported in most kinds at steady prices. Sales, 45 bbls. New-Orleans at 92c.@93½c.; and, by auction, 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 62c.@65c. ⅌ gallon. The stock in importers' hands yesterday was 6,712 hhds. Cuba, 8,234 hhds. Porto Rico, and 1,238 hhds. English Islands. We quote: Porto Rico at 50c.@73c.; Cuba at 35c.@58c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@90c. ⅌ gallon; and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed, ⅌ gallon	35c.@37c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba, Clayed, ⅌ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@50c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades, ⅌ gallon	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades, ⅌ gallon	—@—	53c.@58c.
Porto Rico, ⅌ gallon	—@—	50c.@73c.
English Islands, ⅌ gallon	—@—	48c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ⅌ gallon	—@—	80c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted firm, but the dealings have been on a very moderate scale, having been confined to 430 bbls. Common to Good Strained at $2 20@$2 25; and 190 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at from $3 50@$5 ⅌ 280 lbs. The receipts were only 82 bbls.; export clearances, 4,349 bbls. Tar has been quiet, but steady; 30 bbls. Wilmington have been sold at $2 87½ ⅌ bbl. Crude Turpentine has been dull and nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been more active and firmer, sales having been reported of 680 bbls., in lots, part to arrive, at 48c.@48½c., chiefly at 48c., for merchantable, ⅌ gallon. The receipts were 146 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 48c.@49c., chiefly at 48c., for merchantable, ⅌ gallon; Crude, $3 45@$3 50; Resin at $2 20@$9 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for Choice White; Tar at $2 75@$3 25; Pitch at $2 45@$2 65 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—There has not been much demand for any description; prices have not varied essentially. We quote: Crude Whale at 90c.@$1 08 for Southern and Western; Bleached Whale at $1 13@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 78; Unbleached Sperm at $1 90@$1 92; Bleached Sperm at $1 95@$1 98; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 45@$1 50; Menhaden, 62c.@63½c., with sales of 6,000 gallons at the latter rate; Spermaceti, 41c.@45c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been very firm in price, on a light offering and a fair inquiry, on the basis of 18¾c., in bulk, at which 1,850 bbls. have been sold; 24½c.@24¾c. in shipping order here, with sales of 450 bbls. at the inside rate; and 23c.@23¼c. in shipping at Philadelphia, with sales reported of 500 bbls. at 23¼c. ⅌ gallon. No receipts of Crude have been reported here; at Philadelphia 800 bbls. arrived, making the total receipts there for the week 4,960 bbls. Refined Oil has been quoted a shade firmer, and in light stock, with a pretty good demand noted for Standard White, in both barrels and cases. Sales have been reported here, since our last, of 4,250 bbls. Standard White, for October delivery, at 33c.; 1,000 bbls. do., for November, at 33c.; and 1,000 bbls. do., for November and December, also at 32c. ⅌ gallon. And at Philadelphia of 3,000 bbls. Standard White, for October delivery, at 33c.; 8,000 bbls. do., November and December deliveries, at 33c., and 500 bbls. do., buyer's option, balance of the year, at 33¼c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 1,708 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 4,800 bbls., making the total arrivals there for the week 18,900 bbls. No exports have been reported. Standard White, in cases, has been in more request at 38c.@38¾c., with sales of 1,800 cases chiefly at 38c., and Prime White at 39c.@39½c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha has been quiet at 10¾c.@11c., and 16c.@16½c. in cases ⅌ gallon. Empty barrels have been quoted at $2 40@$2 50 for Refined, and $2@$2 10 for Crude, each.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request for trade purposes at well-supported prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 570 bbls., in lots, at $30 75@$34, chiefly at $30 75 for Western Mess, $33 75@$34 for City Mess, $26 75@$29 for Western and City Prime Mess, and $25 25@$26 50 for Prime to Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been quiet and heavy at from 13c.@13½c. for City ⅌ lb. Cutmeats are more inquired for at uniform prices. Sales have been reported of equal to 210 pkgs. at 14½c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders, 18c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 19c.@22c. for Bagged Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in demand and firm; sales 60 boxes Ice-cured at 17½c.@17¾c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been in light request at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported of [illegible] tcs., in lots, at [illegible] Kettle-rendered, [illegible] for Good to Prime Steam, ⅌ lb. Beef continues quiet at former figures, with sales reported of 145 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 for Plain Mess, $13 50@$17 50 for Extra Mess, and at $9@$18 for inferior grades barreled Mess Beef. Tierce Beef neglected. Beef Hams rule dull at from $17@$28 ⅌ bbl.; sales of 70 bbls., in lots. Butter has been in moderate demand at about previous figures. We quote State, Common to very good, 23c.@45c.; Prime to Fancy, 46c.@52c., and Western, Inferior to Prime, 20c.@34c., ⅌ lb. The receipts to-day were 4,294 pkgs. Cheese continues in good demand at from 10c.@18½c., as the extremes, for Common to Choice Factory, and 20c. for Fancy English Dairy, ⅌ lb. The receipts of the day were 12,815 boxes.

RICE—Has been quiet and weak in price, including Carolina at $8 73@$9 for New, and $7@$8 for Old, and Rangoon at $7 25@$7 50 ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock of Rangoon, 12,950 bags.

SALT—Has been less sought after, yet quoted steady, including Turk's Island at 47c.@48c.; Cadiz, 44c.@45c. ⅌ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 65; Liverpool Fine at $2 50@$3 by the invoice, ⅌ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, 50c. ⅌ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 50@$3 60; Marshall's and Worthington's do., $2 50@$2 60; Higgins' do., $2 75@$3; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 55; Liverpool Ground, $1 75 ⅌ sack, with the usual discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Is in demand at 7c. gold, ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Have been quoted firm, as a rule, though without activity. We quote: Clover, 12c.@13½c. ⅌ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 35@$2 45; Timothy, $3 75@$4, currency, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 17½@$2 20, gold, ⅌ bushel.

SKINS—Have been more sought after, including Honduras Deer at 43c.; Nicaragua, 37½c.@40c.; Bolivar, 30c.@31c.; Sisal, 44c.; Vera Cruz, 42½c.@45c.; Central American, 42½c.@46c.; Puerto Cabello, 35c.@37½c.; Para, 44c.@45c., gold, ⅌ lb. Tampico, Goat, 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c.; Payta, 50c.@52½c.; Curacoa, 52c.; Cape, 45c.@50c., currency, ⅌ lb.; Madras, 70c.@75c., each.

SOAP—Has been in some request, including Castile at 13c.@13½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Trade has been on a restricted scale; prices have varied little. We quote: Mace at $1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at 97½c.@$1 02½; Cassia at 45c.@46c.; Cloves at 26c.@26½c.; Pepper at 24½c.@25c.; Pimento at 18½c.@19c.; Ginger at 12c.@12½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in very moderate request and rather heavy. Sales, 640 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 11½c.@14½c., chiefly at 11½c.@11¾c.; and 40 boxes Havana at 12¼c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair to very good refining grades of Cuba at 11⅛c.@11¾c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 12c.@12¾c.; very good to choice do. at 12¾c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., No. 12 Box Sugar, 12¼c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11c.@11½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¾c.@12¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12¾c.@13½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, 13¾c.@14½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14¾c.@15½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, White, at 14¾c.@15¾c. ⅌ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12½c.; Java Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¾c.@12¼c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in limited request and quoted easier at from 14½c.@16½c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, 16½c.; Granulated, 16½c.; Ground, 16c.; White, A, 15½c.; Yellow, C, 14½c., cash, ⅌ lb. Messrs. C. AMANN & CO. sum up the movements in Raw Sugars, since Oct. 1, thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Oct. 1, 1869	99,054	119,269	95,667	607
Receipts since Oct. 1	5,103	12,550	62,179	30
Total	104,157	131,819	157,846	637
Sales since October	19,466	22,913	10,300	11
Stock Oct. 21, 1869	84,691	108,906	147,546	626
Stock Oct. 22, 1868	55,791	30,420	44,522	....
Stock Oct. 22, 1867	36,535	51,602	29,494	83
Stock Oct. 23, 1866	50,670	47,940	57,264	20

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 65,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11½c., chiefly at 11½c.; also 37,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@20c., and 34,550 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been steady but not active. We quote: Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 80; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at 70c.@$1 50; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in very moderate demand, mainly for home use, at about previous prices. Sales, 300 hhds. Kentucky at 10½c.@12½c.; 100 cases Connecticut at 35c.@55c.; 35 cases Pennsylvania on private terms; and 259 bales Havana, part at 97c.@$1 07, currency, ⅌ lb., and the balance in bond for export on private terms. We quote *Kentucky* thus: Common Lugs, 8½c.@8¾c.; Good Lugs, 9c.@10½c.; Common Leaf, 9½c.@11½c.; Medium Leaf, 10½c.@12½c.; Good Leaf, 11½c.@12½c.; Fine Leaf, 12½c.@15c.; Selections, 14c.@17c. *Seed Leaf* thus: Old Crop—Connecticut Wrappers, 1865 and 1866 crops, 18c.@40c.; Connecticut Wrappers, 1867 crop, 40c.@75c.; Connecticut Fillers, 1865 and 1866 crops, 11c.@12c.; New-York Wrappers, 1867 crop, 25c.@45c.; Ohio Wrappers, 1867 crop, 10c.@16c.; Pennsylvania Wrappers, 1865 and 1866 crops, 20c.@35c.; New-York, Ohio and Pennsylvania Fillers, 1865 and 1866, 10c.@11c. New Crop—Connecticut Wrappers, Good to Prime, 50c.@75c.; Connecticut Wrappers, Medium, 35c.@45c.; Connecticut Wrappers, ordinary, 28c.@32c.; Connecticut Seconds, 25c.@32c.; Connecticut Fillers, 12c.@16c.; New-York running lots, 18c.@25c.; New-York Wrappers, 28c.@45c.; Ohio Wrappers, 25c.@55c.; Pennsylvania Wrappers, 25c.@60c.; Pennsylvania Binders and Common Wrappers mixed, 15c.@20c.; Pennsylvania Fillers, 12c.@13c.; New-York Fillers, 10c.@12½c. *Spanish* thus: *Havana*—Common, 90c.@92½c.; Good, 97c.@$1 02½; Fine, $1 05@$1 15. *Yara*—I cut, 75c.@82½c.; II cut, $1 05@$1 12; average, 87½c.@92½c. And *Manufactured* thus: Black Work—Common and Medium, 20c.@22c., in bond; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c., in bond. Bright Work—Common and Medium, 25c.@30c., in bond; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been in better supply and less demand at $1 21@$1 21½ ⅌ gallon; sales, 315 bbls.; receipts, 879 bbls.

WOOL—There has been a more active movement in domestic, chiefly in fleece, holders having made some partial concessions, mainly to cash buyers, though the market has been generally quoted steady. Sales have been reported of about 375,000 lbs. domestic fleece, equal to 75,000 lbs. California, Fall and Spring clip, part to arrive, and 70,000 lbs. Oregon, within our range. The dealings in foreign have been light at about former prices.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

	Cents. ⅌ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	45@48
½ and ¾ blood fleece	47@50
Common and ¼ blood fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@65
Extra and XX fleece	46@53
½ and ¾ blood fleece	47@50
Common and ¼ fleece	
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	44@47
½ and ¾-blood fleece	47@50
Common and ¼ fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	44@50
Unwashed fleeces	32@37
Unwashed fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	30@34
Common fleece	25@28
Common fleece, burry	18@22
Santa Fé.	
Washed white fleece	33@38
Unwashed white fleece	28@31
Black fleece	22@26
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	33@36
Spring Clip, A 1	30@35
Spring Clip, A 2	27@32
Spring Clip, B	24@30
Spring Clip, S	22@27
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	22@26
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	22@26
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	21@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	20@24
Burry lots, 3c.@10c. ⅌ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	37@45
Super	41@46
No. 1	28@33
No. 2	12@16
Lambs	38@42
Western limed pulled	40@44
Southern limed pulled	30@35
Tub washed	54@60

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted firmer, though comparatively quiet. For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been 800 bales Cotton at ¼d., by sail, and ⅜d. by steam, ⅌ lb.; 2,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 7½d.@2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 7,800 bushels Wheat, by do., at 9¼d. ⅌ bushel, and 1,800 boxes Cheese, by steamer, mainly at 45s. ⅌ ton. For London, 1,100 bales Hops, by steam, at ¾d. ⅌ lb., and 50 tons Oil Cake, by sail, at 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Bristol, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl. For Dublin, an American vessel, with 45,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., and 7,800 bushels Wheat at 10d. ⅌ bushel. For Lisbon, 18,500 bushels Wheat at 25c., gold, ⅌ bushel. For Bremen, room for equal to 6,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Bilboa, room for 2,100 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For Trieste, 1,850 bbls. Petroleum, from this port, on private terms, and 325 hhds. Tobacco, from Richmond, at 55s. For Gibraltar and orders, a vessel from this port, with Petroleum, at 5s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 22, 1869.

At Weehawken market this morning the arrivals were short and trade was dull. Neither were the grades high. Even at low prices stock went off so slowly that the pens at noon had still many occupants. The same can be said of both Forty-eighth-street and Fortieth-street Sheep markets.

At the Forty-eighth-street market some of the stock-owners were loud in their murmurs against the Erie Railroad. The stock consigned to Forty-eighth street market, that should have reached New-York City in time for yesterday's market, was held back eight hours at Port Jervis, while stock for Bergen was sent forward on time. This has been a serious loss to Messrs. WINSTON & ROGERS. Prices realized were as follows: First quality, 16c. ⅌ lb.; second quality, 13½c.@14c. ⅌ lb.; third quality, 12c. ⅌ lb. No prime Bullocks on sale. One lot of poor Texans sold from 8c. to 10c. ⅌ lb.; highest prices quoted, 15c.; lowest prices quoted, 8c.; this day's average, 13c. ⅌ lb. C. E. WOODRUFF sold 19 State Cattle, fair lot, at 12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5 cwt. H. HURD sold 51 Illinois, fair lot, from 14c.@15c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; E. HURD sold 21 Indianas, poor and light, for 12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; D. BARNES sold 18 Ohios, fair lot, at 14c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; WOODRUFF & CHURCH sold 62 Texans, very common, from 8c. to 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 4¾ cwt.; also 20 State cattle, mixed lot, at 12½c. ⅌ lb., weight from 4 to 7 cwt. Gross arrivals at Weehawken this morning, 411 head of horned cattle in 23 cars.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 109 Sheep at 25s. ⅌ head; 118 Sheep at 24s. ⅌ head. J. KIRBY sold one car load of Sheep, average weight 73 lbs. ⅌ head, for 5c. ⅌ lb.; one car load of Sheep, average weight 73 lbs. ⅌ head, at 4½c.@5c. ⅌ lb.; 40 Lambs, average weight ⅌ head 60 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 15 Lambs, average weight 52 lbs., 7½c. ⅌ lb. REID & MCGRAW sold 96 Sheep, weight 5,870 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 31 Sheep, weight 2,030 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 40 Lambs, weight 3,000 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 99 Sheep, weight 8,120 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 13 Sheep, weight 1,800 lbs., at 4½c. ⅌ lb.; 20 Sheep at $3 25 ⅌ head. Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Market this day, 2,045 Sheep and Lambs, 29 poor State Cattle. Some Veals remained over since yesterday's market, but no sales were effected.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

Gross arrivals, 1,553 head per Erie Railroad, 410 head per Hudson City. Sales lively, although prices were rather lower; Michigan and Ohio Hogs sold from 10¼c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.; Illinois Hogs sold from 10¼c.@10½c. ⅌ lb., alive.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 23, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
At the Empire City Rink, 3d-av., near 63d-st.
GRAND EXHIBITION. Open Day and Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
CHARLES O'MALLEY. Leading characters by Mr. Edward Falconer, Miss Lisa Weber.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
ENOCH ARDEN. Leading characters by Theo. Hamilton, Miss Fanny Morant and Miss Blanche De Bar.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock. MARY WARNER.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
AS YOU LIKE IT. Leading character by Mrs. Scott-Siddons.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock. KING RENE'S DAUGHTER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
THE HEIR AT LAW. Leading characters by Messrs. Gilbert, Wyndham, Stoddart, Miss Louisa Moore and Mrs. Sefton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
EAST LYNNE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FRENCH THEATRE,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
SAM. Leading character by Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Leading characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Studley and Miss Eliza Newton.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
TIGER HUNTER, RED GNOME and STRING OF PEARLS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon—PEARL OF SAVOY. Evening—FLICK FLOCK. Large collection of curiosities.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock—GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Mlle. Carlotta Patti, Messrs. Ronconi, Ritter, Habelmann, and others.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
Atlantic-st., corner Henry-st.
LECTURE BY MR. DE CORDOVA. Subject: "The Sham Family."

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

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An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is said that the ultra Radicals are visiting the workshops of Paris, and urging the men to take part in the demonstration on the 26th inst. The workmen in the Provinces have also been notified of a general uprising on that day. The Radical Press are opposed to the demonstration.

It is rumored that LEDRU ROLLIN, FELIX PYAT, VICTOR HUGO, LOUIS BLANC, and other extreme Radicals, are to run for the Corps Legislatif in the election soon to take place.

An effort, it is reported, will be made in the Corps Legislatif to annul the decree of 1852 confiscating the property of the Orleans Princes.

A duel fought yesterday in Paris, between Count DE BEAUMONT and the Duke DE FITZ-JAMES, resulted, it is reported, in the severe wounding of the latter.

The Duke of MONTPENSIER is said to be again a prominent candidate for the Spanish throne. The Madrid Press urge the immediate election of a King, and name ESPARTERO for life, to be succeeded by the Duke of GENOA. The question of electing Deputies in the place of those favoring the revolutionists is agitating the Cortes.

At a large meeting of the clergy held at Dublin on Thursday, it was decided that the laity have the right to act upon questions of doctrine and discipline.

It is reported that the insurrection at Cattaro, in Dalmatia, Austria, has been suppressed, although when attacked by the Government troops the insurgents made a desperate defence.

JAPAN.

Additional advices from Japan are to the effect that the Mikado was at Yeddo while most of the Daimios had returned to their Provinces. The assault on the British Minister, Sir HARRY PARK, was made by a drunken man, who was arrested. A railroad from Kabe to Osaca is projected, and a telegraph from Yeddo to Yokohama. A mint is to be established by the Government, and an educational system with foreign teachers throughout the Empire. A scheme for the centralization of power and revenue had been favorably entertained by the Parliament. Business was improving, but there was much suffering among the poor of Yeddo. General VAN VALKENBURG expected to sail in the *America*, but was disappointed in the non-arrival of his successor.

CUBA.

Havana dispatches report small bodies of rebels near Trinidad, and skirmishes in the Cuatro Villas and Sierras Nuevas districts; Cuban loss in the former six, in the latter seven; Spanish loss not reported.

The London *Standard* of yesterday, in referring to the position of the United States in the case of the *Cuba*, says: "The basis on which the case of the *Alabama* rests is that she was not such a vessel as the *Cuba*," and adds that England could not so have proceeded against her.

The trial of the officers of the *Cuba* was continued at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday. Detective Officer GORDON was the only witness thus far examined, and it is said the defence expect to invalidate his testimony. The men of the *Cuba* are still in the city; they are reported as orderly and manifesting no disposition to leave.

GENERAL.

HENRY COOPER was yesterday elected Senator from Tennessee, the whole opposition to JOHNSON concentrating on him. The final vote stood COOPER 55, JOHNSON 51. Only one ballot was taken.

An earthquake shock was felt throughout the New-England States yesterday morning about 5 o'clock. In Maine the shock was quite severe.

Jackson and Washington Counties, Florida, are reported to be under control of an armed mob, organized to prevent the execution of the Revenue laws. In the latter county seven murders have taken place since the 3d inst., and in the former the Tax Collector and his wife have been brutally killed. Troops are called for.

THOMAS EWING, Sr., while arguing a case in the Supreme Court at Washington, yesterday, fell to the floor from exhaustion, and was unconscious for some time. He was better last evening.

A fire at Rock Island, Ill., yesterday, destroyed the Rodman House. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $15,000.

E. H. UNIAC, the New-England temperance lecturer, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning, in Boston, Mass., caused it is supposed from an accidental overdose of opium.

In the Brooks assassination case, now on trial in Philadelphia, Mr. BROOKS was examined yesterday, and recognized MORROW and DOUGHERTY. The Court then adjourned until to-day, in order to procure the attendance of the escaped witnesses.

A fast freight line is to be put in operation on the Union Pacific Railroad between Idaho, Montana and Utah, and all the important cities east.

The passengers and crew of the wrecked steamer *Sierra Nevada* arrived at San Francisco on Thursday on the steamer *Senator*. They lost all their effects.

In California the work on the Sutro Tunnel was inaugurated on Tuesday. A new railroad is to be built through the Vallejo Valley, and a new express company is about to be organized with $500,000 capital.

Gold discoveries are reported in Kake County, in the southern portion of Alaska.

Three men named MEADOR, SIMMONS and BLAKENSHIP were arrested at Louisville, Ky., yesterday, for robbing the People's Bank, of Kentucky, in September last of $7,000. A large portion of the money was found on their persons.

The trial of DAN NOBLE is now in progress at Owego.

Corporal GEORGE HAYT, of the Ninth Cavalry, stationed at Galveston, Texas, has been tried by a Court Martial for maltreating his horse, and sentenced to four months' confinement at hard labor in addition to other penalties.

CRANE'S paper mill at Dalton, Mass., and the Sulphur Spring, and Indian Orchard Hotels at Indian Orchard Village, in the same State, were burned yesterday. Loss by the former fire, $30,000; by the latter, $15,000.

LOCAL.

The fence of the new Post Office is to be extended up the Park a distance of seventy feet, to accommodate the demands of the work. The posts were set up yesterday.

Rose Memorial Chapel, just completed, in Forty-first-street, and designed as a school room and chapel for Home School No. 2, under the charge of the Home for the Friendless, was dedicated yesterday afternoon. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. ANDERSON and Rev. A. E. KITTREDGE.

The report that General BUTTERFIELD and Mr. A. R. CORBIN, have been indicted by the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on testimony furnished by JAY GOULD and J. FISK, Jr., is pronounced untrue.

JAMES FISK, Jr., was again the subject of discussion before the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, on a motion to dissolve the order of attachment issued against his property on the ground of non-residence. Numerous affidavits were read showing him to have many residences in this City, but the Court was inclined to believe that his legal residence was in Boston.

In the case of HUGH MCMAHON, who was run over and killed on the New-Jersey Railroad, near Waverley Station, the Coroner's Jury at Elizabeth yesterday rendered a verdict censuring the conductor, who ordered deceased off his train after he had paid his fare, and the New-Jersey Railroad Company for allowing its agent to do so.

DAVID BURKE was yesterday sentenced in the Queens County Court of Oyer and Terminer to be hanged on Dec. 10 next, for the murder of THOMAS CANE.

HENRY VASQUEZ, a Cuban, last evening, attempted to murder his mistress, JOSEPHINE WOODS, at No. 99 Crosby-street, and shot himself. Her wounds are probably fatal. VASQUEZ will probably recover.

The Tennessee Senatorship.

The Capital and the country exult in the consciousness of a great deliverance. There was imminent danger of a plague unknown to Pharaoh, and for which neither law nor opinion, neither majorities nor minorities, furnished an antidote. Twenty-four hours ago ANDREW JOHNSON'S election to the Senate seemed almost a certainty. He had made up his mind to be successful in the contest, and his friends were depicting in advance the glory of his coming conflicts in the nation's Capitol. Neither he nor they had doubts upon the subject. He was sure to be elected, and sure to demolish all his enemies when he entered upon his duties in the Senate. He desired to go there, and meant to go, to satisfy his great revenge. The battles of his troubled term in the Presidency were to be fought over again. The story of his life was to be told anew. And all political heresies were to be annihilated by his vindication of the Constitution, and his exposition of the political gospel according to himself. In a word, ANDREW JOHNSON was to expound Johnsonianism, and to make himself a nuisance each succeeding day of his Senatorial existence.

From this great peril we are suddenly, unexpectedly rescued. ANDREW'S prophecies have come to naught. His boasting is as idle wind. His fierce threats have lost their significance. He preached repudiation, and is in turn repudiated. Tennessee will not have him for Senator; its Legislature, after three days' balloting, have consigned him to private life. He retires to Greenville instead of advancing on Washington. Instead of fulminating thunder in a marble hall, he will ponder the vanity of human wishes in the quiet corner of a village. The curses he had, in anticipation, scattered freely, will all go home to roost.

And a comparatively unknown man takes the place which the hapless ANDREW hoped to fill. HENRY COOPER, a lawyer by profession and a member of the State Senate, carries off the prize. He was a consistent Union man during the war, and though, perhaps, anti-Radical in his opinions and purposes, has not been tainted with the Johnsonian malady. He is described as a man of somewhat more than average ability, with a moderation and tact which give promise of usefulness. His election is the result of a compromise between the Stokes Radicals and the Moderates, who for a time supported ETHERIDGE and other candidates.

Apart from the relief which the defeat of Mr. JOHNSON affords, the election of Mr. COOPER is a gratifying proof that the moderate elements, united, are strong enough to control the action of the Tennessee Legislature. There have been some reasons for apprehending mischief from the supposed ascendency of the extreme, reckless Democrats by whom JOHNSON was supported. He and they were well suited in temper and intent; and already an agitation was foreshadowed which threatened endless evil to the State. The defeat of JOHNSON, therefore, implies more than the suppression of his pestilent demagogueism. It implies the inability of the aggressive Democracy of which he is a leader to shape the course of legislation. The same combination which sends JOHNSON to Greenville and COOPER to Washington is capable, under proper management, of guiding the affairs of the Legislature and making it a source of strength to the Union rather than an occasion of annoyance and injury. The election of COOPER is the triumph of the Union sentiment over the party of disorganizers led by JOHNSON. In this aspect especially it is important.

The President and His Slanderers.

We cannot hope that any denial will silence the slanderers of the President. What they durst not say boldly they suggest by base insinuation. Unable to establish a single point against him, they insist that he shall be held responsible for the acts of persons over whom he exercises no control. They propose to punish him for the follies and sins of CORBIN and BUTTERFIELD. And having failed to acquire a particle of evidence to establish his connection with these persons, they have dragged in the name of a lady, and have resorted to forgery to furnish a pretext for the assault. The men who employ these tactics are, morally, outlaws. Characterless themselves, they shrink from no trick however contemptible, from no fraud however infamous, from no falsehood however flagrant, to give color and plausibility to their allegations. All argument with these men is idle; all exposure is to them a matter of indifference.

The case as seen by the public wears a different complexion. The nature and extent of the conspiracy, the standing and motives of the conspirators, are all understood. The slanderers of the President are fully appreciated. Their alliance with Tammany, and the blending of partisan intrigue with gambling and speculative knavery, are thoroughly understood. This knowledge of the assailants of General GRANT predisposed the public to judge him favorably. They weighed his character as against theirs, his antecedents, associations and word against theirs,—and accepted his denial of their stories as conclusive. They looked at what purported to be evidence, and discovered that it had no proper reference to him. They called for further proof, and are met with the pretended contents of a letter which on inquiry is declared a forgery.

Falsehood and forgery! Such are the beginning and the end of the means employed by the gold gamblers in their work of defaming the President.

The attempt to complicate the question as affecting the conduct and position of the President by associating him with the speculations of Messrs. CORBIN and BUTTERFIELD, is equally unavailing. He must be judged only by his acts, they by theirs. The vindication of his character concerns the country; the vindication of theirs concerns principally themselves. It is not our desire or duty to exempt Mr. CORBIN from the penalty of his almost criminal folly, nor to screen General BUTTERFIELD from the official investigation which the Treasury is bound to institute into his acts.

The Despots of Daily Life.

Ladies who manage their own households will at once conjecture that we are about to refer to servants, or storekeepers, or perhaps to both. There are tyrannies which custom or habit render sufficiently galling, but they are not so inexorable as the iron rule imposed upon families by those who are nominally subordinates. Is anything more common than to see the servant really the master? The man of limited means who looks at the fine houses in Fifth-avenue or elsewhere, and envies the owners, is the victim of his own delusions. The persons who have the best of it within those imposing edifices are the servants. They have no anxieties about paying the rent or taxes, and if the furniture is all going to the bad they need not care, for they will certainly not be called upon to renew it. They have as much as they can eat and drink, and yet are not expected to pay any bills. The employer is not so free in the house as they are, for he is liable to be harassed by visitors whom he does not wish to see, and he is expected to put right everything that may happen to be going wrong. After all, the servants have him entirely at their mercy, seeing that he is largely dependent on them, whereas they look to him for nothing but their wages. Everything else they want they can help themselves to.

But the despots to whom we more particularly refer are those who supply the helpless public with the necessaries of life. We cannot do without them, and they know it. In that single circumstance lies the explanation of the mastery they have acquired. In most other countries if you cannot get what you want at one store you have only to step in next door, or round the corner, and buy it there. Here there is, so to speak, no "round the corner." The competition is not so sharp as it will be some day, and the dealer is therefore an autocrat. The purchaser who enters certain stores is immediately made to feel one of the meanest of created beings. There is an austerity in the demeanor of the person behind the counter which renders the intruder half ashamed of disturbing so magnificent a production of civilization. In theory the attendant is expected to wait upon the customer. In practice it is different. The stranger is treated with scorn. If it should be his miserable fate to ask for anything which is not in the store he is made to rue the hour when he was born. A smile of ineffable superiority lights up the face of the clerk. He treats one with a scornful pity, as if he had to deal with a person not quite in his right mind. Great Jove himself could not put on greater airs if he were suddenly called upon to measure out yards of silk, or dispense rhubarb, jalap and other soothing preparations over a druggist's counter.

Of all forms of thraldom, however, there is none equal to that which the fraternity headed by the butcher, the baker, and the milk seller have contrived to invent. A scolding wife in a household is said to be an evil, although opportunities of experiencing it are unfrequent. But worse than all such troubles is the dominion of the "trades." We may reconcile ourselves to the unalterable, but it was surely not decreed by fate that we should live for ever under the yoke of a butcher. Yet he and his confederates have half the town absolutely under their control. If a lady should desire to purchase, say, a loin of mutton, the butcher will not sell it unless she buys the whole quarter. He will cut off just as much as suits him, not what would suit her. *He* is the person to decide the quantity she must buy. She must either take more than she wants, or none at all. The butcher gives her no time to deliberate. "Take it or leave it," is his decree, and nothing can move him to alter it. Is it any wonder that the butcher's bill is so heavy in most households?

The baker and milk vender are still more imperative in their sway. They have a system of getting the housekeeper into their own hands from the outset. They will not supply you with their goods unless you take so many tickets. The milkman brings you five dollars' worth, and will not serve you at all unless you pay for them first. The baker does the same. Thus they not only get their money long before the goods are supplied, but they may sell an inferior commodity and there is no redress for the purchaser, for he has paid beforehand, and stopping his custom would only injure himself. "I only want three dollars' worth of tickets," said a householder the other day to one of the great beings who condescends to sell milk. "Then keep your orders," replied he, "I wouldn't yield a point to please any woman." He had never been subjected to the sweet influences of a woman's rights' association. Some day "Sorosis" might soften his heart by sharing its muffins with him at breakfast.

It may be said that if people chose to go to the markets they could rid themselves of these exactions. But to many it is inconvenient to adopt this course, and others find it utterly impracticable. The butcher and the baker are therefore indispensable. But we submit to them with becoming humility that they might now and then relax a little of their rigor. Admitted that we, their customers, are inferior to them in the general scale of creation. Still they might sometimes look down from the serene heights on which they have been luckily placed, and allow themselves to be moved with compassion. We cannot all be butchers and bakers. Some of us are reduced by necessity to buy bread and meat instead of being privileged to sell it. We all know which is the most profitable occupation. Let us, then, be treated with forbearance. It is always pleasing to receive gentle consideration from our managers and masters. We do not dispute the right of the butcher or any of his friends to issue a mandate when justice requires it. But there is a way of getting money from our pockets without trampling us under foot. Let the butcher and his friends try either method they please, provided they do not try both at once.

How Weak Securities are Negotiated.

A series of prosecutions have been for some time in progress in Brooklyn, known as the "furniture cases," wherein the evidence sets forth that pianos and other expensive articles were obtained from various parties upon deposits of the bonds of a corporation entitled the "Cumberland Coal Company of Nova Scotia," which the furniture dealers supposed to be the bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company of Pennsylvania. It was shown, in an early stage of the proceedings, that the Nova Scotia concern is doing no business, and its obligations have no market value. Witnesses for the prosecution declare that in taking the bonds for their goods they did not see the words "Nova Scotia," and estimated the value of the bonds from the newspaper quotations of those of the well-known Pennsylvania corporation. While the officers of the Nova Scotia Company strenuously repudiate any connection with the operations of the defendant, the circumstance that the locality is printed in very small type upon the bonds appears unfavorable to a supposition that any effort was made to prevent a misapprehension such as that of which the defendant seems to have taken advantage. During last Summer an attempt was made, according to the affidavits of an old gentleman in Boston, to defraud him of a considerable amount of landed property by means of bonds of an almost worthless concern which he was deluded into accepting in exchange at a most erroneous estimate of their value. But the parties who sold him the bonds were all arrested at his instance, and some restitution obtained.

There have been stock companies nominally located in other States, formed for the deliberate purpose of fraud, whose bonds were placed on this market by unscrupulous parties. As an instance, a bogus corporation, professing to own large territorial interests in Tennessee, was created on paper by persons in this City, and bonds issued upon its property to a large amount. The money to pay interest upon the bonds for two years was deposited in advance in a prominent bank in this City. When references were required, parties inquiring were sent to the bank, and received the reply, "All we know respecting the bonds is that their interest is paid regularly." After the bonds were finally sold, at various prices, to parties who could be satisfied by such non-committal representations, and the money deposited in bank for interest was exhausted, there was nothing further to be found of the Company. The property in Tennessee was not worth the overdue taxes that had accumulated upon it.

There are offices in this City where any required amount of such obligations can be purchased at ridiculously small prices. "Securities" of this sort are usually foisted on the market, in the first instance, as mere make-weights to carry transactions, with the ultimate expectation that they may be passed for valuable considerations upon parties whose judgment is affected by specious appearances. It is to be hoped that such frauds are rarely consummated with success; but it is shameful that such things can be exposed for sale, when their evident purpose is deception. It is said that even worse can be had, if wanted. We are assured that deeds of property, known to convey no title, and bonds that may or may not be stolen, but about the acquisition of which it will not do to inquire too closely, have a market value. It is supposed they are sold to parties wishing to make easy settlements with creditors; or to enable arrested individuals to procure bail, or to provide a show of assets when property, intrusted to failing corporations, or officials not yet known as defaulters, is to be subjected to a superficial examination.

A Railway Nuisance.

The mingled atmosphere of smoke and choke-damp that pervades alike our drawing-room cars and emigrant cabooses, is perhaps the worst, as it is the most unnecessary and inexcusable of our railway nuisances. The conversion of coal into smoke rather than into flame, is wasteful of fuel as well as destructive of comfort, and even if there is no smoke, the poisonous, although invisible, products of imperfect combustion ought to be excluded from cars rather than sucked in and held there, as is often the case.

Nearly all our locomotives burn bituminous coal. When it is thrown upon the fire, carburetted hydrogen gas is immediately distilled, and in order that the gas may burn, it must be intimately mixed with air—100,000 cubic feet of air to every ton of coal—and this mixture must take place where there is sufficient heat to ignite the combustible compound thus formed. The *solid* carbon of the fuel requires 200,000 feet more of air per ton of coal for its combustion; this it gets through the grate, but the air for the *gases*, excepting the little that leaks through the fire, must be forced in and distributed above the grate, and above the body of the coals upon it, by other means. These other means are wholly, or almost wholly, unprovided. The consequence is that, although air enough may get through the fire to burn with the gases when they are slowly and uniformly distilled, every addition of fresh fuel and every stirring of the fire produces a great volume of gas or smoke, which passes off unconsumed.

Some ten years ago, the smokeless burning of bituminous coal was brought to great perfection in England. The problem was perfectly and absolutely solved, but the apparatus was found to cost more than the saving, and the means and results were modified. A few puffs of smoke at starting and firing were allowed, but still the prevention of the great continuous volumes of smoke was, and is now, rigidly enforced. Meanwhile, other means of mixing and igniting air and gases above the fire were subjected to experiment, modified, combined, and at last established. The necessary apparatus is applicable, at a small expense, to existing boilers, so that the excuse often put forward, that radically new equipment will be required, does not hold good.

The means employed to prevent smoke in locomotives, although diverse in details, are much alike in their general features, and are, of course, identical in theory, viz., the mixture of air with the gases where there is heat to ignite them and space and time for them to burn. One feature common to many of these contrivances is a deflector, to prevent the gases from being immediately drawn into the flues by the draft, and to throw them up and back into the chamber over the fire, where the entering air may saturate them. If the gases, or even a combustible mixture of air and gases, are drawn into narrow flues, they will not ignite there, or, if lighted, will be blown out like a candle in the wind. Hence the deflector is a valuable feature in any coal-burning apparatus. To insure its preservation, and, what is equally important, to retain a high heat for igniting the gases as they pass by it, the deflector should be of fire brick. Another feature of a good coal burner is a means of supplying a regulated amount of air above the fire. The air must enter not in bulk, for then it would do more damage by lowering the temperature than good by partial mixture with the gases. Nor must it simply enter the fire box: it must be projected in jets into the volume of gases. A simple but quite effective means is a hood over the fire door, inside the fire box, to throw the air entering by the draft down upon the coal in a broad sheet, so that the combustible mixture may form at a point where it will be immediately ignited. A far better plan is to drive the air into the gases, by an outside pressure independent of the draft, viz.: by a steam jet on the principle of the blast pipe. Air blown in fine streams, right into the distilling gases, not only promotes their combustion, but may be easily regulated to meet the amount of distillation. Inclined grates double fire-boxes, and other contrivances to pass fresh gases over incandescent fuel, are all helps to combustion, but they are expensive, and, if absolute perfection is not sought, they are unnecessary. A small brick arch or deflector over the body of the fire, and a broadside of steam-impelled air jets, raking the rising gases right at the surface of the incandescent coals, may be applied with the greatest convenience, and if manipulated with ordinary intelligence, they will so far abate the smoke nuisance that no one will think of insisting on absolutely perfect combustion.

The reason why these improvements are not adopted here is very clear to us. Some or all of them were tried on many roads in our early attempts at coal burning, but because they did not of themselves overcome the difficulties of bad steaming, stopping up flues, uneven fire and the various embarrassments that beset a new practice, they were thrown out. They did not, in many cases, even get a chance to perform the single office for which they were designed, because the fire was so badly managed. The successful working of an engine—the generation of steam enough to run it, by a coal fire, is primarily and chiefly a matter of experience and skill on the part of the men. Coal must be burned, however, and our engine men and firemen stuck to it till they learned how to make steam with a coal fire. If the smoke-burning contrivances should be introduced now, they would not be expected, as they were at first, to *make the engine go;* they would be regarded as refinements rather than primal necessities; and the attendants, not being engrossed with the vital difficulties of the early practice, could give to the working of these refinements the time and attention necessary to utilize them. The means exist, the preliminary difficulties are overcome, the skill is at hand; there is no excuse for further delay.

The "Woman's Parliament" has held its preliminary meeting. Its object, we are told, "is to crystallize the intelligence and influence of woman into a moral and reformatory power." This is a process of crystallization which will be new to natural philosophers, but let us not be too particular. It is a serious drawback that the members of the Parliament do not seem to have a very clear idea how to accomplish their ends. They talk of "abolishing washtubs." It is the neglect of washtubs which rather calls for their attention as true reformers. They also want "less work done at home," which will be welcome news to the "domestics," who already contrive to do as little as they can help. The members, however, disavow the extremists who are for totally superseding man. The Parliament only intends to inspire him with a proper sense of his unworthiness. There is, therefore, time yet for repentance, and that is more than the other division of this new party would accord to the oppressors of their sex.

There is no class of regular traders against which the poor need to be defended more than pawnbrokers. Many of them are, doubtless, honest in their dealings, and they would be the first to wish for some effectual supervision over the unscrupulous members of their calling. The other day a pawnbroker was convicted at the Mayor's office for charging a man 25 cents a day for the loan of $2. At the end of the year the poor fellow who borrowed the two dollars would have been in debt to the pawnbroker $93 25, of which $91 25 would have been on account of "interest." Why, a man might as well be a British Lord at once, and driven to borrow money at 60 per cent.—half of the principal to be taken out in pictures of ballet dancers and bad sherry. The poor are too often kept poor by the pawnbrokers. Fancy any family of straitened means, borrowing $2 on Saturday and having to give back $3 75 the next Saturday. The extortionist who did this particular stroke of business was fined $50. What of that? He will very soon be able to grind his loss out of the helpless victims who come to him for assistance.

We had occasion, some time ago, to notice the finding of the Court of Inquiry in the case of General DYER, Chief of Ordnance. It was natural to suppose that even the most bitter and prejudiced of General DYER'S opponents would be satisfied with the decision of a Court whose investigation was so thorough and exhaustive, and the position and personal character of whose members placed it above the suspicion of partisanship. It is with surprise, therefore, that we hear of renewed attacks on the character of the Chief of Ordnance. Mr. NORMAN WIARD has made himself particularly conspicuous in this respect, and soon after the promulgation of the findings of the Court of Inquiry, prepared a protest against them, which was referred by the Secretary of War to the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army for an opinion. We print in another column some extracts from the remarks of Judge HOLT on Mr. WIARD'S charges, and by which they are made to appear in their proper light.

We are sorry to learn that there is a prospect of the London *Morning Star* ceasing to appear. It has been for years in a declining state—in fact it may be doubted whether it was ever a great favorite with the public at any period of its existence. If anybody could have galvanized it into a little vigorous life it would have been Mr. JOHN MORLEY, the editor of the *Fortnightly Reviewer*—and a *Saturday* Reviewer, in the days when the *Saturday* had the writing in it which made it a power. Mr. MORLEY worked hard; he was at his office from morning till night, and if he had been properly backed up he might have given the *Star* another chance. But it is said that the proprietors refused to open their purse strings, and so the patient will die of atrophy. The expiring journal ought to be remembered honorably here, if only for its unswerving advocacy of the national cause all through the rebellion. But a newspaper must keep pace with the age, and the *Star* somehow fell far behind. The *Daily News* got ahead of it on its own field. Its news was scanty; it became crotchetty and irregular in its opinions. The result was never doubtful. Mr. DYMOND, the manager, a man of first-rate business qualities, is coming out to Canada to settle. This is a plan he has long had in contemplation.

That "mother of Churchmen and Tories,' the University of Oxford, the wealthiest of the kind in the world, has been throwing open her halls to a class of "unattached scholars," who may have their own lodgings in the town and graduate at a cheap rate—the three years necessary for the purpose costing only about £145 There are now a number of "unattached" students in the Colleges, one-third of whom are Nonconformists—Oxford having recently done away with the old *test* of the Thirty-nine Articles' Christ's Hospital, in London, too—the school of LAMB and COLERIDGE—has made a marked change—coming down from the Greek altitudes to the English, with French and arithmetic, together with vocal and instrumental music, and chemistry, to be learned from the lecturers of Bartholemew's Hospital. The world moves. Some day the schoolboy antiques of Christ's will abandon the blue coat and yellow breeches of HENRY VI.'s time, and walk the streets bareheaded, chemistry or no chemistry.

True genius always reaps its reward. Some very eminent musicians and composers have been known to die poor. But we may be sure they deserved no better fate. Look at Mr. GILMORE, the gentleman who "arranged" that jubilee at Boston, and first found out that a salvo of artillery was the highest form of melody. What is the lesson of his life? He has received altogether $39,628 04 for teaching brawny men to hammer on anvils in unison. Recently an opera was performed in this City, written by a gentleman who received scarcely enough for the work to enable him to live in comfort a month. He composed a good deal of music, which is always popular wherever it is played. Moreover, he conducted orchestras, just as Mr. GILMORE did. His name was WALLACE, and if he was paid with niggard hands during his lifetime how could he leave [illegible] so much as [illegible] all his days. [illegible] lived in England—perhaps that makes the difference. Mr. GILMORE may thank his lucky stars that his lot was cast elsewhere, and that he was permitted to let off his big guns and beat his anvils, not on a rugged island, but in the very centre of the universe. He may not be a greater musician than WALLACE, but he made more noise in the world, and was better paid to do it.

The Emperor of China, so the story goes, has refused a State reception to the English Prince who is known as the Duke of EDINBURGH. This will probably save the young gentleman from the necessity of giving presents. The English people will be glad to hear it. When the Royal Duke was in Australia he gave away a few trinkets, and applied to Parliament for money to reimburse him. The colonists estimated the presents to be worth £500. The little bill sent in to Parliament amounted to £3,500. This shows that there is nothing like having a cool head and plenty of nerve when you want to replenish an exhausted purse. We have heard of little jobs like this in the neighborhood of Washington. But English writers stigmatise them as an evidence of a corrupt system. It is only when a Prince does a little bit of sharp dealing that it is considered fair. Perhaps the Emperor of China is afraid of another of his palaces being genteelly "looted" if he suffers the Duke of EDINBURGH to come too close!

Another beautiful custom is springing into existence—perhaps we should rather say is undergoing revival. A man could once be married in peace if he chose—now that last consolation is denied him. The "interviewers" have got at all the sextons, and the moment it is heard that a wedding is coming off, away go the gentlemen of the Press. They smell a scent sweeter than that of orange flowers on the air, for after a wedding, is there not much food to be had? The bride and bridegroom are minutely described. Then comes an account of their ancestors from the earliest period ascertainable, and a general summary of the complaints to which the family are liable. The organist and the sexton come in for a handsome puff. The clergyman receives only a patronizing sort of nod from the reporter, as in one account yesterday: "The ceremony was very satisfactorily performed by Rev. —." These gentlemen know well enough—who better?—when the thing is properly done. The bride's waist, we read yesterday, was cut *à la Pompadour*—it always is. The writer of these beautiful notices makes that same remark about the waist every time. We need not say that he is at home at the "reception." There his talents find full play. He tickets off the whole company, and dwells with fond recollection on the "choice game, oysters and wines" which lent a glory to the repast—all provided by the celebrated Mr. Blank, of —. This is another judicious puff, for which, doubtless, gratitude is shown in the proper quarter. A few scraps from the wedding feast may gladden the journalist's heart next day. And there *are* brides and bridegrooms who like all this, and invite brilliant writers to attend their weddings, for the express purpose of seeing themselves in the papers!

The scenes that usually precede election day are again observable. Multitudes of mechanics tinker at the various county buildings, which are just now found to be in urgent need of repair. But the most remarkable proof of suddenly-developed anxiety for the municipal good is the army of scrapers and sweepers crowding streets that have not been visited by either for nearly a twelvemonth. But let not our citizens be unduly elated. All this activity means simply that Tammany knows that election day is at hand. After that crisis the sachems will, as aforetime, take the money, but neglect to do the work.

As a financial exploit and a matter of business carried to a satisfactory conclusion, without blunderings or catastrophies, the Boston Peace Jubilee, or its memory, deserves very great credit—to say nothing of the overflow of gratified feeling it produced among the New-Englanders, and the favorable opportunity of jokes and other displays of pleasantry it gave all remote people and journalists who never attempted a Peace Jubilee for themselves. Mr. GILMORE has no reason to complain of the winding up which brings him in near seven thousand dollars more, making his net proceeds on the whole harmonious transaction, over $39,000.

The old stone mill at Newport and the "Written Rock" of Deighton have now got a formidable rival in another archaic puzzle dug up the other day near Syracuse, in this State. It is in the shape of a stone man, ten feet long, sculptured from Onondaga gypsum. "What is it?" Dr. BOYNTON, the geologist, thinks it is the work of some of the early Jesuit missionaries from France; which is likely enough, since they must have had some idle time on their hands, and that gypsum is not hard to chisel. The thing seems too ponderous and elaborate for a hoax, and it may turn out to be something of a respectable conundrum for our American archæologists to exercise their wits upon.

It is stated that the large amount of traffic drawn to the Pacific Railroad has so taken away business from the Panama route as to render it improbable that the latter line can ever again enjoy prosperity. This is a change which might have been foreseen. The Panama route, as the Philadelphia *American* points out, depended solely upon New-York and San Francisco, and both these ports are now better served by the railroad. Our contemporary suggests a line of steamships by this route, between New-Orleans and San Francisco, as affording the best opportunity of retrieving the fortunes of the proprietors. Another line from Panama to Valparaiso might, it thinks, also be useful. It would be a misfortune if the Panama steamers were disused, and probably there is no necessity to anticipate so thorough a collapse as that would involve. Yet the managers would do well to bestir themselves, and find a remedy for the languishing state of their trade.

American Social Science Association.

The American Social Science Association will hold its eighth general meeting on Oct. 26, 27 and 28, in the lecture room of the Historical Society, corner of Second-avenue and Eleventh-street. The President, Dr. S. ELIOT, will deliver the opening address, and papers will be read as follows: "Industrial Schools," by Professor D. C. GILMAN, of Yale College; "The Public Charities of New-York," by Professor T. W. DWIGHT, of Columbia College; "The Public Libraries of the United States," by A. R. SPOFFORD, Librarian of Congress; "Immigration," by FREDERIC KAPP, of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration; "Vaccination as an Element of Public Health," by Professor FRANCIS BACON, of Yale College; "Election of Presidents of the United States," by CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR.; "Reform of the Civil Service," by GEORGE W. CURTIS; "The National Census of 1870," by Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD; "Procedure in Contested Election Cases," by Hon. H. L. DAWES; "Transportation as a Science," by JOS. D. POTTS, President of the Empire Transportation Company; "Life Insurance," by SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; "Administration of Criminal Justice in New-York," by Judge GEO. C. BARRETT; "Health Laws and their Administration," by Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, Superintendent of Public Health; "International Code," by DAVID DUDLEY FIELD

WASHINGTON.

The Reported Butterfield Indictment an Invention—Minister Washburne—The Alabama Correspondence — General Porter and the President.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The canard about the indictment of General BUTTERFIELD and Mr. CORBIN, on the testimony of JAY GOULD, was telegraphed here this morning, and created considerable stir until it was contradicted. There have been numerous reports afloat of the resignation or removal of BUTTERFIELD, but nothing has transpired to give any foundation for them. Nobody will expect to see the removal of BUTTERFIELD simply on the statements of such men as GOULD & Co., but everybody here will be gratified with an examination into all the facts by the Grand Jury, or any other judicial body. Whatever may be the result of the present imbroglio, the public may look to see every officer holding a position like that occupied by General BUTTERFIELD not only required to be absolutely guiltless, but to be above suspicion. The feeling here in official quarters is, that a man in that capacity has no business to be even suspected, and I do not believe any of the requirements in the case will be abated in this instance, any more than in any other, and the general hope here is that there will be no necessity for it.

MR. WASHBURNE AND HIS EXPENSES.

The statement recently set afloat, and which was alluded to in these dispatches as an "alleged report," that Minister WASHBURNE had applied for an appropriation of $15,000 in addition to his contingent expenses, turns out to be a fabrication, as nearly everything else does which is sent to the Democratic Press from here about any man or deed connected with the present Administration. The only application made by Mr. WASHBURNE, of any kind, is for an increase of $400 in the allowance for office rent. Coincident with this the same application is made by Governor CURTIN, our Minister at St. Petersburg, and by Mr. MORAN, our Secretary of Legation at London. It ought to be, and probably will be allowed.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS CORRESPONDENCE.

The first volume of the voluminous correspondence in the *Alabama* claims question, covering a part of that which relates to the matter of the recognition of belligerency, has been printed at the Government Printing Office. It covers, in a comprehensive manner, all the arguments and many of the facts on the question of belligerency.

THE "COMMERCIAL RELATIONS" DOCUMENT.

The full number of copies required by law of the document "Commercial Relations" has been printed, notwithstanding the error, and it will rest with the Houses of Congress, after hearing the facts, to say who shall bear the loss of resetting the work, about the cost of which opinions differ, but which will be borne by the responsible employes of the office, if not relieved by Congress.

THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL PORTER.

General PORTER, the President's private Secretary, will return to-morrow. He has been absent for the purpose of bringing back his family from their Summer sojourn North. One of your contemporaries, in order to give fictitious importance to the effect of its own scandals, brought him back yesterday morning and put him into close conference with the President for a couple of hours. All this was ascertained, as much of the news from Washington is, by sitting in an office and guessing at it.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

A SCENE IN THE SUPREME COURT.

There was a scene of much interest and alarm in the Supreme Court room this forenoon. Mr. PHILLIPS had opened the argument in a case in which THOMAS EWING, Sr., had been counsel for twenty-five years, and was followed by Mr. CARLISLE. Mr. EWING had listened with more than usual attention to Mr. PHILLIPS, and seemed to be much excited by that gentleman's argument, and Mr. EWING, in reply to Mr. PHILLIPS, spoke with more energy than he had displayed for years. After speaking twenty minutes, he complained of indisposition, and asked permission, which was promptly granted, to sit while continuing his argument. He attempted to proceed with it, but fell from his chair unconscious. The Court instantly adjourned. The officers of the Court and counselors present hurried to his side, and the Judges soon approached with marked anxiety to ascertain his condition. Cushions were quickly brought from the benches, of which a bed was made for him on the floor. In the course of fifteen minutes consciousness returned, when he was removed to the room of the Clerk of the Court. Physicians were summoned, who pronounced the ailment to be exhaustion of the heart. Two or three hours passed before that organ fully resumed its functions. In the meantime the members of his family and other relatives were apprised of his critical condition, among them his two sons, THOMAS and CHARLES, and his daughter and General SHERMAN, his son-in-law. His physician, Dr. MILLER, to-night pronounced Mr. EWING in an improved condition, and says that he will recover. He still lies at the Capitol. Judge EWING will be 80 years of age next December.

SUPERVISORS OF REVENUE NOMINATED.

Supervisor SMITH, of the Western District of New-York, and Supervisor SOUTHWORTH, of the Western District of Pennsylvania, having resigned, Ex-Senator JOHN O'DONNELL, of New-York, and General J. B. SWEETZER, of Pittsburg, have been nominated by Commissioner DELANO to fill the vacancies.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

CARLOTTA PATTI'S CONCERTS.

Mlle. PATTI sang again at Steinway Hall, last evening, to the delight of an audience that filled the place. The *bolero* from "I Vespri Siciliani" was her first piece, and was repeated in deference to a storm of applause, the cessation of which, seemingly, was not to be secured in any other way. She afterward rendered a waltz, "La Festa," by RITTER, and executed, in response to the inevitable recall, AUBER'S "Laughing Song," which is not likely to be part hereafter of the repertory of many *artistes*. The remainder of the programme was unusually interesting, though it would be superfluous to refer to it in detail. Its most novel feature was the *andante* and *scherzo* from RITTER'S second sonata, performed by the author and by Mr. S. B. MILLS. It would have been pleasant to compare the characteristics of the two pianists, but their respective parts were so nicely balanced that no fair contrast could be made. Mr. MILLS' clear and powerful touch and Mr. RITTER'S dainty and rather vague method of expression were both heard to excellent advantage. The last Patti concert in this City takes place at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Theatrical.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

HENDRIK HERZ'S charming drama of "King René's Daughter" was acted at the Fifth-avenue Theatre last evening for the first time this season. The work has already been performed, and its touching story is a familiar one. Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS fills in it the part of *Iolanthe*, the blind girl, whose awakening to love and restoration to perfect happiness are portrayed with a poesy almost too delicate for the stage. Her girlish form, plaintive accent and child-like ways are quite fitted to the character, to the study of the all-important physical trait of which, the vacant look of the sightless, seen throughout the play, shows her to have devoted some time and trouble. Mrs. SIDDONS, the memory of whose performance of *Iolanthe* is not likely to be interfered with by the future efforts of more mature actresses, was recalled at the close of the piece. She had little support from the *artistes* who acted with her, a general lack of acquaintance with the words of the piece being apparent in the opening work, as well as in "The Love Chase" that followed. Mr. CLARKE, as *Wildrake*, and Miss AGNES ETHEL, as *Constance*, bore off the honors in the latter production, though there was an atmosphere of amateurishness about the whole representation that ill-accorded with the recollections clustering about the comedy. Mr. W. DAVIDGE embodied *Sir William Fondlove* as though he was figuring in a farce.

THE SUPREME JUDGESHIP.

Judge Clerke and the Supreme Court.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to express to you my gratitude for the excellent article in yesterday's TIMES on the subject of the reëlection of Justice CLERKE. I do not believe that members of the Bar will always remain careless or indifferent to such emphatic appeals to their courage and professional honor as your article conveyed. Not a few of them, who have no voice for the public ear, unite with me in the belief that in saying what you did say you spoke in behalf of justice. The importance of the reëlection of Judge CLERKE cannot be over-estimated. How great importance attaches to this result can be learned from recognizing the almost feverish anxiety with which the profession of the Bar anticipate it. The profession do believe that the very foundations of justice are giving way beneath them. The time has really come when a Magistrate is declared unfit to hold his place because of his integrity; when a powerful political organization demand his removal because he has been too faithful. For surely no one will deny that during the many past years of his judicial career Judge CLERKE has been an impartial, courageous and conscientious magistrate. Now if the Bar do not rise unanimously to his support, we shall have to confess, reluctantly and sadly, that public opinion is on a level with judicial corruption and incapacity. One great difficulty with many lawyers is sheer cowardice. I talked with a prominent lawyer this morning on the subject; in response to my question he said, "I intend to give Judge CLERKE my vote; he shall have my silent support; I cannot speak too well of him, but for the sake of my clients I fear publicly to indorse him; I am now trying a heavy case before Judge ——, his bitter opponent, and I verily believe that, if it came to his knowledge that I favored Judge CLERKE, my client, on that ground alone, would be defeated." Another says: "If I were to advocate Judge CLERKE, I fear that my business would be ruined. A young lawyer cannot afford to incur the displeasure of certain Judges who now absolutely control the Supreme Court."

There are many lawyers who speak as I have just written, that deeply thank you for what you said on yesterday You spoke what they would have said if they had dared to speak.

One word in respect to Judge BRADY; everybody says that he, too, is an honest man; that he and Judge DALY have made the Common Pleas Court what it now is—the only Court in our city where the suitor can surely get justice. I beg to ask how long this Court will maintain that high prerogative of honor if Judge BRADY leaves it? Judge DALY will not remain there one year after BRADY retires. Elect Judge BRADY to the Supreme Court; put in his seat some unworthy, aspiring politician, who cannot earn his livelihood at the Bar, and in a few months afterward the honorable history of the Common Pleas Court, which has endured for more than half a century, will be finished.

It is not very logical to say "Judge BRADY will do as well as Judge CLERKE," unless it can be added, "and Judge BRADY'S successor will be as honest as himself." Why then ought we not, can we not, reëlect CLERKE? It is no longer a question of party or of political principle. It is a simple fight between those who love justice and those who profit by corruption. I believe that CLERKE can be reëlected, if only public sentiment can be aroused to the necessity of his reëlection.

Let it be understood that there exists in this City a society, controlled by few leaders, pledged to no principles, indifferent to all State and national subjects, which only exists in order to control municipal offices, to dictate to Judges, to make individuals rich and the public poor, which has no other purpose than to elevate and enrich its members, and that this society now said to Judge CLERKE, "You shall not be reëlected because you have not done what we told you to do;" and to Judge BRADY, "We will give you CLERKE'S position in hopes that you will serve us better than he did, which we believe you will do, because you accept this nomination; and we will give your present position to a man who never has disobeyed and who never will disobey us."

And in speaking of the Common Pleas Court, I cannot forbear to express my regret at the resignation of Judge BARRETT. In itself it is an irresistible argument that Judge BRADY should remain where he is. A YOUNG LAWYER.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1369.

Judge Clerke—An Adverse Statement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 21st inst., in an article upon the nominations for the Supreme Court, you admit that Judge BRADY is an upright and able Judge, but assume that, because he is nominated by Tammany Hall, he will surrender his well-earned reputation for integrity by becoming a partisan officer. This seems to be an unjust conclusion, conclusively refuted, as it is, by his unassailable judicial career.

I do not desire to utter a syllable against the integrity of Judge CLERKE. But if the charges against the Supreme Court so rife in the papers of the day be true, we want there men of a different stamp from him. At best, his character is but negative; he is not a partisan, not a corrupt Judge, neither is he a very learned or a great jurist. What is needed there is a man unapproachable by politicians as well as undismayed by public clamor—a man not only thoroughly versed in the law, but with a sufficient moral courage to administer it without fear or favor; in fact, a man with the physical vigor, intellectual brilliancy and moral force of a Brady.

Of course, you are well aware of the certainty of Judge BRADY'S election. It is not buncombe to assert that he, without a single Democratic vote, would beat Judge CLERKE among his (CLERKE'S) newly-discovered friends, the Republicans, so great is his popularity as an honest Judge, even among his political enemies. What is surprising is that a paper like the TIMES, always looking after the *juste milieu*, and measuring things with a sound, conservative common sense, should not have seen the eminent propriety of giving Judge BRADY the Republican indosement, as was done in 1861, and thus placing him in the Supreme Court as the man sent there by the whole people.

With his hands thus strengthened, our most extravagant hopes for the purification of the Judiciary would be realized. Never could be remarked of him what has been so often and so justly said of his opponent: "'Tis true that Judge CLERKE is an honest Judge, but can any one point out what he has ever done, or what stand he has ever taken to relieve the Supreme Court of the odium which now attaches to it?" VINDEX.

Personal.

Among the passengers of the *Rhein*, which arrived yesterday from Southampton, was Rev. Dr. SCHAFF, of New-York, delegate of the American branch of the Evangelical Alliance, who has successfully completed his preparations in Europe for a general conference of Protestants from all countries, to be held in this City in September next, and in which all denominations of Christians will take part. The approaching Ecumenical Council of Rome will give the Protestant Conference an additional importance. We understand that many of the leading theological celebrities of Great Britain, France, Germany and other countries, have positively promised to visit New-York on that occasion.

Mr. Beecher on the Waltham Watch.

Mr. BEECHER has written the following letter:

BROOKLYN, Oct. 21, 1869.

Messrs. Howard & Co., No. 619 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I am happy to make you a good report of the waltham Watch that I procured of you. It has far exceeded my expectations, and leaves me nothing to be desired. I have had it about five months, and during that time it has been running by the side of a superlative English watch, (which one of the first chronologers pronounces "the finest watch that ever came to New-York") and the Waltham Watch has run more steadily, evenly and accurately than its foreign competitor.

I cannot conceive that a better watch can be made, and I am proud of it as a specimen of American skill and industry.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

—*Evening Post.*

When you are depressed by the gaunt, sickly feeling of a disordered system, which needs to be cleansed and stimulated into healthy action, take a dose or two of AYER'S Pills and see how quick you can be restored for a shilling.—*Advertisement.*

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY lies in the use of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM for the complexion.

Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Freckles and Tan disappear where it is applied, and a beautiful complexion of pure, satin-like texture is obtained. The plainest features are made to glow with healthful bloom and youthful beauty.

Remember, HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM is the thing that produces these effects, and any lady can secure it for 75 cents at any of our stores. Depot No. 21 Park-row, New-York. Use Lyon's Katharion for the Hair.—*Advertisement.*

Ladies Dressing the Hair Elaborately Will find that BURNETT'S COCOAINE will keep it in perfect shape and beauty.—*Advertisement.*

A. Raymond & Co.,
CLOTHIERS,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner Nassau.
Every style of fashionable clothing, ready-made and made to order.—*Advertisement.*

WHAT IT IS NOT AND WHAT IT IS.—These truths are self-evident. PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR is neither sticky like molasses, nor muddy like a gutter-puddle. It is on the contrary a genial fluid, clear, limpid, aromatic, harmless, and will restore to gray hair, whiskers, beards and mustaches, their original color as certainly as sunshine melts the snow.—*Advertisement.*

"There is a land of pure delight,
Where saints immortal reign;
Infinite day excludes the night,
And pleasures banish pain."

This last line is fully realized at the Colton Dental Rooms, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Brotherhead Library,
No. 129 East 17th-st., near Irving-place. Catalogues now ready of 23,000 volumes, English, French and German. New books and periodicals, foreign and home, constantly received.—*Advertisement.*

BEEF TEA IN THREE MINUTES.—Liebig's Extract of Beef, genuine; price reduced; the right thing for invalids and for family use. J. MILHAUS' SONS, No. 183 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & Co., 189 Broadway, New-York watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

To-morrow's TIMES will be an exceedingly interesting, valuable and entertaining issue. It will contain, besides the LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, domestic and foreign, and the customary RECORD OF THE EVENTS of the previous day in and about the Metropolis, several columns of carefully-selected literary matter, including a pleasant story entitled:

"PERHAPS IT WAS BETTER SO."

A comprehensive summary of the proceedings of the ENGLISH CHURCH CONGRESS at Liverpool, from our own correspondent, "Monadnock."

EDITORIAL COMMENTS, at length and in brief, on the social and political questions of the day.

Gossip about PLAYS AND PLAYERS of both hemispheres.

A full report of the scenes and sports of the last day of the JEROME PARK RACES, with all the particulars of the grand Steeple Chase.

And a variety of MISCELLANEOUS READING, with the latest news from different quarters received by the mails.

That the Sunday TIMES is the best, cheapest, and most widely-circulated Sunday newspaper in this City and vicinity, is conceded. Consequently it will be seen at once that it is one of the best advertising mediums that business men can select. Advertisements intended for insertion in it should be sent into the TIMES PUBLICATION OFFICE as early on Saturday evening as possible, to insure proper classification.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of news from all parts of the United States up to the latest moment, with such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Political Affairs of the Country, Domestic Correspondence, General Telegraphic News, Scientific Notes, Religious Affairs, Temperance Items, Local News, Washington Advices, General News, &c.

While Waiting for a Cough to go as it came, you are often laying the foundation for some pulmonary or bronchial affection. It is better to get rid of a cold at once by using that sure remedy, Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which will cure the most stubborn cough, and relieve you of all anxiety as to dangerous consequences. Sold everywhere.

Neglected Coughs and Colds.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "common cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the lungs. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," or COUGH LOZENGES, afford instant relief.

Missisquoi Spring Water is the original and only mineral water that has wrought so many cures in diseases of the kidneys and all impurities of the blood. For sale by druggists everywhere, and at the depot. J. F. HENRY. Call or send for new pamphlet, No. 8 College-place.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

The Egyptian Hair Coloring is the cheapest, safest and only effectual hair restorer used; contains no sediment; leaves no stain; free from poisons. Try it and be convinced of its superiority over any other article. Depot No. 58 Vesey-st.

Easy Boots.—Boots and Lasts made on a new principle; only cure for tender feet. Recommended by anatomists, physicians and chiropodists.
WATKINS, 114 Fulton-st. and 867 Broadway.

To Remove Moth Patches, Freckles and tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by all druggists.

Ladies' Boots and Shoes. The Best place in New-York to obtain all the various styles is at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union-square.

MARRIED.

BARBEY—BOISSIER.—At Geneva, Switzerland, on Thursday, Sept. 16, by Rev. Dr. Descombaz, WILLIAM BARBEY to CAROLINE, daughter of Edmond Boissier, Esq., all of Switzerland.

BARTRAM—WARDWELL.—On Thursday, Oct. 21, 1869, at the Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner 19th-st., by Rev. Thos. Waterman, assisted by Rev. F. W. Williams, JOS. B. BARTRAM, of this City, to ELEANOR C., daughter of Benjamin Wardwell, of Providence, R. I.

BOLAND—HAWTHORN.—On Thursday, Oct. 14, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, by Rev. R. S. Howland, D. D., CHARLES E. BOLAND to JENNIE HAWTHORN, all of this City. No cards.

COLGATE—SHIELDS.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on Thursday, Oct. 21, by Rev. Bishop Janes, assisted by Rev. Dr. Ridgaway and Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, BOWLES COLGATE to ANNIE A., daughter of the late Charles Shields, all of this City.

GLEDDEN—WARREN.—On Thursday, Oct. 21, in St. Paul's Church, Troy, N. Y., by Bishop Huntington and Rev. Dr. Coit, JOHN M. GLEDDEN, of Boston, to ANNA, daughter of Joseph M. Warren.

KIP—FILLEY.—At St. John's Church, Hartford, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 21, 1869, by Rev. L. H. Mills, HENRY WELLS KIP, of Buffalo, N. Y., to CHARLOTTE, daughter of the late Edward Filley, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

FITCH—BROWNE.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, at Mott Haven, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. Rice, ARDON SEYMOUR FITCH to ANNIE MARIE BROWNE.

FITCH—BROWNE.—On Friday morning, Oct. 22, at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Williams, by Rev. Dr. McGlynn, ARDON SEYMOUR FITCH to ANNIE MARIE BROWNE.

FLOYD-JONES — THORNE. — At Middletown, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 21, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Robert T. Thorne, ELBERT FLOYD-JONES to MARTHA ALMY, daughter of the late James Thorne.

GOODNOW—MAYER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 20, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. E. S. Porter, D. D., EDWARD K. GOODNOW to HATTIE M. MAYER, second daughter of Philip A. Mayer, Esq., all of Brooklyn, E. D.

WHITE—BOOCOCK.—On Tuesday, Oct. 19, at St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, D. D., THOMAS F. WHITE to Victoria A., daughter of the late John A. Boocock.

WHITNEY—PAYNE.—At Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, Oct. 13, by Rev. Dr. Goodrich, assisted by Rev. Dr. Aiken, WM. C. WHITNEY, of New-York, to FLORA, daughter of Henry B. Payne, of Cleveland.

DIED.

ATHERTON.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 21, ALMIRA STUART, wife of Henry L. Atherton.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, George H. Forster, No. 41 West 23d-st., on Saturday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

CALDWELL.—At Lanark, Ontario, Dominion of Canada, on Friday morning, Oct. 22, aged 20 years and 4 months, IDA, wife of William Caldwell, Esq., and second daughter of Hon. William Cauldwell, of Morrisania.

The funeral will take place at Lanark, on Sunday, Oct. 24.

JACKSON.—At East Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 21, FRANCES MARY, wife of Dr. F. H. Jackson, formerly of Brooklyn.

The funeral will take place from St. Barnabas' Church, Roseville, (Newark,) N. J., on Sunday, 24th inst., at 1½ P. M. Newark boat leaves foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10½ o'clock. Carriages will be waiting its arrival.

MITCHELL.—Suddenly, on Friday, Oct. 22, at the residence of her son, Dr. Jno. J. Mitchell, ALICE TRASK, wife of Rev. John S. Mitchell, D. D., aged 65 years, 2 months and 29 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NEWBY.—On Thursday, Oct. 21, WILLIAM B. NEWBY, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Mr. Saml. Newby, No. 314 West 28th-st., on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 2 P. M. The remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

POLLOCK.—At Harlem, on Friday, Oct. 22, MARGARET J. POLLOCK, widow of Wm. Pollock, aged 78 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 109th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

RUMSEY.—At Washington, D. C., on Thursday, Oct. 21, AUGUSTA, wife of James G. Rumsey, and daughter of the late General John Augustus Arthur, of Burlington, Vt.

Funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. Charles McMillan, No. 4 East 34th-st., on Saturday, 23d inst., at 2 P. M.

SQUIRES.—At Greenbrook, on Friday morning, Oct. 22, LOUISA C., widow of Stephen Squires, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, on Monday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be waiting at the Dunellen Depot on the arrival of the train that leaves the foot of Liberty-st. at 12 M., and returning in the evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A.—POPULAR MUSIC AT POPULAR PRICES.

HITCHCOCK'S
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IS
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TO THE PUBLIC.—Believing that whatever tends to amuse and instruct, to cultivate and develop the mind, or to elevate the character and diversify the nature of home enjoyments is ever welcome to the American people, this series is respectfully presented. Our object is to enable all classes—rich and poor—who have a desire for music, to become possessed of all the popular productions of the day, without incurring an almost prohibitory expense; in a word, to supply CHOICE MUSIC WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

The price of each number is FIVE CENTS.

HITCHCOCK'S HALF DIME MUSIC.

No.		Author.
150.	I'll Ask My Mother	Earnshaw
149.	Have You Seen Her Lately	Tute
148.	'Tis Hard to Give the Hand	Glover
147.	She Wore a Wreath of Roses	Knight
146.	Spanish Muleteer	Millard
145.	Within a Mile of Edinboro'	Scotch
144.	Coming Through the Rye	Scotch
143.	The Peace of the Valley	Balfe
142.	I Cannot Sing the Old Songs	Claribel
141.	Janet's Choice	Claribel
140.	Strangers Yet	Claribel
139.	Water Lily Polka	Rogers
138.	Would You be Young Again?	Chippingdale
137.	Row, Brothers, Row. Duet and Chorus	Saer
136.	Call Her Back and Kiss Her	Clifton
135.	The Bluebird Polka	Rogers
134.	There Was a Simple Maiden	Macfarren
133.	Sunset Galop	Wild
132.	Hamlet, Prince of Denmark	Raymond
131.	Heaven and Thee	Guglielmo
130.	The Emma Mazurka	Rogers
129.	The March of the Silver Trumpets	Viviani
128.	It Ought Not Thus To Be	Abt
127.	In Happy Moments	Wallace
126.	Old Simon the Cellarer	Hatton
125.	The Fairy's Frolic	Sedgwick
124.	The Bridal Ring	Rodwell
123.	The Heart Bowed Down	Balfe
122.	The Love Light's In Your Eyes	Sedgwick
121.	Waverley Polka	Sedgwick
120.	The Drawing Room Schottische	Douglas
119.	The Skipper and His Boy	Gabriel
118.	She is Not Fair to Outward View	Sullivan
117.	Little Bird, Little Bird, On the Tree	Claribel
116.	Then You'll Remember Me	Balfe
115.	When the Swallows Homeward Fly	Abt
114.	You and I	Claribel
113.	Only a Lock of Hair	Claribel
112.	Mary Emma Polka	Rogers
111.	Oh, Take Me to Thy Heart Again	Balfe
110.	Scotch Lassie Jean	Peabody
109.	Dancing Shadow	Rogers
108.	Tommy Dodd	Raymond
107.	Good Night	Flowers
106.	Never Mind the Rest	H. Faso
105.	This World is Full of Beauty	Waverly
104.	Oh, That I Were a Song	Hime
103.	The White Blossomed Tree	Musgrave
102.	Smiles and Tears	Clippingdale
101.	I Have a Rose	Carrington
100.	Go It While You're Young	Waverley
99.	Gaudalina Waltz	Offenbach
98.	Molly Bawn	Lover
97.	Juniata	Norton
96.	I'm Not Myself at All	Lover
95.	Beautiful Hope	Bard
94.	The Cavalier	Glover
93.	Continental Schottische	Rogers
92.	Of What is the Old Man Thinking	Knight
91.	Sally, Sally	Lover
90.	Ka-foozle-um	Stewart
89.	Nothing Else To Do	Hatton
88.	Crescent City March	Rogers
87.	Paddle Your Own Canoe	Hobson
86.	Scenes that are Brightest	Wallace
85.	Castles in the Air	Adams
84.	The Bells Goes a Ringing for Sarah	Hunt
83.	Kitty Tyrrell	Glover
82.	School for Jolly Dogs	Copeland
81.	Willie Went a Wooing	Raymond
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OHIO—THE DECISIVE BLOW.

The Defeat of Pendleton and Packer is Decisive—The Democratic Party Cannot Recover—Honesty Sustained—Negro Suffrage Settled—Groans of the Copperheads.

THE BEECHES, Saturday, Oct. 16, 1869.

Decisive battles are not always distinguished by the greatness of the armies or the numbers killed. On the contrary, small armies and small losses have sometimes achieved grand results. Such have been the October elections. If you take all the attendant circumstances into view, you will see that the recent elections are decisive of certain great facts, and conclusive of that long controversy which has now been twelve years going on. 1. It is conclusive that the Democratic Party has no recuperative power. Consider the circumstances: This year was in the natural course of politics the year of apathy, of disappointed officeseekers, of disaffection and of local divisions. Then in Ohio the greenback theory was popular. Then consider the candidates: Mr. PACKER had immense wealth and was connected with the local improvements of Pennsylvania. Mr. PENDLETON was the favorite of Ohio Democracy, and especially of a clique in Cincinnati who have been untiring in putting him forward as their future candidate for President. Yet under all these favorable circumstances they have utterly failed, and what is worse, shown no spirit or capacity for future regeneration. In the light of these facts, I consider the Democratic Party as so totally defeated that it offers no hope or promise for the ambitious young men who may be aspiring to political power and distinction. 2. An equally decisive result is that Mr. PENDLETON's financial theories are completely overthrown. They are buried under the odium of public opinion. Mr. PENDLETON was supported by all the open repudiators, and they are not a few; because they saw that his theory, though nominally to pay the debt, was really a step toward repudiation, or rather a compromise with honesty. This result is the better, as it is achieved in the face of a strong popular feeling for greenbacks. No currency in this country has been so popular, or in my opinion so good, as that of greenbacks. Yet the people are intelligent enough to see that with ample currency now, any further issue of greenbacks, and especially a partial compromise of the public faith, would be disastrous to the whole commercial business of the country, and more especially to that large class of persons whom the Democrats pretend to favor—the workingmen. Every increase of currency and every variation from a fixed standard of value is fatal to them. In spite of all the advantages of his position, Mr. PENDLETON and his financial theories are buried, and there is no revival for them except in different ideas. This is the victory of honesty. No one who knows the people of Ohio, doubts the perfect integrity of their principles, or their determination to sustain the public faith. But had PENDLETON been elected, many persons would have taken a different view of it, and they would have had reason to. But the people of Ohio decided to sustain the Administration in an honest effort to pay the debt, and restore the country to a sound financial condition. But 3. Their is another decision equally important, and equally to be remembered. The whole controversy about negro suffrage, Fifteenth Amendment, &c., is in regard to Ohio taken out of the field. No serious controversy will arise again on those questions, and there is no probability that, after this year, we shall have any more speeches about negroes. Perhaps the Chinese may excite some interest. But after the Democratic Party swallowed the Irish, and the Republican Party the negroes, it is not probable they will find much difficulty in digesting the Chinese. For my part, I look upon them all much as I did upon BARNUM's "Happy Family," in which the hawk and the dove, the snake and the toad, dwelt together in loving fraternity. I am rejoiced to see such evidences of the happy time when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together, but I have no special regard for the beasts.

These points I regard as entirely settled. The politics of this country depends upon the great Central States. If Pennsylvania and Ohio cannot be gained to the Democratic Party, it is in vain for them to hope for any future success. It is a waste of strength and talents to attempt it. The great Western States of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas are not only strongly Republican, but becoming more so. They are radical among Radicals. The occasional loss of a State in the East or the South will make no serious inroad on the Republican Party. Indeed, the Republican Party has been too strong for practical working. It needs a purifying and a closing of ranks, when it will be more effective than it is to-day.

Looking to the particular election in Ohio, there are some facts worth noting. One of them is that Mr. PENDLETON has proved himself to be personally popular in Cincinnati, where, from the present returns, it is evident that 500 Republicans voted for him on personal grounds. But it is equally evident that out of Cincinnati he has no extra strength whatever. As a statesman he can command nothing but the naked strength of his party; but as a man he is much liked, and is what the world calls a good fellow and a gentleman. In Ohio several counties were affected by local tickets, under the name of "reform," or "citizens," or "independent"—all of which are in general politics utterly insignificant; but which, in a very close vote, may occasion losses sufficient to turn the scale. The Republicans, however, did not lose by this operation, except in the County of Hamilton, where they lost on the vote of 1867 2,700 votes. In the State generally, the Republicans gained exactly in the manner in which I stated they would in my letter to the TIMES in August—that is, chiefly in the southeastern counties, which were demoralized and confused in 1867 by the negro suffrage question. In those counties Governor HAYES gained 5,000 on his vote of 1867, and it would have been 10,000 on a full vote; and the State would have been full 30,000. There must be a change in the ideas and organization of the Democratic Party before Ohio will ever give the Democrats a majority. When that change is made, it will no longer be the Democratic Party or the Democratic ideas of the past ten years. The *novi homines* will be on the stage, and they will have new principles, new ideas and new issues. It seems now as if we had turned the last leaf in the last chapter of past politics. A new book must be opened, and what will be in it none of us can tell; but it seems to me the new issues will be on the more equal distribution of property and the more just appreciation of labor. All efforts to better the condition of labor, and all the ingenious contrivances of workingmen will be unavailing while the cumulative power of money remains unlimited. There must be a limit to it, or society will continue, as it has been in the past, to be demoralized, and then destroyed by luxury and corruption. But this all belongs to the future, and other generations must be left to work out their own problems.

The Democratic and rebel papers of the West and South admit (many of them at least) that the defeat of the Democracy in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Iowa is final and decisive. You have, doubtless, made some extracts in the TIMES which will show this, but I will take two that are particularly significant. The Columbus *Crisis* is a fair representative of Ohio Copperheadism. It was formerly edited by MEDARY, one of the old and strong leaders of the Democracy. It says:

> "RESULT OF THE ELECTION.—The people of Ohio, on Tuesday last, were afflicted with an almost irreparable disaster in the election of HAYES and the defeat of GEORGE H. PENDLETON. Worse than this, the Legislature is probably Abolition, and the infamous fraud called the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is adopted. Mr. PENDLETON can afford his defeat, but the people of Ohio cannot. While we feel aggrieved at the result on his account, we are still more deeply grieved at the declaration of the people indicated by his defeat."

The *Crisis* goes on to say that it is the triumph of "party slaves and political fanatics"—and the people actually regard the bonds as legitimate!

> "Those who have maintained the unfitness of men for self-government, and ridiculed the right of peoples to control themselves, have been given some ground upon which to predicate their opinions in the last election; for in that the majority enslaved themselves to the bondholders, accepted the public debt as legitimate, confirmed the plot to mongrelize the country, and gave a long lease of power to the foulest organization of corrupt political robbers ever effected."

Such is the amiable state of mind in which the genuine Copperhead finds himself when he finds that honor, patriotism, integrity and human rights have triumphed in the glory and freedom of the country.

The next paper I quote from is the Memphis *Avalanche*, a genuine rebel article, which is not so much afflicted as the *Crisis*, but which clearly sees that the Northern Democracy is gone, and that nothing more can be expected of them:

> "Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa held elections for the State offices on Tuesday last. In all three of these States the Democracy put forth their strongest men. They had the prestige of such names as PENDLETON, PACKER and GILLESPIE, and made a courageous fight; and, notwithstanding the Radicals had to carry the odium and unpopularity of the Fifteenth Amendment, they have still triumphed over the Democratic Party, led by its ablest champions. Everybody knows that negro suffrage is unpopular in the North. It was defeated in Ohio two years ago by 50,000 majority; yet, so deep-rooted is the hatred of the Northern people toward the Democratic Party, that they have signified their willingness to accept negro suffrage in preference to accepting Democracy. On Tuesday last the Democratic Party of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Iowa fought the battle with every advantage. The names of PENDLETON and PACKER inspired the full confidence of the party, and promised victory from the opening of the canvass. Both were national men whose services would worthily fill the requirements of the widest sphere of public duty to which they might be called. Both have been named in a National Democratic Convention for the Presidency. The unpopularity of the Fifteenth Amendment, which guarantees negro suffrage, to which the North is unalterably opposed was worth fifty thousand votes to the Democratic candidates. Still they were defeated."

It then says nothing in the future from the Northern Democracy can be expected.

This is true. There is an end of the Democratic Party as at present organized. I rejoice in it, and hope the country now may take a new departure on the solid foundation of human rights, and the general welfare.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE DYER COURT MARTIAL AGAIN

Mr. Wiard's Charges and Judge-Advocate-General's Report Thereon.

The following are the extracts referred to on our editorial page, from the report of Judge-Advocate-General HOLT to the Secretary of War, on Mr. NORMAN WIARD's protest against the findings of the Court Martial upon General DYER:

* * * * The closest scrutiny of the record fails to show that Mr. WIARD, or any of his co-accusers, in the progress of a trial lasting six months, anywhere expressly offered to produce testimony to sustain the allegations set forth in his communication as ground for the further prosecution of the accused, save upon a single point, to be hereafter mentioned, which arose incidentally in an examination, and upon which no direct testimony was given, viz.: the reputation of the accused.

On the contrary, when the accusers were about to close their evidence, strenuous efforts were made by the accused to induce the Court to compel Mr. WIARD to go on the stand as a witness. His counsel, Mr. ARRICK, resisted the motion.

The discussion which ensued, and the action of the Court thereon, throw so much light on the complaint and protest now made by Mr. WIARD, that the following extracts are cited (vol. ii. p. 374):

Mr. FIELD—In the letter which I have read from Mr. WIARD, he states that he does know something. He says: "If the Court of Inquiry want evidence from me, will you take care I am summoned. I can show that, on two occasions, he has lied in official letters." I say let him go upon the stand, and say whether that is a base falsehood, or whether he has any ground for it at all. We challenge him. We want NORMAN WIARD put upon the stand, and if he dares to go upon the stand—if his counsel dares to put him there—very well; but, if they do not, we ask the Court to compel the counsel to put him upon the stand.

On the following day, the request of the defence, that Mr. WIARD go upon the stand, was repeated, but was not complied with, and the witness was discharged.

In the face of the facts above recited, and which appear in a printed record (which was furnished to him, from day to day, as the trial progressed,) of proceedings, at which, indeed, he was often personally present, Mr. WIARD now ventures the unwarrantable assertion that the Court suppressed inquiry into the allegations detailed by him in his communication. "These considerations," he adds, "I have earnestly desired to present to the Court, but have not been permitted to do so."

Whatever earnestness of desire he may have had, the record shows that, so far as he acted, so far as any express offer was made to present them, the Court distinctly ruled that he would be permitted to present them, if they were within the prescribed scope of the inquiry. * * * *

The foregoing remarks, it is believed, dispose of all the allegations in the protest of Mr. WIARD, relating to the subject matter of the report of the Committee of Congress, which was the basis of the inquiry—the only matter legitimately before the Court. His communication presents several definite accusations, not contained in the Committee's report, together with a vague and vehement declaration that he can point out more than a thousand illegal acts of General DYER, and furnish evidence sufficient for conviction before the criminal Courts."

The only light in which these allegations can now be considered is with reference to the question whether further proceedings should be taken against General DYER for their investigation. This is a question for the Secretary of War to decide, in view of the investigation just closed, and the manner in which the accuser presents these new allegations. The declarations made by him, and above exposed, that a witness on this trial had testified that General DYER was a gambler, and that the Court had not permitted him to show that General DYER had betrayed his trust to the rebels in 1861, at Norfolk, are sufficient illustrations of the inaccuracy of statement of which he is capable.

It was under a like clamor, on his part, and that of his associates, that the Congressional Committee was induced, in the first instance, to enter upon the investigation of the charges which the Executive, yielding to the impressions thus made upon the Committee, directed a Court of Inquiry to examine into; and now, after failing to sustain one allegation, in a trial lasting half a year, he demands a new arraignment with the vague and passionate assertion that he can convict General DYER of a thousand crimes.

The paper, in which these sweeping charges are pressed with such ill-temper and apparent recklessness, is supported by no proof—not even the affidavit of the party presenting it. It contains some allusions to various public documents; and, among others, the report of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of date Feb. 15, 1869, on the subject of heavy ordnance. That report, with its accompanying testimony and documents, is extensive, and it has not been examined with that care which the high source from which it emanates demands, in order to justify this Bureau in pronouncing a decided opinion upon it, as it is believed that the principal object of the reference of Mr. WIARD's communication to this Bureau was to elicit an opinion as to the regularity of the proceedings of the Court, in the inquiry in which it was legitimately engaged. For the same reason these observations have been chiefly confined to the consideration of Mr. WIARD's strictures upon the action of the Court; and the foregoing general remarks have been made, without going into detail, in reference to the question which seems to arise on this communication, whether a fresh prosecution of General DYER should now be instituted by the Government.

The careful consideration which has been given to the communication of Mr. NORMAN WIARD, of May 4, satisfies this Bureau that it contains nothing which should prevent the immediate promulgation of the report and opinion of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Brigadier and Brevet Major-General A. B. DYER; nor, for the reasons suggested, does this Bureau entertain the opinion that, in the case, as presented in the communication, there is occasion for further proceedings. Respectfully submitted,

J. HOLT, Judge Advocate General.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No sales will be made to-day. A little rest is needed, for during the past few days the auctioneers have been pretty hardly worked.

On Monday, though, they commence again. The first sale of the week will be made on that day by Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, consisting of 250 very fine building lots at Homestead Station, N. J., on the line of the Northern Road. The property is but ten minutes' ride from the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-street, and three miles from Hoboken Ferry on the Paterson plank road. In the town a large number of houses have been erected during the past year, and many more are now in course of construction. The property formerly belonged to Hon. Judge STURGES, is beautifully situated at and about the depot, commands extensive views, and is in the midst of fine improvements. It is also contiguous to the magnificent residence of Governor WRIGHT, and is generally very desirable for residences. The special train will start from the foot of Chambers-street at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Maps, passes and particulars may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 25 Nassau-street.

This manner of selling suburban lots at auction has been for some months past deservedly very popular; but there has been another want equally as great which until now has not been supplied. That is, comfortable houses for men of moderate means or widows of moderate income, which they can purchase on easy terms, by semi-annual or annual payments, and occupy while paying for them. To meet the want of this class of persons, Mr. S. J. AHERN has erected a number of substantial, well-built cottages at Elizabeth, N. J. The houses contain a parlor, dining room, kitchen and large storeroom on first floor, several large chambers above, cellar under the whole house, and are supplied with gas and water. They are located within ten minutes' walk of the main station, and a few minutes of Jefferson Park. The neighborhood is good, and the houses are in every way very desirable. Each house has about three city lots of land, and can be secured on yearly payments until fully paid for. The same owner has a large and quite showy house, French roof and all the modern improvements, on Jefferson Park. This manner of purchasing a home cannot but commend itself to every frugal, thinking head of a family. The annual payments will scarcely amount to more than one would be obliged to pay each year for the rent of a very moderate house, and in the City of a single floor. Views of these houses may be seen at the owner's office, No. 88 Wall-street. His advertisement, which appears in another column, gives full particulars concerning the houses, their location and value.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

2-story brick house and lot No. 117 Delancey-st., s. s., between Essex and Norfolk sts., lot 20x70.	$6,000

By E. T. Raymond.

House and lot s. s. 3d-av., 20 ft. s. of 50th-st., lot 20x66	13,200
House and lot adjoining, lot 20x60	13,000

OLOFF PARK, FORDHAM, N. Y.—OCT. 21.

By James M. Miller.

14.59 city lots, plots Nos. 1 and 2, w. s. Stevenson-av., each 50x330, $220 per lot	$3,210
7.07 lots, plot No. 3, w. s. Stevenson-av., adjoining, 50x321, $220 per lot	1,555
9.02 lots, plot No. 4, Stevenson-av., adjoining, 50x380, $215 per lot	1,724
6.39 lots, plot No. 5, Stevenson-av., adjoining, 50x390, $260 per lot	1,678
6.05 lots, plot No. 6, Stevenson-av., adjoining, 50x260, $210 per lot	1,270
5.69 lots, plot No. 7, Stevenson-av., adjoining, 50x240, $215 per lot	1,223
3.17 lots, plot No. 8, Stevenson-av., adjoining, gore, $245 per lot	777
3.59 lots, plot No. 9, Stevenson-av., adjoining, 50x150, $270 per lot	969
3.99 lots, plot No. 20, Stevenson-av., adjoining, 50x160, $200 per lot	798
5.45 lots, plot No. 21, Stevenson-av., adjoining, 50x275, $220 per lot	1,419
6.45 lots, plot No. 22, Stevenson-av., adjoining, 50x275, $215 per lot	1,387
5.17 lots, plot No. 291, Stevenson-av., adjoining, s. w. corner Van Cortlandt-av., 50x250, $300 per lot	1,551
9.69 lots, plot No. 290, n. w. corner of Stevenson-av. and Van Cortlandt-av., 50x185, $295 per lot	1,089
3.80 lots, plot No. 287, w. s. of Van Cortlandt-av., 150 ft. n. of Stevenson-av., 50x190, $290 per lot	1,102
20.44 lots, lot No. 10, n. s. of Stevenson-av., 185 ft. w. of Van Cortlandt-av., $275 per lot	5,621
18.44 lots, plot No. 11, Stevenson-av., adjoining, 100 ft. front, $260 per lot	4,794
38.7 lots, plot No. 12, Stevenson-av., adjoining, 100 ft. front, $290 per lot	11,223
45.01 lots, plots Nos. 248 to 259, e. s. Albany-av., and plot No. 13 Stevenson-av., adjoining, 340 ft. on Albany-av. and 100 ft. on Stevenson-av., $305 per lot	13,728
35.53 lots, plots Nos. 240 to 247, Albany-av., adjoining, and plot No. 14, Stevenson-av., adjoining, $280 per lot	9,948
23.73 lots, plots No. 15, Stevenson-av., adjoining, 100 ft. front, $285 per lot	7,763
34.55 lots, plot No. 16, Stevenson-av., adjoining, 100 ft. front, $285 per lot	9,761
34.16 lots, plot No. 17, Stevenson-av., adjoining, 100 ft. front, $290 per lot	9,906
22.53 lots, plot No. 18, Stevenson-av., adjoining, 100 ft. front, $290 per lot	6,543
14.92 lots, plot No. 19, Stevenson-av., adjoining, $287½ per lot	4,289
13.34 lots, plot No. 302, Stevenson-av., adjoining, $280 per lot	3,735
7.42 lots, plots Nos. 220 to 223, e. s. Albany-av., each 25 ft. front, $225 per lot	1,669
1.78 lots, plot No. 224, adjoining, 25x180, $220 per lot	392
3.64 lots, plots Nos. 225 and 226, adjoining, each 25x182, $220 per lot	801
9.12 lots, plots Nos. 227 to 231, adjoining, each 25x185, $205 per lot	1,870
13.76 lots, plots Nos. 232 to 239, adjoining, each 25x172, $205 per lot	2,821
32.46 lots, s. e. corner of Gouverneur and Van Cortlandt avs., 308 ft. on Van Cortlandt-av. and 400 ft. on Gouverneur-av., plots No. 64 and Nos. 155 to 125, $330 per lot	10,712
11.7 lots, plot No. 65, Gouverneur-av., adjoining, 100 ft. front, $260 per lot	3,042
16.146 lots, plot No. 66, Gouverneur-av., adjoining, 100 ft. front, $270 per lot	4,359
25.25 lots, plot No. 67, Gouverneur-av., adjoining, 100 ft. front, $270 per lot	6,817
22.3 lots, plot No. 68, Gouverneur-av., adjoining, 100 ft. front, $250 per lot	5,700
16 lots, plot No. 69, Gouverneur-av. adjoining, 100x400, $290 per lot	4,640
16 lots, plot No. 70, Gouverneur-av., adjoining, 100x400, $300 per lot	4,800
15.13 lots, plot No. 300, n. e. s. Gouverneur-av., corner Leisler-place, 176 ft. front, $250 per lot	3,782
28.62 lots, plot No. 301, Gouverneur-av., adjoining on the east, $270 per lot	7,727
59.93 lots, plots Nos. 126 to 143 and plot No. 63, n. e. corner Gouverneur and Van Cortlandt avs., $310 per lot	18,578
33.86 lots, plots Nos. 62 and 144, Leisler-place, 100 ft. front, $255 per lot	8,634

TUCKAHOE.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

56 acres, with two dwellings and two barns, between Tuckahoe and Yonkers	$23,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Church-st., e. s., 71.10 1-10 ft. w. of Cortlandt-st., 50.8 4-5x37½x50.5	$1,800
Cannon-st., w. s., 140 ft. s. of Houston-st., 20x100	1,000
Chatham-st., n. s., 197.5 ft. e. of Duane-st., 24.4x106x107	36,000
Sheriff-st., w. s., 87.6 ft. n. of Broome-st., 21.10½x100	nom.
4th-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of Avenue C, 24.9x96.2	nom.
38th-st., s. s., 147.7 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20.10½x100x90x3.11x63.7x84	9,300
55th-st., n. s., 231.3 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x100.5, house and lot	17,569
88th-st., n. s., 107 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x100.8½	7,000
110th-st., n. s., 133.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.10	10,500
124th-st., s. s., 297 ft. w. of 3d-av., 21.4x100.11	12,000
2d-av., e. s., 60 ft. n. of 60th-st., 20x75, (½ part)	8,500
2d-av., w. s., 42.2 ft. n. of 81st-st., 20x60	14,000
3d-av., e. s., 25.6½ ft. s. of 77th-st., 76.7½x75	58,000
10th-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 51st-st., 25x100	7,000
Avenue C and 13th-st., n. w. cor., 91.9x88	35,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100	$3,250
Clay-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Union-av., 60x100	3,120
Greene-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	800
Halsey-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 37.6x100	6,000
Lefferts-st., s. s., 285 ft. e. of Classon-av., 20x113.10	16,000
Monroe-st., s. s., 445 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 79.6x80x71x80	6,300
Pacific-st., s. s., 165 ft. w. of Albany-av., 107x80	13,000
Smith-st., e. s., 166.3 ft. n. of Van Cott-av., 51.6x43.2x55.3x40	600
Wright-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Front-st., 12 lots	15,000
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 315.1 ft. e. of Franklin-av., no dimensions	500
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Classon-av., 61x67x27.9½	284
North 2d-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of cemetery land of the Dutch Reformed Church, 226x90	1,000
South 2d-st., n. s., 21.3 ft. e. of 3d-st., 21x64	5,000
11th-st., s. s., 170 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x100	4,500
38th-st. and 8th-av., n. e. cor., 94.1x100.2	2,900
Foster-av., s. s., 82.4 ft. e. of Florence-st., 164x270	4,000
Fulton-av., s. s., 71 ft. w. of Classon-av., 20x100	6,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 350 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 25x100	6,800
5th-av. and 11th-st., s. w. corner, 20x88.4	10,000
7th-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Douglass-st., 22.8x100	13,500

Lease Recorded.

Division-st., No. 78, 2 years and 7 months, per year	$900

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Court-st., s. s., 24 ft. w. of Littleton-av., 32 ft. front	$300
Bedford-st., e. s., indefinite locality, 90x98	700
New-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st-st., 25x125	450
North Canal-st., n. s., indefinite locality, 20x43	3,750
South-st., n. s., 285 ft. from Broad-st., 25x87 Summit-av. and Kearney-st., n. e. corner, 34x100	11,500
Springfield-av. and Rankin-st., 229 ft. from east lines of, 30x100	2,000

Jersey City.

Mercer-st., s. s., lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, block No. 86, 100x100	$7,225
South 1st-st., 18 4-12 ft. e. of Erie-st., 18 1-12x86	5,300

Hudson City.

Lot No. 86, block No. 7, map of Hudson City Land Association	$325

Hoboken.

Madison-st., w. s., lot No. 14, block No. 17, [illegible]	[illegible]

Bergen.

Lots Nos. 51, 52, 53, 54, block No. [illegible]; Lot No. 12, block No. [illegible] (Map of the Lafayette Land Association)	$300

West Hoboken.

Paterson, W. S. and N. T. Plank road, 100 ft. s. of Demott-st., 75x25x68	$400

Union Township.

Main-st., s. s., lot No. 268, block No. 27, 25x100	$1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A VERY GREAT BARGAIN—IF SOLD immediately, or must be let in a few days, a fine, handsome three-story high-stoop brick house, 19x45x100; possession at once; price $16,500; easy terms; fine order; all improvements; house would positively cost to build $14,000; actual value of ground, $11,000; good neighborhood. Apply on premises, No. 230 53d-st., half-block from Broadway and 8th-av. cars.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., MURRAY Hill—One of the most unique, tasteful and complete houses in the City for sale, with elegant furniture throughout, at $60,000, with early possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Price $30,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!
TO REAL ESTATE PURCHASERS.
THE HOMESTEAD STATION, N. J., LOTS
TO BE SOLD
BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
ON MONDAY, OCT. 25.
ARE ONLY TEN MINUTES' RIDE FROM PAVONIA FERRY.
THEY ARE NEARER THAN CENTRAL PARK.
ONLY HALF THE DISTANCE TO HARLEM.
NOT SO FAR AS LAUREL HILL, NEWTOWN, WOODSIDE, GLENDALE OR EAST NEW-YORK.
THE COMMUNICATION AT ALL HOURS IS CONSTANT.
THE LOTS ARE AT AND NEAR THE DEPOT.
200 OF THEM WILL BE SOLD ABSOLUTELY AND WITHOUT RESERVE.

Special train will leave foot of Chambers-st., over Northern Rail-road, at 10:30 o'clock on Monday morning, Oct. 25. For maps and free tickets apply to
JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL PLOT.—TWELVE LOTS in Green-Wood for sale; also, sixty lots near the Atlantic Docks for sale, very cheap, suitable for extensive furnaces and factories. Inquire at No. 218 Fulton-st., Room No. 7.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY HOMES WITHIN THIRTY MINUTES OF NEW-YORK.
AN ESCAPE FROM THE HIGH RENTS OF THE CITY.

The undersigned has ready for occupancy, in the City of Elizabeth, a most substantially-built and sightly

FRENCH-ROOF HOUSE,

containing 12 rooms, gas, hot and cold water. Lot, 50x150. This house is located on Madison-av., 150 feet from Jefferson Park. Faces east, and commands a view of Newark Bay, the Long Bridge and Staten Island. Price $10,000. House eight minutes' walk from railway station; flagged sidewalk to the house, and the adjoining avenue is paved with Belgian block.

HOUSES FOR PERSONS OF SMALL MEANS.

The undersigned has erected houses to meet the wants of a class of persons whose wants have hitherto been ignored, that is, clerks and others, whose means are not equal to the purchase of expensive and fancy places. With the view of supplying the classes named, many of them good and worthy people, the undersigned has, on Bay View Terrace, Meadow-st. and Adams-av., (three minutes' walk from Jefferson Park,) eight substantial well-built cottages. They have parlor, dining room, kitchen and storeroom on first floor, cellar under the whole house, four bedrooms on second story and finished room in attic; gas pipes in house; water in kitchen, and all the improvements to complete a neat, snug home.

The location of these cottages is unsurpassed, being on high and commanding ground, and the neighborhood is in all respects first-class. The churches of various denominations are within easy walking distance, and the schools, for which Elizabeth has been famous for years, are within easy reach of Bay View Terrace. Price $5,000, terms made to suit; title perfect; property unencumbered.

The undersigned owns the whole block upon which the small cottages are, (800 feet long,) and he can therefore guard against what is commonly known as nuisances; but the value of the property is sufficient protection. There are places in the immediate neighborhood ranging in value from $10,000 to $50,000.

Ground plan of the houses can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 88 Wall-st., where he will be glad to see agents or persons seeking riddance of City expenses. The undersigned can also be seen at Elizabeth, Julia-st. and Madison-av., between the hours of 8 and 9 A. M. or after 3 P. M., or at any other time by appointment.

Also, for sale, at Roselle, the popular and fast growing town west of Elizabeth, a plot of 29 acres, beautifully situated, east of the station, and immediately adjoining the Building Company's property. This property may be mapped off and sold by auction in lots to net, it is estimated $75,000; present price, $29,000; title perfect.
S. J. AHERN.

From the Elizabeth Journal.

"Mr. S. J. AHERN has erected on Meadow-street a class of houses that we much need, that is, small, snug houses, that will sell for $5,000, or rent for about $500. The location is a splendid one, overlooking Newark Bay, the Long Bridge and Staten Island."

SOMETHING NEW,
STARTLING AND TRUE,
AT JOHNSON & MILLER'S
GREAT CRESSKILL, N. J., SALE,
ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27.
FIVE SPLENDID LOTS OF GROUND,
FREE AND CLEAR OF INCUMBRANCES,
WILL BE GIVEN AWAY TO THE
FIVE LARGEST PURCHASERS.

Cresskill is the second Station above Englewood. The lots are at and near the depot, splendidly situated. Secure your railroad tickets at once before they are gone. For further particulars see auction advertisement, and call for maps and railroad passes at the office of
JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE BERKSHIRE HOUSE FOR SALE.—This first-class hotel and popular Summer boarding house, centrally situated in Great Barrington, Mass., one of the pleasantest villages of Berkshire, is offered for sale. It is a three-story stone building, in excellent repair and enjoys a liberal patronage, which may be largely increased by enlarging its accommodations. Apply to or address Mrs. E. PIXLEY, Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass.

FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT WEST ISLIP.—A property of about 100 acres, a large part in wood, good fair buildings, and three trout ponds, at West Islip, is offered for sale for $35,000; bounded by the South Side Railroad on the north, and the South Side turnpike on the south, and about 2½ miles east of Babylon Depot. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, TWO story and extension, (fifteen rooms,) carriage house, hennery, &c., with twelve lots; only five minutes from Glendale Depot, on South Side Railroad; terms easy. Apply at office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room 7.

ORANGE, N. J.—HANDSOME RESIDENCE, stables, &c., 10 acres under highest cultivation, modern conveniences, adjoining Llewellyn Park. Terms easy; will exchange. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st.

BRICK CLAY LANDS ON NAVIGABLE water, near New-York City, for sale or to lease; would exchange for City property. Address Box No. 3,429 New-York Post Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FOR A YEAR OR FOR THE Winter, an elegant residence on the west shore of the Hudson; two and a half miles south of Newburg, and within two hours' ride of New-York by Hudson and Erie Railroads or by boat; the house is large and well furnished; stable, carriage house, &c.; terms reasonable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.; WM. M. VERPLANCK, No. 5 Park-place, or P. A. VERPLANCK, on premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE family only, for one year, possession immediately, a three-story and attic high-stoop house, in most perfect order, with every convenience, desirably located at No. 114 Congress-st., between Henry and Clinton, Brooklyn; to a family with unexceptionable reference the terms will be satisfactory. House can be seen at any time, or call on T. B. STARR, No. 22 John-st., New-York.

TO LET—A GOOD HOUSE, NINE ROOMS, comfortably furnished, pleasant location, 45 minutes from 26th-st. by Harlem Railroad. Inquire on the premises, corner of Fitch-st. and Washington-av., Tremont, Westchester County, or of ROBERT CLARK, at Mr. J. Gill's P. F. Hardware Manufactory, No. 5 Broadway Alley, (rear of No. 149 East 26th-st.,) New-York.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY and basement house No. 68 Hicks-st., Brooklyn. It is in complete order and will be let at a moderate rent to a private family only, with immediate possession. Apply to J. F. DE SILVER, No. 62 William-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, desirably located in 13th-st., 10th-st., 29th-st., 57th-st., 50th-st., 49th-st., 5th-av., 23d-st., 14th-st., 56th-st., 33d-st., Lexington-av., 62d-st., 51st-st., 31st-st., and other streets. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO RENT LOW, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a three-story high stoop brown stone house, with all the modern improvements; in perfect order, in 77th-st., near 4th-av.; the neighborhood is built up with first-class houses. Apply to RICHARD WILLIAMSON, President of Bull's Head Bank.

TO RENT FURNISHED—A THREE-story high-stoop house in 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., to a private family only. Apply at the office of the Rubber Clothing Company, No. 347 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—FURNITURE FOR sale; moderate price; West 12th-st.; rent $1,300 per annum; furniture $1,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, THE HANDsome four-story high-stoop house in perfect order, No. 158 West 45th-st. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

BASEMENT AND KITCHEN, WITH twelve rooms up stairs, to rent for eighteen months at No. 15 West 20th-st.; house 28x70 feet.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

A FINE SUITE OF SPLENDID OFFICES on Broadway, between Maiden-lane and John-st., on second story, front room; 43x26; first-class building; admirably suited for life or fire insurance, jewelry or similar business; rented separately, on reasonable terms. Inquire at No. 180 Broadway, Room No. 16.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 6th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—THREE rooms, [illegible] each, corner 11th-av. and 21st-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—THE NEW SIX-STORY BUILDING Nos. 208 and 209 Canal-st., corner of Mulberry-st.; size 50x75. Inquire of JOHN B. GRAHAM, No. 176 Centre-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR ON MAIDEN-lane and store on Liberty-st., being about 100 feet deep, and entrances on both streets; rent low. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A small convenient house in the upper part of the city for a family of four grown persons. Address HAMILTON, Box No. 182 *Times* Office, stating location and rent.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, NO. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
MONDAY, OCT. 25,
SECOND GRAND SALE ON NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
HOMESTEAD STATION, N. J.
FREE EXCURSION AND COLLATION.
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS
Will positively be sold by
JOHNSON & MILLER,
At 11½ o'clock, on the premises at HOMESTEAD,
On MONDAY, Oct. 25, 1869.

The property, which was formerly owned by Hon. Judge Sturges, is beautifully situated at and around the depot, on high ground, commands charming and extensive views, and is in the midst of fine improvements; it is also contiguous to the magnificent residence of Governor Wright; its proximity to the City of New-York renders it desirable for residences; it is only ten minutes' ride from Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., and three miles from Hoboken Ferry, on the Paterson Plank road. A large number of houses have been erected during the past year, and many more are now in process of construction.

This sale will afford an unusual opportunity to clerks, mechanics and others to secure desirable lots at moderate prices in a locality which is rapidly improving.

A special train will leave foot of Chambers-st., by Pavonia Ferry, at 10½ A. M.

Maps and railroad passes are now ready at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

THIRD GRAND EXCURSION
And
FREE COLLATION SALE,
NORTHERN RAILROAD,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES,
CRESSKILL, N. J.,
TWO STATIONS ABOVE ENGLEWOOD.
ON THIS OCCASION, AN ENTIRELY NEW FEATURE
IN REAL ESTATE SALES WILL BE INTRODUCED.
FIVE SPLENDID LOTS, FREE AND CLEAR OF ALL INCUMBRANCES, WILL BE GIVEN AWAY TO THE
FIVE LARGEST PURCHASERS.

The property to be sold consists of the homestead and other buildings, together with 250 choice lots, all within five minutes' walk of the station. The sale will be absolute in every particular. Each lot will be put up and sold on its merits to the highest bidder.

The property is splendidly situated. The title is perfect, having been held by one family twenty-three years.

Special train over Northern Railroad will leave foot of Chambers-st., by the Pavonia Ferry, at 10½ o'clock on the morning of sale.

Maps and free railroad passes now ready at the office of
JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMORY AND OTHER GROUNDS AT HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VA., AND VICINITY.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1869.

In pursuance of the act approved Dec. 15, 1868, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, West Va., and vicinity, will be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing from day to day until all is sold.

The value of this property for manufacturing purposes is too well known to render it necessary to describe it herein, but a description of the same is being prepared, and will be sent to persons who may wish it, as soon as it is printed, upon their applying by letter to this office.

The property will be sold in lots. The first will include the Musket Factory, embracing a strip of land running to the western boundary, on the Potomac, the Armory Canal, and water power of the river. The walls of two large buildings are standing on this ground, and the foundations of several others; and the water wheels, with gearing, and the flumes are in almost perfect order. Three of them are turbines, of the most approved kind, and the others are mostly cast iron with wooden buckets.

The second will be the site of the Rifle Factory and water power on the Shenandoah, the buildings upon which have been destroyed, but the canal is in good order.

The third will be the Shenandoah Ferry, with a tract of 68 acres of land on the south, and a lot on the Harper's Ferry shore opposite.

The fourth will be the perpetual right to cut and remove wood from a tract of 1,395 acres mountain land across the Shenandoah.

The fifth will be the right to dig iron ore from a tract of about 1,400 acres of land known as Friend's Ore Bank, acquired by deed from Henry Lee and others.

The remainder, consisting of houses and lots in the town, will be sold lot by lot.

The Government will convey to the purchasers, after payment shall have been made in full, all its right and title to the property, which is believed to be perfect in every case.

The terms of sale, prescribed by law, are a credit of one and two years, the purchasers to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money; and these terms must be complied with within ten days after the sale.

A map, showing the metes and bounds of the Harper's Ferry property, will be exhibited at the time of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any or all lots offered, if the bids are not satisfactory.

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

Persons who purchased lots in 1852, and have not fully paid for them, are notified that if they pay what is due before the day of sale, the lots will be deeded to them, otherwise they will be resold.

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF J. L. LEFFERTS, ESQ., REFEREE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON PROSPECT PARK, JORALEMON-ST., GRACE-COURT AND BERGEN-ST., BROOKLYN; FLATBUSH TURNPIKE, VERNON-AV., LOTT AND PROSPECT STS., FLATBUSH; BEING A PART OF THE ESTATE OF ELIZABETH LUDLOW, DECEASED.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, Phœnix Building, No. 16 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn:

PROSPECT PARK.—Valuable plot, comprising over twelve lots, and having a front of 316 feet on the Park, adjoining the land of John A. Willink, deceased.

JORALEMON-ST.—Four lots, with the frame dwellings and brick stables thereon, situate on the north side of Joralemon-st., 120.8 feet westerly from Clinton-st., each lot being 25 by about 117 feet, with right of alley in the rear. Also, small gore adjoining one of said lots on rear, and fronting on alley.

GRACE-COURT.—One lot on the northerly side of Grace-court, 402 feet westerly from Hicks-st., 30x80 feet.

BERGEN-ST.—Eight lots and gores on the southerly side of Bergen-st., between Carlton and Vanderbilt avs., together having a frontage of 201.9 feet on Bergen-st.

FLATBUSH.

FLATBUSH TURNPIKE.—Plot of ground, containing about sixty-five city lots, bounded by Flatbush turnpike, Vernon-av. and Lott-st. These lots will be sold in parcels. There is in the plot corner of Flatbush turnpike and Vernon-av. two-story and attic hotel and outbuildings.

PROSPECT-ST.—Small lot, 16x33 feet, easterly side of Prospect-st., 150 feet from Union-st.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York; A. & J. Z. Lott, attorneys, No. 13 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY ON 56TH, 57TH, 58TH, 78TH AND 105TH STS., AND ON PACIFIC-ST., BROOKLYN.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

57TH AND 58TH STS.—1 lot situate on the north side of 57th-st., running through to and fronting on 58th-st., commencing 299 feet west of 5th-av., and nearly opposite the Grand Plaza, affording one of the most choice building sites in the City; ready for immediate improvement; each 26x100.5.

56TH-ST.—2 lots on north side of 56th-st., commencing 200 feet west of 9th-av.; each 25x100.5.

57TH-ST.—1 lot on south of 57th-st., 229.2 feet west of 9th-av., even with grade and ready for improvements; 57th-st. is 100 feet wide; lot 20.10x100.5.

105TH-ST.—14 lots on the south side of 105th-st., commencing on the southeast corner of 4th-av. These lots are on the grade, free from rock, and are now cultivated as a garden; each 25x100.11.

78TH-ST.—The 3 three-story high-stoop brown-stone front houses and lots, situate on the south side of 78th-st., commencing 39.6 feet west of 2d-av.; houses each 16.4½x45; lot 76.8 in depth.

ALSO,

PACIFIC-ST., BROOKLYN.—The 2 three-story high-stoop brown-stone front houses and lots, situate on the north side of Pacific-st., between Portland and Flatbush avs., and known as Nos. 555 and 557 Pacific-st.; lots each 20x100 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON FULTON-ST., AND HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 30TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of trustees:

FULTON-ST.—The 4½-story brick store and lot situate on the north side of Fulton-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts., and known as No. 229. Lot 23.3 front, 17.4½ rear, by 47.8 in depth.

WEST 30TH-ST.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot situate on the south side of 30th-st., ninety-two feet west of 8th-av., and known as No. 304; contains the modern improvements. Immediate possession. Lot 22x98.9.

For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or A. B. CAPWELL, Esq., No. 78 Broadway.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

SALE OF PROPERTY FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS.

Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid taxes for the years 1864 and 1865, and for regular rents for Croton water for the years 1863 and 1864, will take place at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and continue from day to day until the whole of said property shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the property so to be sold for unpaid taxes and Croton water rents is published in a pamphlet deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Comptroller's office, also in the office of the Receiver of Taxes of the City of New-York, where the said pamphlets will be delivered to any person applying therefor.

By order of
R. B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller.

A. B. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, July 31, 1869. jy31-lawtn6o

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st.

TUESDAY, Oct. 26, at 12¾ P. M., on the premises, absolute sale by order of W. C. Emmet, Jr., Esq., of the most desirable property in the vicinity of

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

and the best improved of any ever sold at auction on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad. The situation is most beautiful,

COMMANDING ONE OF THE LOVELIEST VIEWS IN NEW-JERSEY,

embracing the picturesque valley in which the Town of Morristown is located, Fort Nonesense beyond, and in the immediate foreground the

CHARMING POCAHONTAS LAKE.

The property has been divided into villa plots of from one-fourth of an acre to three acres, and will be positively sold to the highest bidder. A large amount of money has been expended in

PUTTING THE PROPERTY IN A FINE CONDITION,

the streets being as

HANDSOMELY GRADED

as if done by the Boulevard Commissioners.

The neighborhood is unexceptional, adjoining the elegant residence of the late E. Boonan Graves, Esq., and of W. C. Emmet, Jr., Esq.

A fine collation will be served before the sale.

A special train will leave the foot of Barclay-st. at 10 A. M.

Passes now ready.

Illustrated maps, showing the views from the property, will be in readiness six days before the sale.

Full particulars at the office of
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
THURSDAY, Oct. 28,
at 12¾ P. M.,
on the premises,
PEREMPTORY SALE
of the elegant and well-known estate of
A. P. PILLOT, Esq.,
at
ORANGE, N. J.

This property has long been known as one of the most elegant in the vicinity of New-York; it comprises 140 acres, situated one mile from the North Orange Station, on the slope of the famous Orange Mountain, in the immediate vicinity of the handsome residences of Dr. Marcy, General McClellan, George Hecker, Francis Tomes, and many other prominent New-York gentlemen.

THE LOCATION IS UNSURPASSED.

From any part of the property most magnificent and extended views are obtained, acknowledged to be among the finest in the United States, embracing the lovely Orange Valley, Newark, New-York City and Bay and the Narrows, and all the intervening country.

The property has been improved for the past 30 years, and is in fine condition, with a surface well diversified, embracing deep ravines, brooks of the purest spring water, and magnificent trees.

The mansion is very spacious, 70x90, and contains over thirty rooms, and is peculiarly adapted for a Summer hotel, an institution, or a home for gentlemen of taste; it is perfect in all its appointments, having every modern convenience.

The grounds about the house are beautifully improved, and have been well cared for; drives and walks, beautiful lawns, lakes, fountains and cascades, rustic bridges, ornamental trees and shrubs, a large stable and coachhouse, hothouses, graperies, &c. Spring water from the mountain top is thrown over all parts of the grounds; everything pertaining to the house and grounds is of the most substantial description.

The famous orange iron and sulphur spring is near the mansion and will be sold with it.

THE PROPERTY IS TO BE ABSOLUTELY SOLD, DIVIDED INTO
ATTRACTIVE VILLA SITES
OF FROM
ONE TO FIVE ACRES.

The residence will be sold with 15 acres of land.

This is a rare opportunity to buy elegant property in small parcels.

For passes and maps apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st., and to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE BY EXECUTORS
OF
COTTAGES, HOUSES, STORES,
AND
100 VACANT LOTS OUT OF 540,
AT
ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.,
Belonging to
THE ESTATE OF EDWARD KELLOGG,
ON THURSDAY, OCT. 28, 1869,
At 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises,
RAIN OR SHINE.
FIFTY TRAINS DAILY.

Actual time from New-York, 30 to 39 minutes.
Commutation rate less than 20 cents per day.
Special train leaves foot of Liberty-st., N. R., by Central Railroad of New-Jersey at 11 A. M.
FREE TICKETS TO AND FROM THE SALE.
REFRESHMENTS FREE ON THE GROUND, BUT NO LIQUOR.

Terms, 10 per cent. in cash; balance in small monthly payments, if desired by purchaser. No charge for auctioneer's fees.

For map of property, free tickets and printed terms of sale, (which are very easy,) apply to
E. R. KELLOGG, Executor,
No. 3 Broadway, New-York, or 2d-st. Elizabethport.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY will sell at auction on MONDAY, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, on the premises, at Flushing, L. I., 42 of the most valuable and eligibly located lots ever offered. They are situated in the finest part of the town, surrounded by all the choicest improvements. Don't fail to attend. The sale will be peremptory and the terms easy.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL LOCKS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1869.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Mail Locks and Keys of new kinds, to be substituted for the Locks and Keys now used on the United States mails, will be received at this Department until 9 o'clock A. M. the 3d day of February, 1870. It is desirable to obtain Locks and Keys of a new construction for the exclusive use of the United States mails, and, if practicable, invented expressly for that purpose. As the exposure of a model Lock and Key to public examination would impair, if not destroy, its utility for the mails, the Department prescribes no model for bidders, but relies for its selection on the specimens of mechanical skill and ingenuity which a fair competition among inventors, hereby invited, may develop. It is sufficient to describe the principal requisites of a Mail Lock, as follows: Self-locking, uniformity, security, lightness, strength, durability, novelty of construction, and facility of use. Two kinds of Locks and Keys, one of brass and the other of iron, different in exterior form and interior construction or arrangement, are required; and proposals should specify separately the price of each brass Lock, each Key for same, each iron Lock and each Key for same. Duplicate samples of each kind of Locks and Keys proposed are required to be submitted with the proposals; one of each sample Lock to be riveted up and finished, and another to be open or unriveted, so that its internal structure and arrangement may easily be examined. Every sample should be plainly marked with the bidder's name, and, if the same or any part of it be covered by a patent, the date of such patent and the name of the patentee must also be attached thereto.

The internal plan or arrangement of the Locks offered, and the particular shape of the Key requisite to open them, must not be like any now or heretofore in use.

They must be warranted not to infringe upon or conflict with any patented invention of which the bidder is not the patentee. Preference will be given to a Lock the Key of which has not been exposed to general observation or been publicly described, disclosed or suggested.

A decision on the various specimens and proposals will be made on or before the 3d day of March, 1870; and, unless the Postmaster-General shall deem it to be for the interests of the Department to reject all the proposals and specimens submitted under this advertisement, (a right hereby expressly reserved to him,) contracts will be entered into as soon thereafter as practicable, with the successful bidder whose Locks shall be adopted, for furnishing similar Locks and Keys for four years, as they may be required and ordered. If mutually agreed to in writing by the contractor and the Postmaster-General for the time being, not less than six months before its expiration, the contract may be extended and continued for an additional term of four years. But on and after the expiration of either term of the contract, or on and after its rightful annulment at any time, the Postmaster-General shall have the right to contract with or employ any other party to furnish the same, or any other kind of Locks and Keys; and, if he shall deem proper, to demand and receive from the late or defaulting contractor all finished or unfinished Keys and the internal parts of the Locks contracted for, and all dies, gauges, and designs (which would enable others to make or forge such Locks or Keys) in the possession of such contractor, who, after their surrender to the Department, shall be paid for the same at such price as may be ascertained by fair appraisement.

The contractor must agree and be able to furnish, if required and ordered 20,000 Brass Locks and 3,000 Brass Keys within three months from the time of entering into contract, and 80,000 Iron Locks and 60,000 Iron Keys within ten months from such time. But the Postmaster-General will reserve the right to increase or diminish, as the wants or interests of the service may demand, the quantities of the Locks and Keys above specified, with a proportionate allowance of time to furnish them.

All the Locks furnished by the contractor must be warranted to keep in good working order for two years in the ordinary use of the service, when not subjected to obvious violence; such as become defective within that time to be replaced with perfect Locks without charge. All the Locks furnished under contract are to be, each, distinctly marked "U. S. Mail," in either sunk or raised letters, and all the Keys are to be numbered in the natural order; each Key having its appropriate number distinctly stamped upon one side of the bow and "U. S. Mail" on the opposite side.

The contractor will be required to deliver the Locks at his own expense at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., put up on sticks, forming separate bundles of five Locks each, and securely packed in wooden boxes containing not more than two hundred Locks each. The Keys are to be delivered to an agent of the Department duly and specially authorized in each case, to take charge of and convey the same from the contractor's manufactory to the Department, where both Locks and Keys are to be inspected and approved before they shall be paid for.

The contractor will be required to give bond with ample security in the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars, to be forfeited to the United States as liquidated damages, in case of his failure to faithfully perform the contract, either as to furnishing the supplies ordered within a reasonable time, or as to guarding the manufacture of the Mail Locks and Keys with due privacy, integrity and care.

No proposal will therefore be accepted if not accompanied with a bond of the penal sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, duly executed by the proposed sureties, (whose responsibility must be certified by a Judge of a Court of Record nearest to their place of residence, attested by the Clerk of such Court under the seal thereof, and conditioned for their becoming responsible as sureties on the required bond for the fulfillment of the contract, in case such proposals shall be accepted. The manufacture of Mail Locks and Keys is, of necessity, a highly important and delicate trust which the Department will confide to no bidder whose proposals are not also accompanied with testimonials of good character.

In deciding on the proposals and specimens the Postmaster-General may deem it expedient to select the Brass Lock of one bidder and the Iron Lock of another. He, therefore, reserves the right of contracting with different individuals for such different kinds of Locks as he may select.

Proposals should be carefully sealed and addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster-General," and indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Mail Locks."

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made to order by MARCOTTE, ROUX and HERTER, PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BRONZES, &C., CURTAINS, BEDDING, LINEN, FRENCH-PLATE MANTLE AND PIER MIRRORS, &C., &C.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 26, at 11 o'clock, at No. 12 East 17th-st., a very valuable assortment of furniture made to order by the above artists. Also several costly pictures, marble statuary, &c., ormolu mounted parlor suites, fauteuils, large mirrors, mantel and pier frames lined with velvet, secretaries, rich window curtains, lambrekins, lace do., gas chandeliers, superb library and centre tables, black walnut and ebony, made by Marcotte; Axminster, velvet and Brussels carpets, mantel clocks and ornaments, black walnut hall stand, &c.; bedrooms in black walnut and rosewood, couches, lounges, fancy chairs, dressing bureaus, mattresses, bed linen, napkins, plated ware, porcelain and glass ware, ornaments, &c., &c.

Also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

All the above is first-class and made to order for the present owner regardless of cost, and will be sold positively without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.:

A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF PARLOR, BEDROOM AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt-frame French-plate pier mirrors, brocatel window curtains, iron safes, sewing machines, hair, spring and straw mattresses, gilt-frame looking glasses, office furniture, a large invoice of soap, silver-plated and glassware, cutlery, &c. Also, for account of the St. Nicholas Hotel, about 30 packages unclaimed baggage; CONTENTS UNKNOWN.

Also, at 12 o'clock,

Twenty assorted pianos for account of whom it may concern.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer—(Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.,) Commercial Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.; Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

BARKER & THEALL WILL SELL by auction THIS DAY, Oct. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets; also an elegant Axminster carpet, mirrors, bedroom and parlor suites, hair mattresses, bookcases, wardrobes, hall stands, centre tables, oil paintings, &c., &c. Catalogues now ready at No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE ROOMS AND ART GALLERIES.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. SATURDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, sale of the private library of A. I. Cotheal, Esq.

TUESDAY, Oct. 26, and following evenings at 7 o'clock, sale of a large collection of BOOKS RELATING TO AMERICA, including many of much rarity. Among them, some relating to the Isthmus of Darien, a choice collection of Washingtoniana, local histories, rare pamphlets, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition Monday morning.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27 inst., at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place,

70,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,

from the Lackawanna Valley, deliverable during the month of November, 1869.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CARPETS, MIRRORS, DESKS, &C.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 108 Liberty-st., (near Broadway,) second-hand furniture, &c., removed for convenience of sale. Parlor and chamber furniture, bookcases, buffets, centre tables, beds and bedding, pictures, clocks, bronze and Parian figures, carpets, glass, desks, chairs, silver-plated ware, &c.

EDWIN M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Oct. 23, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

78 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of SPENCER SCOTT and CHARLES G. DAVISON, bankrupts.—The subscriber, assignee of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupts, will sell at public auction, at his office, No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., on MONDAY, the 22d day of November, A. D., 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, the following assets which have come to his hands as assignee of said estate, to wit: Sundry book debts and claims enumerated and set forth in the schedules filed by said bankrupts, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of fifty thousand and sixty dollars and thirty-five cents, with the books of accounts of the late firm of Scott, Davison & Co., and the book debts and claims therein contained; also, sundry notes and acceptances, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of thirteen thousand eight hundred and two dollars and fourteen cents. A schedule of the above will be furnished on application at the office of the undersigned.

E. N. MILLER,
No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—PEW NO. 144, north side aisle, in the Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner of 19th-st., New-York. (Rev. Dr. Hall,) will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, at the late residence of Beriah Palmer, deceased, No. 234 East 18th-st., near 2d-av.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date when offered, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., for the construction of sewers, as follows; Specification No. 25—In One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; Specification No. 26—In Fourth-avenue, between Sixty-second and Seventieth streets, with branches in Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth and Sixty-ninth streets; Specification No. 27—In Madison-avenue, between Forty-sixth and Fifty-ninth streets; Specification No. 28—In Fifth-avenue, between Forty-sixth and Fifty-ninth streets; Specification No. 29—In Lewis-street, between Third and Fourth streets, and Goerck-street, between Broome and Rivington streets; Specification No. 30—In Hudson and Bleecker streets, between Christopher and West Tenth streets; Barrow-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets, Greenwich-street, between Horatio and Gansevoort streets, and Ninth-avenue, between Gansevoort and Thirteenth streets; Specification No. 31—In One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Manhattan street; Specification No. 32—Outlet sewer in Seventeenth-street, from Hudson River to and through Eleventh-avenue and Twenty-third-street to near Tenth-avenue, and in Seventeenth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to and through Tenth-avenue to Fourteenth-street; and Specification No. 33—In One Hundred and Twelfth-street, between First and Third avenues; One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, between Avenue A and Harlem River, with branches. Also for new stone block pavements in Forty-sixth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway; Forty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues; Fifty-first-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River; Fifty-eighth-street, between Second-avenue and East River; Beach-street, between West Broadway and West-street; Harrison-street, between Hudson and West-streets; Forty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue; Desbrosses-street, between Washington and Hudson streets; Fiftieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-eighth streets; Fifty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Sixth avenues; Houston-street, between Lewis-street and the ferry; First-avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Sixty-first streets; One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Fourth-avenue and Harlem River. Also for a crosswalk across Sixth-avenue and Broadway, and also at the intersection of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

The plans can be seen and forms for bids obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, }
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
GEORGE S. GREENE, }

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of TUESDAY, Oct. 26, 1869, from persons legally authorized to lay the Nicolson pavement, for the construction of that form of pavement in the following streets, to wit:

Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to East River.
Fifty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
Fifty-sixth-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue
Fifty-sixth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
Fourteenth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, and
Pine-street, from Broadway to William-street.

Forms for bids, and all further information necessary, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEORGE S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1869.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE WINDMILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1869.

THE EMPIRE WINDMILL MANUFACTURING Company of Syracuse, N. Y., hereby give public notice, that they are contesting in the United States Courts, the pretended claim of the Continental Windmill Company, of New-York, of infringement upon letters patent granted to A. P. Brown, in the manufacture of Windmills, and that they continue the manufacture and sale of Windmills, guaranteeing against all infringements.

Windmills of our manufacture can be obtained at our Agency Office Nos. 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York, (A. J. CORCORAN, Agent,) who will attend to erecting Mills, receive orders, and give all required information, or the same can be obtained by addressing this office direct.

H. W. VAN BUREN, President.
E. C. BANCROFT, Secretary and Treasurer.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

BROTHERHEAD & CO. A. SUTTON.
No. 129 East 17th-st.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY—23,000 VOLUMES.—English, French, German. All new books and periodicals. A new invoice of English and French books just received. Revue des Deux Mondes, La Liberte, and seven other French periodicals.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., SELLS marble mantels and headstones below cost to reduce stock before removing to his new factory this Winter.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SPLENDID TEAM OF HANDSOME black horses for sale—Full-blooded Black Hawk stock, long tails and manes, 15½ hands; sound, gentle and kind; stylish and prompt; go in three minutes; this is the handsomest team of road or family horses in the City. Address THOMPSON, Box No. 112 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A CLOSE CARRIAGE, IN GOOD order, made by Lawrence & Co. Can be seen at private stable No. 15 East 18th-st.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Oct. 23, 1 P. M.
OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Oct. 30, 1 P. M.
OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1 P. M.
OF PARIS......Saturday, Nov. 6, 1 P. M.
each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate DAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Cabin......	$100	Steerage......	$35
London......	105	To London......	40
Paris......	115	To Paris......	47

AGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
pool......	$90	Liverpool......	$30
fax......	20	Halifax......	15
John's N. F., by Branch Steamer....	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer....	30

engers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

EIRE......DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Oct. 30
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Nov. 13
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Nov. 27
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, Dec. 11

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

...a, Wednesday, Oct. 27	Aleppo, Thursday, Nov. 11
...aria, Thursday, Oct. 28	China, Wednesday, Nov. 17
...a, Wednesday, Nov. 3	Malta, Thursday, Nov. 18
...myra, Thursday, Nov. 4	Russia, Wednesday, Nov. 24
...a, Wednesday, Nov. 10	Tarifa, Thursday, Nov. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris......$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

COLUMBIA......Oct. 23	CAMBRIA......Nov. 13
EUROPA......Oct. 30	IOWA......Nov. 20
INDIA......Nov. 6	BRITANNIA......Nov. 27

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

MINNESOTA,	2,965 tons......	Oct. 27, at 10½ A. M.
NEVADA,	3,015 tons......	Nov. 3, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO,	3,015 tons......	Nov. 10, at 11 A. M.
NEBRASKA,	3,392 tons......	Nov. 17, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN,	2,965 tons......	Nov. 24, at 9½ A. M.
IDAHO,	3,132 tons......	Dec. 1, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE......(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE......(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, Oct. 23, at 7 A. M.
DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$140 to $180.	$65.

According to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST AND 16TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday; then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult.
Medicine and attendance free.
NOV. 1—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Captain FARNSWORTH.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight per steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, Oct. 30. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE......Oct. 28
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. G. W. PALMER, (Via Nassau,)..Nov. 4
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE......Nov. 11
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Nov. 10.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, Nov. 25.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain G. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY,
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Oct. 23, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 23, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Oct. 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 28, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
ALABAMA,
Captain LIMEBURNER,
On SATURDAY, Oct. 23, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has superior passage accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other Line.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.
or R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
[illegible]......KEMBLE......Saturday, Oct. 23
[illegible] CROMWELL...CLAPP......Saturday, Oct. 30.
Through tickets for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at [illegible]
For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
[illegible] CROMWELL & CO., No. [illegible] West-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The well-known first-class steamship
PERIT, Captain —,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., without fail. Receiving freight now. Lowest rates.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
N. B. The above steamer will leave New-Orleans for Belize, B. H., about Nov. 5.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.—The popular steamship MINNETONKA, GEO. F. CARPENTER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Oct. 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail Nov. 4.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON
VIA
FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT.
The world renowned steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commander BRAYTON, Commander SIMMONS,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY
from Pier No. 30 North River,
foot of Chambers-st.,
AT FOUR P. M.
D. C. HALL'S CELEBRATED GOLD BUGLE, BRASS, STRING AND REED BANDS.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
This is the only line running a
SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
Narragansett Steamship Company

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M. or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Wednesday, 20...2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 20.. 7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 21.....3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 21.... 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 23.....9:00 A. M.	Friday, 22....... 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 26......7:00 A. M.	Monday, 25...... 8:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 27...8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 26..... 11:00 A. M.
Thursday, 28.....1:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 27...12:00 M.
Saturday, 30.....2:30 P. M.	Friday, 29........12:00 M.

THE STEAMER ANTELOPE LEAVES every morning from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8:45; 34th-st., at 9 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's Point and Peekskill; Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF staterooms, and low fare by Troy Line, for Albany and Troy, on and after TUESDAY, Sept 28, inst., from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock.
J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River at 2:45 o'clock daily, and foot of 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and all landings daily, at 3:15 and 3:30 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. depot as follows:
6:45 A. M., way train for Albany.
8:00 A. M., Buffalo express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
11:00 A. M., special Chicago express, through in 29 hours; elegant drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached; through to Chicago without change, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:30 P. M., Hudson train.
5:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train, (Sundays, 9 A. M.)
10:00 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9, 9:40 and 11:50 A. M., 2, 4:25, 5:10, 7:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.
Aug. 30, 1869.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots, foot of Chambers-st., and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches through to Cleveland. Sleeping coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, connecting for Warwick, Shawangunk and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P.M.
For Suffern and Way, at 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train, at 11:30 P. M.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A.M., 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Depots foot of Chambers-st., and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
* To Piermont only.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 1 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:30 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains. For particulars, see time tables.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CALISTOGA-COGNAC.

This pure
BRANDY
is now offered to the trade and consumers in quantities to suit the demand. It is highly recommended for its strict purity and delicacy of flavor, being manufactured from the product of selected grapes, and thoroughly refined. The trade and the public are invited to inspect it.
S. BRANNARD & CO.,
Sole Agents, No. 66 Broad-st.,
New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1869.
THE FIRM OF COLE, LAPSLEY & CO., is THIS DAY dissolved by retirement of J. F. COLE.
JACOB F. COLE,
S. W. LAPSLEY,
G. A. QUINBY.

The business of the firm will be continued by the remaining partners, under the firm name of QUINBY & LAPSLEY, who alone are authorized to make collections and settle claims on behalf of the old firm.
G. A. QUINBY,
S. W. LAPSLEY.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M.; the Sunday School will be addressed by Rev. WM. MCALLISTER at 2 o'clock P. M.; seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY. Preaching also at the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. JOHN MILES, and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., by the Assistant Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD, both at 3 P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original, permanent Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday Schools at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

REV. JOHN MILES (LATE OF ALBANY Bethel) will preach (D. V.) in the Seamen's Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Mr. MILES will also attend the Conference meeting at the Mission THIS EVENING. The public are invited.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF the East (formerly Cannon-st.) Baptist Church, corner of Madison and Governeur sts.—Rev. Z. GRENELL, the first Pastor of the Church, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All the former members and the public generally are invited.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. G. LANSING TAYLOR, the Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6 o'clock P. M. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, WEST 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Rev. T. I. KENDRICK, the Pastor, will preach next SABBATH, 10½ o'clock; subject, *Deceitfulness*. 7½ P. M., subject, *Celibacy*. Sabbath School, 9 A. M., 2 P. M.; all are invited; seats free.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, (BEtween 2d and 3d avs.)—The Pastor, Rev. HORACE COOKE, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening at 7½ o'clock. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. D. MATHEWS. Sabbath Schools at 9 and 2. Strangers and visitors cordially welcomed and provided with seats.

HEAR REV. E. P. ROE'S NEW LECture, *History of the Secret Service at the Front*. Startling disclosures! Lecture at Odd Fellows' Hall on Washington-st., between 4th and 5th sts., Hoboken, under the auspices of Post No. 19, G. A. R., MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½, in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. Pastor, Rev. A. GORY.

THE PUBLIC SUNDAY SERVICES at the Five Points House of Industry will be discontinued during the erection of the new building, the completion of which will be duly noticed.
S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. WM. I. LOOMIS, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. S. T. HILLMAN. All are invited. Seats free.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, Oct. 23, morning and evening. Subject, morning—*The True Idea of Prayer*. The public invited.

CHELSEA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., near 9th-av.—Rev. Dr. SHEDD will preach in this church SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. H. C. ALEXANDER at 7½ o'clock P. M.

LECTURE.—REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM will lecture at the Fortieth-st. Presbyterian Church, near Lexington-av., TUESDAY, Oct. 26, 1869, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*A Reformer of the Fifteenth Century*. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORner of 38th-st., Right Rev. HORATIO SOUTHGATE, D. D., Rector. SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. First Sunday in the month, 7½ P. M. A few desirable pews to rent from the 1st of November.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st., (Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector; Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., Associate Rector.)—Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av., Rev. J. R. KENDRICK, D. D., Pastor.—Regular Sunday services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of discourse for SUNDAY EVENING—*Is Protestantism a Failure?*

REV. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) on SUNDAY EVENING in the Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, corner of 8th-av. and 37th-st. Services commence at 7½ o'clock. Morning service as usual at 10½ o'clock.

HEAVEN—WHAT SWEDENBORG SAYS about it; a lecture by Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, at the hall of the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, Lafayette-av. and Hall-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, at 7½ o'clock. Free to all.

"CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS," large chapel of the University, Washington-square. Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Free seats. Cordial invitation and special attention to strangers.

SWEDENBORG AND METHODISM; or, Why from a Methodist I became a Swedenborgian; a lecture by Rev. E. R. KEYES, at Cooper Union, SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, at 7½ o'clock. Free to all.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Laight and Varick sts.—Rev. FRED. EVANS, late of Hyde Park, Penn., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., for deaf mutes, and Rev. H. H. COLE at 7½ P. M.

WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF THE John-st. M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 and 2. Seats free. Strangers invited.

THE WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer meeting in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIety, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian Church. Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-st., near Macdougal, Rev. THEO. A. EATON, D. D., Rector.—Divine service and sermon every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. N. B.—Strangers welcomed.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH, CONvenient for strangers, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Rev. W. T. EGBERT will preach at 7½ P. M.

REV. S. T. BROWN, OF YORKVILLE, will preach in St. John's M. E. Church, West 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. J. M. BURGAR, of Coeymans, at 7 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. R. C. PUTNEY WILL PREACH in the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School, 2 P. M. Preaching in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIation, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st.; monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock; young men particularly invited to attend.
T. BOLTON BANGS, Recording Secretary.

ENGLISH REFORMATION ZION Church, Madison-av. corner 38th-st.—Rev. N. H. CHAMBERLAIN will read eight lectures on the *Reformation*, beginning SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, at 8 o'clock. Public invited.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONal Church.—Rev. NELSON MILLARD will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Seats free.

REV. PROF. J. R. W. SLOAN, D. D., will preach in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock P. M., and Rev. S. CARLISLE in the same place, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M.

A FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH at the corner of Market and Henry sts., Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seamen invited. Seats all free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st. The Rector will preach. Seats free.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR Little Wanderers, No. 40 New-Bowery, New-York.—Sabbath School on SUNDAY at 2½ P. M.; preaching in the Chapel at 7½ P. M. All are invited.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—THE HERALD of the Coming One will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Opening of the Sixth Seal*. Rev. vi.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—THE ANNIversary services of this institution will take place in the chapel of the same, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. A collection will be made in aid of the Hospital.

REV. W. PAGE, PASTOR OF THE PRESbyterian Church, corner Houston and Thompson sts., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited.

R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF Lexington-av., M. E. Church, corner 52d-st., will preach SABBATH morning at 10½, and in the evening at 7½. Evening Subject—*Heavenly Recognition*.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in the temporary Chapel of the Plymouth Baptist Church, No. 601 9th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. I. R. MURPHY, D. D., of Salem, N. J., will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., SUNDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting, 3½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

STATIONERY.

WM. H. WOGLOM & READING, STAtioners, Blank Book Manufacturers and Job Printers, No. 245 Greenwich-st., between Barclay and Robinson sts. A large assortment of first-class account books and stationery constantly on hand.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. F. W. PUTNAM,
NO. 6 MADISON-SQUARE, (23d-st.,) has a suite of five connecting rooms—parlor, dining room and three bedrooms—to rent, with private table.

NO. 56 WEST 22D-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., brown-stone house.—An American lady, having resided many years in Paris, and accustomed to a good table, has elegantly furnished rooms, en suite, for families, with private table; also, rooms for gentlemen, with private breakfast if desired; French spoken; good references given and required. By permission, refers to Mr. Homer Morgan, No. 2 Pine-st., and Wm. H. Newman, Esq., No. 119 Pearl-st.

ROOMS FOR RENT.—5TH-AV. AND 8TH-st., opposite Brevoort House. A few rooms, including one elegant suite on the parlor floor and one on the second floor, may be had, with or without breakfast, (no dinner;) none need apply save those desiring superior accommodations in most eligible location, and able to give first-class references. Apply at No. 77 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) first door west of 5th-av.

NO. 3 NORTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE, between University-place and 5th-av., (the best location in the City,) offers to families and gentlemen the most elegantly furnished and handsomest rooms, comprising all modern improvements, with table and appointment; strictly first class.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, wife and child wish first-class board in a desirable location with a private family; a suite of two or three rooms adjoining; references given and required. Address S. T., Box No. 1,766 New-York Post Office.

NO. 25 WAVERLEY-PLACE, CORNER Winthrop, two blocks Broadway, one Washington-square; beautiful rooms, with board, to gentlemen and wife, or single gentlemen; everything first-class; terms moderate.

NO. 258 WEST 42D-ST.—A LARGE pleasant south room to let with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; terms moderate; convenient to three car routes; references.

TO LET—FURNISHED—FOUR ROOMS ON third floor, with back and front basements and use of the parlor; all ready for housekeeping; only $75 per month. Apply at No. 117 4th-av., one door north of 12th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED PARLOR, FLOOR and basement, with other rooms if required, in a high-stoop house, containing modern improvements. Rent reasonable to a responsible party. Inquire at No. 223 West 33d-st.

EUROPEAN OR SOUTHERN FAMIlies arriving in the City can find first-class rooms and board, together with single rooms. No. 52 University-place.

NO. 278 FOURTH-AVENUE, NEARLY opposite Calvary Church—A small private family have a suite of choice apartments to rent, with private table; home comforts.

NO. 35 WEST 18TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board and accommodations for the Winter, or permanently, can be had at reasonable prices. References given and required.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, with private table, to a select party of adults; highest reference required.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—SEVERAL DEsirable rooms to let with first-class board; also reception room, suitable for a physician. References required.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED PARLOR and two bedrooms, without board, for two gentlemen, in a private family, between 18th and 26th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address Box 3,851 Post Office.

A SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE table, can be had at No. 100 East 23d-st. The suite consists of a parlor, dining room, and three bedrooms and a bathroom.

A PLEASANT ROOM TO LET WITH board, to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. No. 151 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place. Terms very low.

THE CHEAPEST ROOMS IN THE City.—A splendid unfurnished parlor floor, in fine order, with first-class private table; no other boarders. No. 302 West 34th-st.

A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, second floor, to let, with board, in a small private family; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 109 West 28th-st.

FOURTEENTH-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMIly will let two or three handsomely furnished rooms to gentlemen, with full or partial board; house first-class; references exchanged. No. 250 West 14th-st.

NO. 16 5TH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREvoort House.—One or two handsomely-furnished entire floors, with board; private table if desired, in this first-class house; references exchanged.

NO 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADison square.—A desirable suite of front rooms suitable for two gentlemen; without board; choice location.

A SITTING ROOM AND BEDROOM, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, in the first-class house No. 168 West 34th-st.; family strictly private; terms low.

A FRONT PARLOR AND TWO CONnecting bedrooms, also other rooms, with first-class board, in brown-stone house No. 235 West 38th-st., one block from Broadway.

NO. 215 EAST 10TH-ST.—FRONT AND back rooms to let, on second floor, to gentlemen and their families, or to single gentlemen, with board; private table if desired.

NO. 132 EAST 30TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGton-av.—A gentleman and wife, or two young men, can obtain board with a private family living in their own house; Sabbath-respecting parties preferred.

BOARD WANTED UP TOWN IN A private family for a gentleman, wife, two children (girls aged 5 and 9 years) and nurse. Address Box No. 841 New-York Post Office.

NO. 53 WEST 15TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Desirable furnished rooms on first and second floors, with first-class board; families or gentlemen.

NO. 4 ASHLAND-PLACE, PERRY-st., near Greenwich-av.—Large front parlor, opening on balcony; also other rooms, with first-class board, to families or gentlemen; terms moderate.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A LARGE front room, also hall room on second floor, to gentlemen, either with or without breakfast; family private; references required. Apply at No. 73 Amity-st.

HALL BEDROOM TO LET TO A gentleman, without board. Call at No. 100 East 29th-st., corner of 4th-av.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST., ONE DOOR from Park-av.—Well furnished, pleasant rooms with modern conveniences to let, with board.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS to let, with or without private table, at 279 4th-av.; house adjoining Calvary church.

NO. 54 WEST 23D-ST.—TO LET WITH board, two large unfurnished rooms; also, two furnished on the second; also, rooms for single gentlemen

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—With private table only; parlor suite of rooms to let to a small family.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 29[illegible], NEAR 31ST-ST.—A desirable second floor to let, with private table; references given and required.

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, also a back parlor, with first-class board, can now be secured at 20 West 33d-st.; private table if desired.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, WITH excellent board, for a party of gentlemen or families, at No. 55 West 12th-st.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board, to gentlemen only, No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

TWO YOUNG MEN CAN FIND A GOOD home, private family, (four persons,) at No. 61 2d-av.; reference required.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HALL ROOM ON second floor, without board. Apply at No. 271 West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.—ROOM TO let with board, to one or two gentlemen. References exchanged.

A PLEASANT HOME AND GOOD home fare at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st.; two handsomely furnished front rooms with board.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH-ST.—TWO LARGE well furnished rooms, with board, may be had by a gentleman and wife.

NO. 222 WEST 24TH-ST.—AN EXTRA size second-story front room with full or partial board; good and convenient location.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST-ST.—VERY PLEASant rooms, with private table, for a family of adults, or two gentlemen, with their wives.

SUITES OF SMALL ROOMS TO LET furnished at No. 40 Grove-st., with board if desired.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife and son. Address, stating terms and location, T. P., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

A FAMILY CAN HAVE AN ENTIRE second floor with table if required or separate; reference. No. 2 West 13th-st., first house from 5th-av.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN FURnished rooms in the house of a private family, No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH first-class board, No. 4 Sands-st., two minutes' from the ferry.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF THE dwelling house No. 29 Washington-place, as lodging rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 125 5TH-AV.—THREE ROOMS TO let on second floor, with board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SILVER WARE.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.
BY PURCHASING YOUR
SILVER WARE.
Direct from the Manufacturers,
FORD & TUPPER.
Also, Dealers in
FINE PLATED WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
787 and 789 Broadway, corner 10th-st, up stairs.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL.—PATTI'S FAREWELL.
TO-DAY.
Max Strakosch respectfully announces the
LAST PATTI MATINEE,
prior to her positive departure for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, OCT. 23, AT 1 P. M.
MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI
will be assisted by
RONCONI, RITTER, PRUME, HABELMANN.
ACCOMPANIST......G. W. COLBY.
Admission (including reserved seats) one dollar.
Seats now at the Hall, also Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
SEASON OF 1869-1870.
Mr. Maretzek has the honor to announce that the First Series of Representations of the Regular Season of Italian Opera will commence on or about
NOV. 1, 1869.
SUBSCRIPTIONS.
The Subscriptions for the First Series will be for
TWENTY NIGHTS.
The Regular Opera Nights will be
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
PRICES AS USUAL.
BOX BOOK FOR SUBSCRIPTION NOW OPEN.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S

Annual course of lectures at Steinway Hall.
THE SHAM FAMILY AT HOME,
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25.
OUR NEW CLERGYMAN,
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 28.
WHIFFIN vs. SNIFFIN, (BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.)
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 1.
Reserved seats at Steinway Hall; Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; Root & Anthony's, 62 Liberty-st., and at all regular theatre ticket offices. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

Mr. DE CORDOVA'S course of lectures will commence THIS EVENING, Oct. 23, with "The Sham Family at Home."

BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—PATTI'S FAREWELL.

LAST GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 8 o'clock, prior to her positive departure for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI, assisted by RONCONI, RITTER, PRUME, HABELMANN, HERRMANNS, G. W. COLBY, with MAX MARETZEK'S GRAND ORCHESTRA. Seats now at Brooklyn Academy, also No. 114 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Successor to BARNUM'S.

MATINEE FLICK FLOCK SANGALLI,	Chang
MATINEE FLICK FLOCK SANGALLI,	on view
MATINEE FLICK FLOCK SANGALLI,	all day
MATINEE FLICK FLOCK SANGALLI,	and
MATINEE FLICK FLOCK SANGALLI,	Evening.

OPEN AND FREE EVERY DAY—THE Phrenological Museum, No. 389 Broadway.—Examinations with written charts when desired. See new book, "How to Read Character," $1 25; also, "New Physiognomy," 1,000 illustrations, $5; the Phrenological Journal, $3 a year, S. R. WELLS, Editor.

MUSICAL.

SIGNOR CARLO BOSONI, PUPIL OF Meyerbeer, Mercadante, Pacini, Sechter and Nicolai, of Vienna, for eight years conductor of the orchestra of the Theatre la Fenice di Venice, at the Opera Houses of Turin, Berlin, and the Italian Opera in Paris, (during the engagement of Adelina Patti in 1864-65,) and also in South America, being now resident of New-York, offers his services as conductor of operas, concerts, or oratorios, or as church organist; also as teacher of harmony and counterpoint, piano and vocal music. Lessons will be given at conservatories, at the pupils' residences, or at the teacher's music rooms. His tuition and experience will be found especially valuable to those who wish to enter on a musical or theatrical career.

Applications in regard to instruction should be made of Mme. Gazzaniga and Signor Albites, at the College of Music, No. 28 East 14th-st., between 3 and 4 P. M., or at Signor Bosoni's residence, No. 764 Broadway, Hotel Curet, between 9 A. M. and 12 M.

Signor Bosoni hereby informs his numerous pupils from Cuba that he has taken up his residence in New-York. They may therefore continue their studies of counterpoint, piano and vocal music, as at the conservatory under his direction in Havana.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

MARTIN & SON'S patent bulged iron frame upright pianos, equal to the best squares for standing in tune and for power and quality of tone. Manufactory, No. 34 East Houston-st., near Broadway.
Upright pianos to rent.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN Company, manufacturers of first-class Organs only. The largest assortment in the country, at lowest prices, which are fixed and invariable; $50 to $1,000 each. Organs to rent. Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—SECOND-HAND PIanos, comprising square, upright and grand, of various makers, all in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 3 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of October, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of AUGUSTUS SCHMIDT and CHARLES WITTHOFF, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
o22-1aw3wF*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of October, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALBERT GRANGER, of Bergen, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J., before Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.
SAMUEL PLUMMER, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger District of New-Jersey.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES NELSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Moses Nelson, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Marshal,
Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD GARRISON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward Garrison, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of November, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of October, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o23-1aw3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM FREUDENBURG and HENRY FREUDENBURG, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Abraham Freudenburg and Henry Freudenburg, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of November, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of October, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o23-1aw3wSa*

NO. 2,459.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ASAHEL H. HEATH and THOMAS W. B. HUGHES, bankrupts—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy Southern District of New-York.—At the City of New-York, the 26th day of May, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Asahel H. Heath and Thomas W. B. Hughes, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
o16-1aw3wSa* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ZACHARIA C. DEAS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Zachariah C. Deas, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated 1st of September, 1869.
JOHN TODD, Assignee, No. 202 Broadway,
o9 1aw3wSa* City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID MINSESHEIMER, bankrupt, in bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of David Minsesheimer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of May, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
o23-1aw3wSa* No. 127 Broadway, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 P. M.
CONTINUED NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, OCT. 23,
(For the first time in four years,) Coleman's comedy of
THE HEIR AT LAW,
produced with appropriate scenery and appointments and the following cast:

Lord Duberly......	Mr. John Gilbert
Dick Dowlas......	Mr. C. Wyndham
Dr. Pangloss, LL. D. and A. S. S...	Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Zekeil Homespun......	Mr. J. C. Williamson
Henry Morelan......	Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Steadfast......	Mr. Hield
Kenric......	Mr. Tom Owens
Cicely Homespun......	Miss Louisa Moore
Lady Duberly......	Mrs. J. Sefton
Caroline Dormer......	Mrs. L. Phillips

MONDAY, Oct. 25, (4th time,) AN UNEQUAL MATCH.
TUESDAY, Oct. 26, (2d time.) THE HEIR AT LAW.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27, (14th time,) THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
THURSDAY, Oct. 28, (4th time,) CASTE.
FRIDAY, Oct. 29, (3d time,) THE HEIR AT LAW.
SATURDAY, Oct. 30, (5th time,) AN UNEQUAL MATCH.
A NEW COMEDY, by the author of CASTE, is in course of preparation.
DUE NOTICE will be given of the first appearance of
MR. LESTER WALLACK,
who will appear during his engagement in
TWO ORIGINAL CHARACTERS,
in addition to several of his well-known and favorite impersonations.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
FIFTH WEEK
of the engagement of
MISS BATEMAN,
who will appear for the first time in this country on
MONDAY, Oct. 18,
and every evening except Saturday, as
MARY WARNER,
in the Domestic Drama of that name, and written expressly for her by Mr. TOM TAYLOR.
Supported by
MR. GEORGE JORDAN,
also, MISS VIRGINIA FRANCIS,
and MR. THEO. HAMILTON.
MARY WARNER MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 2.
SATURDAY EVENING,
ENOCH ARDEN,
with Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss BLANCHE DE BAR, and Mr. THEO. HAMILTON.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the Theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the Music Store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Under the Management of AUGUSTIN DALY.

MATINEE TO-DAY at 2.	KING RENE'S DAUGHTER and THE LOVE CHASE, with Mrs. Scott-Siddons, Geo. Clarke, Agnes Ethel, W. Davidge, D. H. Harkins, and the whole company.
TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock.	AS YOU LIKE IT, with Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS as Rosalind, and Mrs. Jennings and the whole company in the cast. Monday Night—"Twelfth Night."

Tuesday Night—"As You Like It." Wednesday—For the first time in eleven years, Cibber's bustling five-act comedy, "She Would and She Would Not," with new and superb scenery, costumes and mountings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
MATINEE AT 2, EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE AT 2, EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE AT 2, EVENING AT 8.
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
Splendid Company—Beautiful Scenery.
THE GREAT FIRE SCENE.
HOUSES CROWDED. SECURE YOUR SEATS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS — FRENCH THEATRE.

14th-st. and 6th-av. Two performances TO-DAY. Mr. CHANFRAU'S last appearance. Matinee at 1½ o'clock. Admission 50 cents; boxes $1. In the evening at 8. In both performances, matinee and evening, Mr. Chanfrau for the last time as SAM. Next week Grand German Opera.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—German Opera.
NEXT WEEK—TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY. Three performances of Grand German Opera.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC. &c.

MEETINGS.

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the members of the French Benevolent Society for the election of the officers for the ensuing year, will take place on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., at Delmonico's, corner 14th-st. and 5th-av. C. FRANCOIS, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS
AT MACY'S.
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
OUR FALL IMPORTATION OF
RIBBONS
ARE MAGNIFICENT
IN QUALITY,
AND THE SHADES
ARE CHARMING.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
NECKTIES AND BOWS,
STRAW GOODS,
FALL HATS,
SILKS AND SATINS,
WHITE GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS.
THEATRICAL GOODS,
BALLET HOSIERY, &c.,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
LINEN CAM. HDKFS.,
CORSETS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES,
PERFUMERY,
SOAPS,
TRIMMINGS,
BUTTONS AND FRINGES,
COTTON, ALPACA AND
SILK UMBRELLAS,
AMERICAN CLOCKS,
CARVED GOODS,
PLATED WARE,
BEST QUALITY,
DOLLS,
DOLL GOODS,
BASKETS,
KID GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR,
BIRD CAGES,
&c., &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

M A C Y — M A C Y — M A C Y — M A C Y — M A C Y — M A C Y — M A C Y — M A C Y

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
AT IMMENSE REDUCTIONS.
J. R. TERRY,
No. 19 Union-square.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
THE NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND.
OFFICES:
No. 98 Duane-st., No. 752 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 134 and 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn; No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia. This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and most approved machinery,
To dye, cleanse and finish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods in their usual superior manner.
GARMENTS CLEANED WHOLE.
Note that these are our ONLY OFFICES.

1870.—STYLES OF SWISS LACE CURTAINS received in advance at KELTY'S CURTAIN STORE, Broadway, near Grand-st. Also a complete assortment of Nottingham and all other curtains, furniture and slip coverings, at wholesale or retail, at low prices.
N. B.—A large assortment of new styles of first-class FURNITURE at fair prices at No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.

FURS.—A FINE, FRESH STOCK OF ALL sorts of furs selling cheap; no humbug; repairing carefully done, at No. 236 Bleecker-st., Phillips' old stand.

TOYS—RETAIL AT STAVELEY'S, NO. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st. A fine assortment of Toys.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' BONNETS AND HATS.
REDUCED PRICES THIS DAY.
$12 Bonnets worth $20; elegant Hats for ladies; children's Hats; $8 bonnets worth $13.
L. BINNS' MILLINERY,
No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER, JUST ARrived from Paris with the last patterns, would like to get some customers; will give good satisfaction. Address No. 419 6th-av., first floor.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
PARLOR,
BEDROOM,
LIBRARY AND
DINING-ROOM.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,
CALL THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES DESIRING to furnish, to their LARGE and ELEGANT stock, which they offer at MOST REASONABLE PRICES.
NEW and BEAUTIFUL styles of LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, CORNICES, MIRRORS, &c.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES, AT
BRAUNSDORF & METZ'S.
Warerooms Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Manufactories, Nos. 132 to 138 Essex-st.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

FURNITURE.
The best assortment in this City.
Our own manufacture. Warranted.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

M. T. FOLEY, NO. 531 3D-AV., BEtween 37th and 38th sts., manufacturer and dealer in fine Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Curtains and Bedding.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr.......Proprietor
THE GREATEST HIT YET.
The popular Irish comedian and dramatist,
EDMUND FALCONER,
(Author of "Peep o' Day," &c., &c.)
In his new Irish military drama, in four acts,
CHARLES O'MALLEY,
CHARLES O'MALLEY,
CHARLES O'MALLEY,
founded on Lever's popular romance,
THE IRISH DRAGOON,
THE IRISH DRAGOON,
THE IRISH DRAGOON.
MICKEY FREE......EDMUND FALCONER
Supported by
LISA WEBER, ANNIE DELAND, H. TAYLOR.
EVERYTHING NEW.
POWERFUL CAST.
THE ENTIRE COMPANY,
100 AUXILIARIES,
BRASS BAND,
AND TROOP OF TWENTY
MOUNTED DRAGOONS.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers......Jarrett & Palmer
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
AFTERNOON at 2; EVENING at 8.
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear in her celebrated dual character of
LADY ISABEL and MADAME VINE,
in the play of
EAST LYNNE,
supported by a powerful cast.
MONDAY,
OLIVER TWIST.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THREE IMMENSE PIECES—THE GREAT COMBINATION. TIGER HUNTER OF SAVANNAH, RED GNOME, STRING OF PEARLS, OR, THE BARBER ASSASSIN and PIE WOMAN OF BELL YARD.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.,
On 3d-av., corner 63d-st., near Central Park.
THE MACHINERY IN MOTION
is a grand display. The Exhibition is enlivened WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, and EVERY EVENING by a FINE ORCHESTRA. Refreshments of the best kind at moderate prices in the building. Season tickets for gentlemen, $3; for ladies, $2; single admission 50 cents; children under twelve years, 25 cents. Packages of 25 tickets for shops at 30 cents each. Entrances on 2d and 3d avs. HOW TO GET TO THE FAIR—The 2d and 3d avs. and Belt Line Railroads, with extra cars running, intersecting all the other avenue railroads and ferries, afford ample, cheap, and direct means of access; also in carriages from Central Park by 63d-st.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
First week of the favorite clown,
JOE PENTLAND.
ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
comprised in the incomparable New-York Circus Troupe, in a superb selection of varied and
EXCITING ACTS IN THE CIRCLE.
Admission, 50 cents; children under 10 years, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
CORNER 5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
"THE NINE MUSES,"
By JOSEPH FAGNANI.
From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Evening from 7 to 10.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

TAMMANY.—GALA DAY. TWO PERFORMANCES. GREAT MATINEE. Only appearance at night of JAMES MACE. ROBINSON CRUSOE. Levy, the Cornet Virtuoso. The Rizzarellis. The great Leopolds. E. Sylvester's Presents to all, both Matinee and Evening. Admission 50 cents.

THE TURF.

JEROME PARK.
EXTRA DAY, OCT. 23.
FIRST RACE.
STEEPLECHASE.—Handicap Sweepstakes of $25 each, play or pay, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to the second horse; the entrance money to go to the third horse. To close and name at the office of the American Jockey Club, No. 920 Broadway, by 4 P. M. on Thursday, 21st, and weights to be published on Friday, 22d October. Three or more to start. About two and a half miles.
SECOND RACE.
A FREE HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of $25 each, play or pay, with $600 added; one-half of the entrance money to go to the second horse. To close and name at the Course by 5 P. M. on Tuesday, Oct. 19; weights to be published on Thursday, Oct. 21; and declarations to be made by 4 P. M. on Friday, Oct. 23. One mile and three-quarters. Horses declared out pay nothing.
THIRD RACE.
SELLING SWEEPSTAKES of $15 each, play or pay, with $300 added; the winner to be sold at auction. Horses intended to be sold at $100 to be allowed 15 pounds; at $500 to be allowed 10 pounds; at $750 to be allowed 5 pounds; at $1,000 to carry their appropriate weights, and 5 pounds extra to be carried for each $250 or less of valuation over $1,000. Five or more subscriptions to fill. To close and name at the Course, by 4 P. M. on Friday, Oct. 22. One mile and an eighth.
FOURTH RACE.
PURSE $500, MILE HEATS, for all ages. Entrance free. Other races will probably be run on same day.
Prices of admission as usual.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

JEROME PARK.
SATURDAY, Oct. 23, 1869. GRAND STEEPLE CHASE. A Handicap Sweepstakes, $25 each; $1,000 added. About two and a half miles. Free Handicap Sweepstakes, $25 each; $600 added. One mile and three-quarters. Selling Sweepstakes, $15 each; $300 added. One mile and an eighth. Mile heats, purse $500. Entrance free. First race promptly at 1 o'clock. Extra trains as usual. C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
JEROME PARK RACES, SATURDAY, OCT. 23.
A special train will be run on above day, leaving depot, corner of 42d-st. and 4th-av., at 12 M., returning immediately after the races. Cars reserved for ladies.
Fare for round trip forty cents.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At No. 212 5th-av., on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.
Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Light Gymnastics, under Dr. Martin, Mondays and Thursdays, at 3½ P. M.

DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 336 West 29th-st.
G. SCHNEIDER, Professor of Dancing.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st.—All the fashionable dances in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

CHURCH ST. EXTENSION.
Builders and those designing to build are invited to examine our new style of iron fronts with brick backing, at a slight advance in cost of a Philadelphia brick front. See fronts No. 25 Chatham-st., also block on 1st-av., between 53d and 54th sts.
J. L. JACKSON & BROTHER,
Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st.
Every description of iron work for buildings.

MEDICAL.

THE PATENT
ANTI-RHEUMATIC WADDING,
After the plan of Abas Keri Nedshed, the celebrated Arabian physician, has the miraculous power of curing the most obstinate sickness in a most surprisingly short time.
It takes away rheumatism and all sickness arising from a cold, through absorption and suppuration, and restores completely to health. Sold by druggists everywhere. Wholesale depot, B. N. REISER, No. 482 Broadway.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 48. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 56 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND COMPLAINTS of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Vigor restored by his Magical Invigorator. Consultation free.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIately by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Lost Manhood restored in fifteen minutes by Dr. Evans' Magical Invigorator; price $5 per package.

A CURE FOR COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION.—Dr. WHITE, No. 20 West 24th-st., devotes his attention exclusively to Lung diseases. Consultation free. Hours 10 to 3.

THE FORTUNES OF FISK, JR.

Evidence that He Resides in Boston.

Proof that He is Comfortably Domiciled in New-York.

The Progress of One of the Great Gold Suits—Interesting Affidavits Read—An Adjournment in Order that More of them may be Made.

The suit between JOCYLIN and JAMES FISK, Jr., and others, was again before Judge DALY in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The case came up on an order issued by Judge DALY to the plaintiff to show cause why the attachment issued against JAMES FISK, Jr., should not be set aside, on the ground that FISK is a resident of this State and not of Massachusetts, as alleged in the papers on which the order of attachment was issued. It will be remembered that the action was brought by the plaintiff to recover differences in sales of gold made by JOCYLIN to one ALBERT SPEYERS and LIVERMORE & CO., FISK, Jr., and others, on the 24th of September last, amounting to $522,450. There were three actions brought between the same parties, in each of which an attachment was issued against JAMES FISK, Jr., one of the defendants, on the ground that he was a non-resident of the State, he having his domicil in the State of Massachusetts, if anywhere.

Messrs. FIELD and SHEARMAN appeared for the motion, and Judge JOSEPH R. FLANDERS, JAMES C. SPENCER and EMOT, HAMMOND and POMEROY opposed.

STATEMENT OF JAMES FISK, JR.

Mr. DUDLEY FIELD opened the motion by reading the affidavit of JAMES FISK, JR., who swears that, prior to the month of May last, he was a resident and citizen of Massachusetts, and had no settled home or domicil in the State of New-York, but finding that his business required his constant attendance in the City of New-York, he took up a permanent residence in the State of New-York; that he now resides at No. 313 West Twenty-third-street in this City, a private house taken and furnished by him for the purposes of a residence, and which has been his home for some months past; that he is in every respect a citizen and resident of the State of New-York, and a freeholder therein to a very large amount, greatly exceeding the amount of all the claims against him in the action in which the attachment was issued; that he has made the change of residence in good faith, with intent that it shall be permanent, and before the commencement of any of these actions, or of any of the transactions upon which the same are founded; that he has never had any dealings with the plaintiffs in this action upon which these actions or any of them could possibly be founded so far as he knows or believes, and not having received any complaint in any of these actions, he has no idea of the nature of the plaintiff's claim but is confident that he is not indebted to the plaintiff in any sum whatever.

AFFIDAVIT OF JOHN T. COLE.

This was followed by the affidavit of JOHN T. COLE, who swears that he is well acquainted with JAMES FISK, JR., and has been so acquainted with him for more than a year last past; that he knows said FISK to be a resident of the City of New-York, being at the number stated in FISK's affidavit, where he has continually resided from the latter part of May last up to the present time, and during all of which time he (FISK) has never been absent from the said City more than a few nights consecutively, and on that occasion he went on a visit to the City of Albany, in this State, and that the said FISK is the owner in fee of a large amount of real property in this City, of the value of about $500,000, and all his business is in this City.

This affidavit by COLE is confirmed by that of P. GOODRICH, who swears to exactly the same state of facts.

Judge DALY here asked if FISK was living with his family, to which Mr. FIELD replied that he had no family, except a wife, and that he was living apart from her.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MATTER.

These being all the affidavits presented on behalf of FISK, Mr. JAMES C. SPENCER then read the opposing affidavits as follows:

James Betts Metcalf being duly sworn deposes and says: That he is the attorney for the plaintiff in one of these actions, and is counsel for plaintiff in all of them; that the plaintiffs in said actions all reside in the City and County of New-York, and that deponent is informed and verily believes that, with the exception of James Fisk, Jr., and James B. Bach, all of the defendants in said actions also reside in said City and county, and that the said defendant James B. Bach resides in the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings in this State. That deponent has been credibly informed and verily believes that the residence of the remaining defendant, James Fisk, Junior, has been for several years last past, and is now, in the City of Boston and State of Massachusetts, and deponent states as one of the grounds of his said belief, and in partial support thereof, that he has within the present week seen upon the files of the Court within this City, certain original affidavits signed and purporting to be sworn to by the said defendant Fisk within the two years last past, in which he has again and again deposed that he was not a citizen of the State of New-York, but was a citizen of the State of Massachusetts; to which said original affidavits so on file as the same shall be hereinafter numerated, deponent begs leave to refer. That so far as deponent has been able to discover after diligent search, there are on file in the Courts within this City no affidavits made by the said defendant Fisk, touching his residence to any other import than as above stated, save in two instances, which are as follows: In an action in the Supreme Court of this State entitled in brief "Fisk et al. vs. the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company," the said Fisk on the 4th day of January, 1868, made an affidavit in justification of an undertaking therein executed by him, that "he was a resident and householder within this State," and again, in the same action, under similar circumstances, he made a like affidavit on the twenty-fifth day of the same month. But on the third day of the following month (February, 1868,) and in the same action, the said defendant FISK made another affidavit, an extract from which is as follows: "That he is not a citizen of the State of New-York, but is a citizen of the State of Massachusetts, and has been a citizen of the last named State for seven years last past, prior to which he lived in Vermont, where he was born. Since he left Vermont his domicile has been continuously in Boston, Massachusetts; that he purchased last year for the residence of himself and family a house in Boston, the title to which house was vested in his wife, where she has lived during all the time since, and to which he returns whenever his business does not require his presence elsewhere; he is a member of the firm of Fisk, Belden & Co., which is composed of the plaintiffs, and is engaged in business in the City of New-York; his residence in this City is temporary and for the special purposes of his said business, but without any intention of making New-York the place of his domicile." That in another action entitled "Fisk vs. Bowles," brought in the Superior Court of the City of New-York by the said defendant Fisk against one Samuel Bowles for an alleged libel, the said defendant Fisk, on the 29th day of March in this present year, (1869,) gave a bond as "non-resident plaintiff," which said bond is on file in said Court, and has been examined by deponent within the present week; that in still another action, entitled, in brief, "Fisk against The Union Pacific Railroad Company and others," brought in the Supreme Court of this State, the said defendant Fisk, on the 6th day of April of the present year, (1869,) made an affidavit, the whole of which is as follows: "That he is not now, and never has been, a citizen of the State of New-York, but that he is now, and has been for several years last past, a citizen of the State of Massachusetts." In corroboration of this affidavit, in the same action and on the same day, one Edward Ensign deposes as follows: "That he was born, and for the greater part of his life has resided, in the State of Massachusetts; that he knows James Fisk, Jr., the plaintiff herein, and has known of him for seven years last past, and that the said Fisk has been during all of said time a citizen of the State of Massachusetts, to deponent's own knowledge." That in yet another cause, entitled, in brief, Fisk against Norvell, brought in the Circuit Court of the United States, in this Circuit and District, by the said defendant Fisk against one Caleb C. Norvell, for an alleged libel, the said defendant Fisk, on the third day of May, in this present year, (1869,) made an affidavit, an extract from which is as follows: "That he is a citizen of the State of Massachusetts, and that Caleb C. Norvell is a citizen of the State of New-York." That in regard to the allegation in the affidavit of the said defendant, Fisk, upon which, in part, this motion is founded, to wit: "That not having received any complaint in any of these actions I have no idea of the plaintiff's claims;" deponent says that the affidavits upon which the warrants of attachment issued in said action were founded, were most particular and precise in stating all the details and circumstances of the transactions out of which the demands of the plaintiffs herein originated, and together covered over thirty pages of legal cap paper. That said affidavits were filed by deponent in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the forenoon of the 2d day of October inst., the day following the one on which the plaintiff's attorneys received the first notice of appearance for the defendants herein; and on the morning of the 2d inst. deponent notified a clerk of the attorneys of the said James Fisk, Jr., that the said affidavits would be filed that day, and they were so filed within an hour thereafter, which was nine days before the day upon which the said affidavit of the said defendant Fisk is dated.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE H. BUTLER.

George H. Butler swears he resides at Delmonico's, in Fourteenth-street, this City, where he has resided for about two years; that he is personally acquainted with James Fisk, Jr., and has been so acquainted with him for two years past; from the commencement of his acquaintance with said Fisk until this Spring his intercourse with him (Fisk) was of an intimate character; his intimate personal intercourse with him continued up to about June last; during the time he was so personally intimate with him he (Fisk) was in Boston, Mass., and he had a dwelling house at No. 74 Chester-square, in said city; he went to that house with him last Winter, and there met his wife; he (Fisk) is now and has been during all his acquaintance with him a married man, and his wife has occupied said house, No. 74 Chester-square, in Boston, and that house was said Fisk's residence while in Boston; during his acquaintance with him his habit was to visit Boston every two weeks, usually leaving New-York on Saturday evening, and returning here by the train or boat leaving there on Monday evening; up to the latest personal and positive information he (deponent) has in respect to the lodging house of Fisk when in this City, he kept and he supposes paid for a suite of rooms at the Hoffman House, but when he (deponent) wanted to see him out of business hours, he found him oftenest at the house No. — West Twenty-fourth-street, where he (deponent) frequently [illegible] coming out there; at this time that house was occupied by Mrs. Josephine Lawlor, sometimes called [illegible] Mrs. Lawlor, the divorced wife of Frank Lawlor, the [illegible], and her mother, Mrs. Warren, from California; Mr. Fisk generally dined at that house, and generally came from there to the Erie offices in the morning; he (deponent) desires to add, of his own motion, that he made the several statements contained in this affidavit, in answer to specific questions put to him by the counsel obtaining the order for this affidavit, and that he has answered such questions under the compulsion of that order and of the subpœna issued in this proceeding.

AFFIDAVIT OF SAMUEL LEVON.

Samuel Levon swears that he resides in this City, was born here, and is still acquainted with the City; that his business is that of conducting a private detective agency; that he knows James Fisk, Jr., both by sight and reputation, and has made investigations and inquiries in relation to his mode of living, place of living, and arrangements with reference to the same, when in this City, and where his (Fisk's) actual residence is; that he (Fisk) is an officer of the Erie Railroad Company, which has its principal office in this City in the Grand Opera House building, corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-third-street; that house No. 313 West Twenty-third-street is next door but one to said Opera House; that he (deponent) has made examinations there, and has made inquiries of several persons employed by the said Fisk in said Opera House and at offices of the railroad company, and has been informed during the present week that the lower part of the house No. 313 West Twenty-third-street is occupied by Charles Boyce, who is the janitor of said Opera House, and that the said Boyce has his wife and family living with him in the said house; that the said Fisk sleeps there only once in awhile—sometimes once in a week, and often not more frequently than once a fortnight, and that he never takes his meals there; that there is a connection between the rear of said house and the rear of said Opera House; that said Fisk's family live in Boston, and that he goes there regularly once a fortnight, sometimes leaving on Friday evening, and at other times on Saturday evening, and returning on the following Monday, and that he is a non-resident of New-York. This deponent further says, that he was at the wharf at the foot of Chambers-street, on the North River, in this City, on Monday morning, the 18th inst., on the arrival of the Sound steamer *Providence*, Captain Simmons, of the Narragansett Steamship Company's line, running between this City and Fall River, *via* Newport, of which the said Fisk is reputed to be one of the proprietors; that the said steamer arrived at said wharf on the occasion referred to, at about eight o'clock in the morning; that on its arrival he (deponent) asked Captain Simmons if James Fisk, Jr., was on board, and was answered that he was; he (deponent) then remained at said wharf, in sight of said steamer, and in front of the gangway until about nine o'clock the same morning, when he saw Fisk come from on board the steamer; he further says that, while at the wharf on that occasion, and before the arrival of the boat, he inquired of two private watchmen stationed on the wharf when Fisk left this City, and was informed by them both that he left on the steamer *Bristol*, of the same line, on Friday evening of last week; he further says that he believes all the said information to be true, and upon these grounds and reasons he believes Fisk not to be a resident of the State of New-York but of the State of Massachusetts.

WARREN CHAPIN'S AFFIDAVIT.

Warren Chapin, Jr., swears that he resides in this City, and prior to April last resided at No. 359 West Twenty-third-street, which was owned by deponent's wife, Harriet; that in the last part of March, 1869, James Fisk, Jr., called upon him in company with some other gentlemen, and said he was looking for two or three houses for his friends, and examined said house; that he finally sold the house to Fisk for $40,000; that the contract of sale was made by Mr. Shearman, who acted as counsel for Fisk, and such deed was, at Fisk's request, made to Helen J. Mansfield, and delivered to Mr. Shearman, as attorney for Miss Mansfield, he, deponent, receiving from Mr. Fisk several checks, amounting to $20,000, being the amount of purchase money, less mortgages, and that he, deponent, is not acquainted with Miss Mansfield and never has met her except in this transaction.

MISCELLANEOUS AFFIDAVITS.

Thomas J. Bancroft swears that he resides in the City of Boston, and is one of the Assessors of that city; that in the month of May, 1869, the Board of Assessors assessed James Fisk, Jr., for a tax on poll and personal property as a resident of the City of Boston, and more particularly as a resident of No. 74 Chester-square, in the Eleventh Ward of that city.

Samuel F. McCleary, of the City of Boston, swears that he is Clerk of the City of Boston, and as such is the custodian of the registry of voters in that city; that on the official register for the year 1869 the name of James Fisk, Jr., appears, and that he (Fisk) is now a legal voter of the City of Boston.

Ezekiel T. Johnson, of the City of Boston, where he is a grocery merchant, swears that he has supplied James Fisk, Jr., with groceries, at his residence, No. 74 Chester-square, during the year last past, and more particularly during the past three months, for which he was invariably paid by Fisk by checks or drafts on New-York, or by drafts drawn by Lucy D. Fisk, his wife, upon her husband, and paid by him; that all such sales have been made on the credit of Fisk, by his order, and by him paid.

Reuben P. Jones, of the City of Boston, swears that he is a barber, doing business in the St. James Hotel; that Fisk, Jr., resides at No. 74 Chester-square, in Boston, and his wife, Lucy Fisk, also resides there; that on the 3d of October last he shaved Fisk in his house, No. 74 Chester-square, at about 1 P. M.; that there he saw Mrs. Fisk, who addressed her husband as Mr. Fisk; that on the door-plate was the name James Fisk, Jr.; that on the 17th of October, he (deponent) again shaved Fisk at his house in Chester-square, in his chamber, when his (Fisk's) wife was present, and on leaving he (deponent) again saw the name of James Fisk, Jr., on the door plate.

Francis M. Smith, of Boston, swears that on the 20th of October last he visited the house No. 74 Chester-square, in Boston, and saw the name of James Fisk, Jr., on the door plate; that he inquired of the servant at the door and was informed that James Fisk, Jr., lived there; that he visited the stables of said Fisk and was informed by the man in charge that he was in the employ of James Fisk, Jr., and that that was his stable; that the carriage and horses therein were Fisk's; he also visited the merchant who supplied Fisk with feed for his horses, and was informed that he always made out his bills to said Fisk.

David H. Darling, of Boston, swears that he is Secretary of the American Steam Fire-Proof Safe Company, a corporation of the State of New-York, and on Oct. 20 last his Company was requested to remove a safe from the depot of the Old Colony Railroad Company, in Boston, to No. 74 Chester-square, in said city, the charges for such removal being collected from James Fisk, Jr.

An affidavit was also read showing the purchase of the Opera House property by FISK for $700,000, on which was a mortgage for $500,000. A certificate was also produced from the office of Internal Revenue in Boston, showing the return of his income there—made up in May last—to have been $62,000, and that of his wife $1,200. He also was assessed on two gold watches and a billiard table.

At the conclusion of the reading of these affidavits, DUDLEY FIELD took the exception that inasmuch as the summons in this case asked for general relief, an attachment would not lie, that remedy being applicable only in cases where the action was for a money demand on contract or for the conversion of property. Judge EMOT argued against this point, contending that because the summons asked for alternate relief in a case where the affidavits showed it to be one for the recovery of unliquidated damages, an attachment would issue. The Judge overruled the objection of Mr. FIELD, and the latter then went on to argue that the affidavits of plaintiff did not contradict Mr. FISK's affidavit of his change of residence since May last.

Judge DALY then stated, without further argument on the part of plaintiff, that it was clear to him that up to May last the defendant FISK had his residence in Boston, and it was equally clear to him that nothing had been produced on FISK's behalf showing that he had changed that residence.

Mr. FIELD here interceded for an adjournment, to enable him to produce other affidavits in opposition to those read by plaintiff, which motion was opposed by Judge FLANDERS.

The Court granted the adjournment to Nov. 5 next.

Burke, the Murderer of Cane, Sentenced to Death.

Yesterday morning Justice BARNARD sentenced DAVID BURKE, the man convicted in the Queens County Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Thursday, of murder in the first degree, in having taken the life of THOMAS CANE, at Hunter's Point, on the night of the 25th of October, 1868, to be hanged on the 10th day of December, 1869, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock. BURKE made a statement to the Court, denouncing the testimony of THOMAS QUINN as perjury. He also questioned the testimony of Mrs. CANE, and further said that the testimony of BRIDGET CANE before the Coroner's jury was the most foul perjury. He did not seem much affected by the sentence. A motion for a new trial is to be made.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 22—11:30 A. M.—Consols open at 93⅛ for both money and the account. American Securities open at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 81⅛; 1865, old, 81¼; 1867, 83; Ten-forties, 76¼. Stocks quiet; Erie, 21¼; Illinois, 95; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22—11:30 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens quiet; Middling Uplands, 12d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

The sales of the week have been 92,000 bales, of which 17,000 were taken for export, and 21,000 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 434,000 bales, of which 36,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 71,000 bales, of which 8,000 were American.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 30s. ℘ quarter for European.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Sugar quiet and steady at 39s. 9d. ℘ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot.

PARIS, Oct. 22—12:30 P. M.—The Bourse opens steady; Rentes, 71f. 40c.

ANTWERP, Oct. 22.—Petroleum opens firm.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22—1:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market is steady. The stock afloat is estimated at 342,000 bales, of which 33,000 are American. The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is dull.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull. Wheat, 10s. 8d. ℘ cental for California White; 9s. 4d. for No. 2 Red Western; 9s. 8d. for Winter. Flour, 24s.@24s. 3d. ℘ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 30s. 3d. ℘ quarter for new Mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 67s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Wheat for three days have been 55,000 quarters, of which 40,000 were American.

PARIS, Oct. 22—3:30 P. M.—The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 71f. 42c.

ANTWERP, Oct. 22.—Petroleum is quiet at 59½f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Oct. 22—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and the account. American Securities are firm; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 81¼; 1865, old, 81¼; 1867, 83¼; Ten-forties, 76¼. Stocks quiet; Eries, 21¼; Illinois Centrals, 96; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull. Middling Uplands, 12d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 7d. ℘ cental for California White; Winter Wheat, 9s. 7d.; Flour, 24s. ℘ bbl. for Western Canal.

PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8d. ℘ gallon. Turpentine, 27s. ℘ cwt.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 22—6 P. M.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed active and firm at 89⅞ for 1862.

COTTON—The market opened quiet and unchanged both on the spot and afloat.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—EXCHANGE 1-10 premium selling, par@1-10 off buying. FLOUR—Holders firm; Spring Extra, $4 75@$6. WHEAT firmer at 87c.@87¼c. for No. 2; in the afternoon unsettled at 86c. buyer October, for No. 2. CORN dull and weak at 66¼c. for No. 2; in the afternoon unsettled at 65½c. seller, and 66c. buyer, October, for No. 2. OATS dull at 39½c.@39¾c. for No. 2, cash. RYE active and lower; No. 1, 75c.; No. 2, 72c. BARLEY steady at $1 15, seller this month. HIGHWINES firm; buyers at $1 13. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK—$31 75@$32 for Old, $33 for new. LARD, 16½c.@17c. Short Rib MIDDLES, 18c. Rough SIDES, 15c. SHOULDERS, 12c. CATTLE dull at $3 75@$4 75 for common to good Cows; $5 12½@$5 85 for light Steers. Live HOGS dull and easy at $9@$9 50 for Common; $10 25 for Extra. FREIGHTS steady and more active at 7c. on Wheat, 6½c. on Corn to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 113,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 47,000 bushels Oats, 4,800 bushels Rye, 16,000 bushels Barley, 7,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 57,000 bushels Wheat, 65,000 bushels Corn, 80,000 bushels Oats, 1,700 bushels Rye, 3,100 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Oct. 22.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,100 bbls.; Wheat, 103,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 10,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 106,000 bushels; Corn, 35,000 bushels; Oats, 35,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—22½c. on Wheat, 19c. on Corn, 11½c.@12c. on Oats to New-York. FLOUR dull; sales 100 bbls. White Kentucky at $7 63. WHEAT neglected and nominal at $1 10@$1 15 for Chicago and Milwaukee No. 2 Spring. CORN easier; sales 28,000 bushels Western, in lots, at 75c.@79c., as to quality and quantity. OATS dull; sales 14,500 bushels Western at 48c. SEEDS—No demand. RYE nominal at 90c.@92c. BARLEY—Sales two car loads Choice Canada at $1 23, delivered. PORK dull at $32. LARD dull at 18c. HIGHWINES nominally $1 16. CATTLE—Receipts 1,060 head; shipments by the Central Road, 2,300 head; by the Erie 1,000 head. The market was active at a further decline; sales 1,600 head Premium at $7 25@$7 40; Extra at $7 75@$8; first quality, $7 35@$7 50; second quality, $7@$7 25; third quality, $6@$6 75; Ordinary, $5@$5 75; Texas dull and slow. Sheep quiet and heavy at a decline. Hogs fairly active at $9@$10 50.

OSWEGO, Oct. 22.—FLOUR active and unchanged; sales 3,300 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring, $6 75 for Amber Winter, $7 25 for White, $7 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT unchanged; sales 6,000 bushels No. 1 Red Michigan at $1 30. CORN lower; sales last night 14,000 bushels No. 2 at 82c., and 10,000 bushels do. at 84c.; sales this morning 5,000 bushels do. at 85c. BARLEY steady; sales 22,000 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 30, 2,900 bushels do. at $1 29½, and 18,500 bushels Up-lake Canada at $1 20; 7,000 bushels ordinary do. at $1 18. CORNMEAL, $1 90 ℘ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts $20; Shipstuffs, $26; Middling, $30 ℘ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat 20c., Barley 16½c. to New-York; Lumber $6 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 92c., to New-York 82c., to Albany 74c. Lake IMPORTS—61,600 bushels Wheat, 83,800 bushels Barley, 3,700 bushels Peas, 292,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—30,000 bushels Wheat, 84,000 bushels Barley, 3,300 bushels Rye, 337,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—TOBACCO heavy. COTTON quiet at 24c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT steady; No. 2 Spring, 88c.@90c.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 02@$1 06; No. 1 Red, $1 09@$1 15; Choice, $1 20@$1 20½; No. 2 White, $1 10@$1 12; Choice, $1 25@$1 35. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS heavy at 48c.@53c. BARLEY steady at $1 30@$1 50 for Prime to Choice Minnesota. RYE dull at 70c.@74c. WHISKY firm at $1 15. PORK dull, $30 50@$31. Dry-salted Clear SIDES, 19c. BACON quiet at 17c.@17½c. for Shoulders; 19¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 20c. for Clear Sides. LARD dull. CATTLE unchanged. Live HOGS dull at $8 25@$9 75. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Rye, 6,500 bushels; Hogs, 2,800 head.

NEW-ORLEANS, LA., Oct. 22.—COTTON active and firm at 24½c. for Middling; sales to-day, 6,100 bales; receipts, 6,905 bales; exports, 4,702 bales; receipts of the week, gross, 31,606 bales; net, 28,719 bales; exports—to Liverpool, 7,722 bales; to the Continent, 9,023 bales; coastwise, 4,536 bales; stock, 68,334 bales; sales of the week, 27,000 bales. CORN firmer at $1 10. HAY—Choice, $28. PORK—Mess, $32 50. LARD, 18c.@20½c. SUGAR—Centrifugal, 13c.; Yellow Clarified, 15½c. MOLASSES—New Prime, $1@$1 05. WHISKY, $1 27½@$1 30. COFFEE firm; Fair, 15c.@15½c.; Prime, 16½c.@16¾c. FLOUR unchanged. GOLD, 131. Sterling EXCHANGE, 42½; New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ ℘ cent. discount.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—COTTON—Less demand and declined ¼c.; Middling Uplands, 26¼c.@26½c.; Middling Orleans, 27c. FLOUR without decided change; Superfine and Extras unchanged; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 50@$7; Pennsylvania do., $6 25@$6 75; Indiana and Ohio, $6 50@$7 25. WHEAT less active; Western Red, $1 40@$1 45; Pennsylvania do., $1 42@$1 45. RYE unchanged. CORN very quiet; Yellow unchanged; Mixed Western, 97c.@$1. OATS firmer at 58c.@59c. BARLEY active; sales 10,000 bushels New-York two-rowed at $1 20@$1 25. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 23c.@23½c.; Refined, 32¾c.@33c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS—Small business. WHISKY dull at $1 18 for wood-bound, $1 20 for iron-bound.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—COTTON dull; Middling nominally at 26c. FLOUR dull and weak; Howard-street Superfine, $5 62½@$5 75; do. Extra, $6 25@$7; do. Family, $7 25@$8 50; City Mills Superfine, $5 75@$6 50; do Extra, $6 25@$7 25; do. Family, $7 50@$9 75; Western Superfine, $5 50; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 50; do. Family, $7@$7 25. WHEAT steady at $1 40@$1 46. CORN—White, $1 18. OATS, 58c.@60c. RYE, $1 08@$1 10. Mess PORK firm at $33. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 20c.@20¼c.; Clear Rib, 20¼c.@20½c.; Shoulders, 17c. HAMS, 24c.@25c. LARD quiet at 18½c. WHISKY firm and in good demand, but stock scarce, at $1 21@$1 22, some holders ask $1 23.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—WHEAT very quiet, with a moderate supply. RYE quiet and dull at $1 15@$1 17 for State. But little CORN was offering, and the market was dull; sales 200 bushels Western Yellow at $1 10, a decline of 2½c. BARLEY less firm; six-rowed was taken freely; two-rowed was in less demand; sales 5,200 bushels, in car lots, including rejected two-rowed State, at $1 10@$1 13; No. 3 State, $1 18; No. 1 State, $1 25; No. 3 Canada West, $1 46; Mixed State, $1 50. OATS steady and in fair demand; sales 4,000 bushels State, in lots, at 62c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT held at $1 10@$1 15, which rates are above the views of buyers 2c.@3c. CORN in moderate demand at 85c.@87c. OATS, 50c.@53c. for Mixed; 54c.@56c. for White. COTTON dull at 25¼c.@25½c. TOBACCO unchanged; sales 160 hhds. at $8 40@$26 65. WHISKY dull at $1 15. PORK dull at $31. LARD offered at 17c. with no buyers. BACON dull at 16¼c.@17¼c. for Shoulders and Clear Sides. GREENMEATS in demand at 12c.@15c. EXCHANGE dull at 1-10 off buying.

SAVANNAH, GA., Oct. 22.—COTTON closed dull, with a declining tendency; receipts, 2,640 bales; exports, 1,092 bales; sales, 250 bales; Middling, 25c. Receipts of the week, net, 472 bales Sea Islands and 15,144 bales Uplands; total, 15,616 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 3,138 bales; to the Continent, none; coastwise, 6,614 bales Uplands and 116 bales Sea Islands. Sales, 2,900 bales. Stock, 25,331 bales Uplands and 1,150 bales Sea Islands. There was nothing doing in Sea Islands.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 22.—COTTON closed dull and ½c.@¾c. easier; sales, 250 bales; Middling, 25c.; Sea Islands, 50c.@85c.; receipts, 1,653 bales; exports coastwise, 2,991 bales; net receipts of the week, 9,496 bales; receipts coastwise, 45 bales; total receipts, 9,541 bales; exports to Great Britain, 9 bales; other foreign ports, none; coastwise, 5,645 bales; stock on hand, 9,310 bales; sales of the week, 2,700 bales.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 22.—FLOUR nominal. WHEAT unsettled; No. 1, $1 03½; No. 2, 96½c. OATS steady at 40c. for No. 2. CORN declining; No. 2, 72c. RYE dull at 70c.@72c. for No. 2. BARLEY nominal. Grain FREIGHTS unsettled at 7½c. to Buffalo; 14½c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—100,000 bushels Wheat, 2,900 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Oct. 22.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN unchanged. OATS unchanged. FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 7,500 bushels Corn, 4,800 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 22.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 25c. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $4 50. WHEAT quiet; Red, $1; White, $1 15. CORN, 85c. OATS, 50c. RYE, 90c. TOBACCO heavy; sales 30 hhds. at $6 80@$13 25. Mess PORK, $31. BACON—Shoulders, 17c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 20¼c. LARD, 18½c. WHISKY steady at $1 14.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 22.—COTTON nominal; receipts, 1,301 bales; exports, 378 bales; receipts of the week, 8,387 bales; exports, 6,395 bales; stock 6,515 bales. FLOUR quiet at $5@$8 50. CORN—Old, $1@$1 05. OATS, 62½c. PORK, $33. LARD, 19c.@20½c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 17½c.; Sides, 21¼c.

NORFOLK, Oct. 22.—COTTON—Receipts of the week, 8,404 bales; exports—Coastwise, 8,371 bales; stock on hand, in store and on shipboard, not cleared, 329 bales; the market was dull and lower; Low Middling, 24½c.; the transactions were light; sales of the week, 776 bales.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 22.—COTTON—Receipts of the week, 4,591 bales; exports—To New-York, 823 bales; stock, 11,953 bales; holders were firm at 17¾c.@18c. for Good Ordinary; sales of the week, 2,080 bales.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 355 bales; coastwise, 4,483 bales; total, 4,838 bales; exports none; stock, 300 bales. The market was steady and the demand was fair; Middling Uplands, 26¾c.@27c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 22.—The COTTON market was active, but at lower rates; sales, 859 bales; receipts, 893 bales; Middling nominally, 24c.; sales of the week, 3,885 bales; receipts, 5,132 bales; stock on hand, 5,321 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 22.—COTTON—Receipts of the week 7,436 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 970 bales; coastwise, 1,926 bales; stock on hand and on shipboard, 19,533 bales; Middling, 24c. The market closed nominal; receipts 994 bales; exports 992 bales.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 22.—WHEAT dull at $1 13 for No. 1 Red; $1 11 for No. 2 Red. CORN firmer; No. 1 Mixed held at 85c.; No. 2 Mixed, 83c. OATS steady and unchanged. RYE quiet and nominal. BARLEY quiet and nominal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 22.—COTTON steady at 24c.@24½c. for Low Middling; total receipts 1,800 bales; total exports coastwise, 1,761 bales; stock on hand, in store and on shipboard, 1,000 bales; total sales of the week, 560 bales.

DETROIT, Oct. 22.—FLOUR active at $5 50@$6 75. WHEAT active and declined 1c.; White, $1 14; Regular, $1 08; Amber, $1 11. OATS, 47c. BARLEY firm at $2 10@$2 12 for No. 1 ℘ cwt.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—Sales of Good Shipping at $1 50@$1 52½. Legal Tenders, 76¼.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, $1 08; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 29; Reading Railroad, 48¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55⅝. Gold, 131.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 22—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	—	Clear	56
Portland	N. W.	Overcast	54
Boston	N. W.	Cloudy	50
New-York	W.	Clear	49
Philadelphia	N. W.	Clear	50
Wilmington	N.	Clear	50
Washington	N.	Clear	48
Fortress Monroe	N. E.	Cloudy	50
Richmond	N. E.	Clear	52
Oswego	S.	Cloudy	47
Buffalo	E.	Raining	47
Pittsburgh	—	Clear	42
Chicago	N. W.	Cloudy	43
Louisville	N.	Cloudy	44
New-Orleans	N.	Clear	70
Key West	E.	Clear	80
Havana	E.	Clear	81
Augusta, Ga	—	Clear	65
Savannah	S. W.	Clear	68
Charleston	S. W.	Clear	70

[illegible] can now be consulted at [illegible] Bond-st., for diseased scalps, loss of hair, premature grayness, [illegible] redness of the nose, pimples, [illegible]

[Advertisement.]

For the fine appearance that so many men make in society it might be difficult to account did we not know that they procure their Hats of KNOX, at No. 212 Broadway. It is wonderful what an effect a stylish, well made Hat has in the decoration of the human form divine. KNOX knows it, and the majority of mankind are beginning to find it out.

[Advertisement.]

In the great contest that is coming off between YALE and SARGENT to pick each other's locks, I will agree to so protect the building containing their locks with my BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH that neither YALE or SARGENT can enter without causing an alarm that will startle any burglar, or I will pay for both locks. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Brussels...Oct. 15..Liverpool.....New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Atalanta............Oct. 23..New-York......London.
City of Antwerp...Oct. 23..New-York.....Liverpool.
France...............Oct. 23..New-York.....Liverpool.

FOR RIO.

Merrimack.........Oct. 23..New-York.......Rio.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for German States, *via* Hamburg, by the *Teutonia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Antwerp*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Mails for Brazil, St. Thomas, Argentine Confederation, Venezuela and the West Indies, by the *Merrimack*, close at 1 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 22—*In steamship Rhein, from Bremen.*—John M. Hummel and family, W. H. Rice, Adolph Petsch, Geo. Gerdee, Fred. Motz and family, Mrs. de Alfaro, Fred. Jacoby, G. Rappauf, C. W. Spohler, Miss Bertha Scholz, Hans Brann, Dr. Engelmann and family, Mrs. L. Ringling and family, Dr. Schaff, Mrs. Theresa Seebass and family, Lewis Oberhauser, H. Meyer, Mrs. Clara Cahn and family, Miss Josephine Mandelbann, Wm. Fischel, Chas. Neumann, Henry Neumann, Miss Ann Gopel, Fred. Hess, Fred. Backus, H. Iken and family, V. Heye and family, Emil Herold, Lewis Raecke, R. Klostermann and wife, Geo. Walker and family, H. McHenry, T. S. Bon and family, Fabian Esquivel, Jose Esquivel, J. Taylor, Wm. Wilkens, M. Schlenkel and family, Fred. Walzer, John Boebe, Wm. Dubois, Mrs. Eliza Inghardt and family, H. Moos, Jas. Eppstein, Mrs. Clara Roth and family, Alex. Rosengarten, Chas. von Harten, W. R. Williams, Wm. Schafer, Miss Eliza Schweizer, Miss Eliza Janin, Chas. Schafer and family, Jas. Steiner and family, Sam. Hein, Miss Catharine Cordes, Val. Dorr, Fred. Brau, John Hoffman, Louis Belling and family, H. Ohlmeier, Fred. Petermann and family, O. Topf and family, Chas. Kuebler, Leop. Walban, Isaac Smith, Adam Treser, G. G. Koch, Mrs. Emily Voss and family, D. Franz, H. Weihl, A. Heuppnes, Miss Nanette Baumer, Miss Anne Oehler, Fred. Held, Wm. Freer, George Gruner, Wm. Focke, Miss Lina Bode, Fred. Wilkening and family, Miss Meta Wurtmann, L. Luersen, Chas. Schafer and family, E. Lucius, Moses Hersog and family, John Hepelberger, Miss Eliza Hill and family, Wm. Hollebole and family, Miss Martha Winkler, Miss Henriette Wettbaner, G. H. Oechtering, Chas. Grabl and family, Mrs. Lina Goldberg and family, Geo. Lampe and family, H. Rechten, Henry Mahuke and wife, John Reitze, H. F. Lichte.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana and Nassau.—From Havana—Mrs. Clara Martine, 2 children and servant, Henry F. Findlay, Herango Harra, Bartholomew Gutinez, Isadore Oliva, Andres Oliva. From Nassau—Miss M. E. Darling, Geo. A. Elliott and child, R. W. D. Albury, Captain Henry Clay, Pedro Perez, Morris Isaac, E. Momez, Captain James Wildman, H. Pryme, Richard Johnson, Joseph Wessels, and twenty seamen of ship Star Castle, (whaler,) wrecked.

In steamship Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern.—Mrs. J. Hamlin and child, Mrs. E. Rogers and child, and 4 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 20 | Sun sets..... 5 09 | Moon rises. 7 19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 08 | Gov. Island. 9 57 | Hell Gate..11 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Oct. 22.

Cleared.

Steamships France, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Atalanta, (Br.,) Pinkham, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., J. Lorillard.

Ships Jas. Foster, Jr., Patten, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Herschel, (N. G.,) Flusnich, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ella S. Thayer, Thompson, New-Orleans, W. H. Brigham.

Brigs Joe Gordon, (Br.,) Knight, Rio Janeiro, John S. Wright; Hendricks, (N. G.,) Dik, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schooners Mary Kelly, (Br.,) Dunham, St. George, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; John Somes, Heath, Jacksonville, Warren Ray & Co.; Jessie B. Smith, Williams, Georgetown, S. C., Bentley, Miller & Thomas; J. P. Robinson, Harding, Gloucester, Woodruff & Robinson; L. F. Smith, Cries, Mobile, J. S. Ingraham.

Arrived.

Steamship Rhein, (N. G.,) Meyer, Bremen Oct. 9, via Southampton 12th, with mdse. and 825 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Oct. 19, lat. 44 17, lon. 59 31, passed ship Queen of the East, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Eagle, Greene, Havana Oct. 16, and Nassau 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Mercedita, Starkey, Fernandina, Fla., Oct. 19, with cotton and mdse. to Florida Railroad Co.

Ship Nile, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Aylward, Liverpool 46 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Has had westerly gales the entire passage, and has been 15 ds. west of the Banks; Oct. 11, lat. 40 45, lon. 65 20, spoke brig A. L. Palmer, (of St. John, N. B.,) from Liverpool for New-York, with loss of foremast and main topmast; was under jury foremast; had been abandoned at sea by her crew, and was picked up by the ship Melrose, of Boston, and a crew put on board; they reported that they would try to reach some northern port; wanted no assistance.

Ship Angelique, (of St. John, N. B.,) McBurnie, Liverpool 55 ds., with coal to Metropolitan Gas Co.—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Has had westerly gales the entire passage, and lost and split sails.

Ship Charmer, (new, 1,300 tons,) Lucas, of and from Boston Oct. 15, in ballast to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Will load for San Francisco.

Bark Atalanta, (of Liverpool,) Henry, Aberdeen Aug. 22, and Londonderry Sept. 12, with scrap iron to D. W. Richards—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had westerly gales the entire passage, and lost and split sails; Oct. 10, lat. 41, lon. 64, spoke brig A. L. Palmer, (of St. John, N. B.,) from Liverpool for New-York, with the loss of foremast, main topmast, jibboom, and bowsprit cap; she appeared to have been abandoned at sea by her officers and crew, and had been picked up by some American vessel, as she showed the American ensign when spoken.

Bark Staffa, (of Pictou,) Benookman, Lingan, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer. Has had westerly gales the entire passage.

Brig Neponset, (of Boston,) Tracey, Ship Harbor, N. S., 14 ds., via Newport, with lumber to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Hampden, (of Bangor,) Perkins, Savannah 11 ds., with yellow pine for New-Haven.

Brig Victoria Ursula, (of Arichat,) Ward, Lingan, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Schr. Ellen M. Baxter, Rogers, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Thomas. Has had strong northerly winds the entire passage.

Schr. J. Truman, Gibbs, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. L. Fay, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Richard Law, York, New-London, for Rondout.

Schr. Henry Crosby, Potter, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Christina, Beebe, Nantucket, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Kate J. Hoyt, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. G. H. Squire, Simmons, Warehaw, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. Dennis, Layton, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Intrepid, Hallock, Cranberry Islands, for Baltimore.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodgeton, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Motto, Searl, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Chase, Ingraham, Rockland, with lime to J. Haviland.

Schr. Olive Branch, French, Cutler, Me., with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. John Stroup, Halsey, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John R. McFee, Hubbard, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. T. Hedges, Franklin, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary E. Westcott, Stanley, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Samuel Lewis, Wood, Ellsworth, Me., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. R. K. Vaughn, Keniston, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Osprey, Crowley, Shulee, N. S., 12 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Sarah H. Barnes, Griffin, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Transfer, Bunker, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Compromise, Berry, New-Bedford, for Savannah.

Schr. John W. Bell, Lockett, South Amboy, for Bridgeport.

Schr. F. Taylor, Smith, South Amboy, for Middletown, Conn.

Schr. Hardscrabble, Jameson, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Kate McLean, Hawkins, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. E. A. Berry, Walters, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. L. Evans, Mahan, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. W. P. Cox, Bateman, Elizabethport, for Plymouth.

[illegible]

Schr. [illegible] Kenyon, Buckingham, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Hattie A. Butler, Brooks, Portland, Conn.

Schr. L. A. Tollies, Day, Norwalk.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. M. P. Ely, Stokes, Norwalk.

Schr. M. L. Davis, Davison, Greenport.

Schr. Ann Dole, Haley, Newport.

Schr. Lettie, Sherman, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Village Queen, Tirrell, Providence.

Schr. St. James, Keefe, Taunton.

Schr. C. S. Watson, Adams, Wareham.

Schr. Julia E. Willetts, Bayles, New-Haven.

Schr. Orion, Winters, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. Ontario, Barbour, Noank, for Rondout.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Taunton.

Schr. Treasure, Arnold, Providence.

Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.

Schr. Mary H. Mifflin, Lewis, Warren, R. I.

Schr. Silver Spray, Morton, Norwich.

Schr. Edward Lindsley, Hill, Bridgeport.

Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Christie, Fall River.

Schr. Effort, Nickerson, Niantic, Conn.

Schr. Sea Nymph, Jones, Providence.

Schr. Fly, Jameson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. H. Caddie, Wells, Philadelphia.

Schr. E. Dugan, Willis, Port Jefferson.

Schr. A. Tirrell, Atwood, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Malabar, McCarthy, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. James H. Deputy, Burgess, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Isaac Sherwood, Bacon, Providence.

Schr. Marietta Hand, Morton, Orient.

WIND—At sunset, calm, clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—Arr. brigs Stromness, Belize; Persis Hinckley, Jacksonville; Wm. Mallory, Pensacola; Marshall Dutch, Philadelphia; schr. Emma G., Havana; steamers Aries, Philadelphia; Neptune, New-York; bark Alexander, Gottenburg.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct 22.—Arr. schr. N. W. Smith, New-York.

Sld. steamer J. W. Everman, Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 22.—Passed in for Baltimore—Bark Philena, from Havana; brig Chattanooga, from Porto Rico; schr. Ocean Star, from Halifax.

Passed out 21st—Steamship Baltimore, for Bremen; brig Jennie Morton, for Curacoa.

Passed out 22d—Barks Arethusa, for San Jose; Adelaide Norris, for Mobile; brig Red Wing, for Brazil; schr. Sophia Kerwan, for San Blas.

Sld. U. S. steamer Speedwell, for New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct. 21, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Savoy, Calais, for Providence; lost foresail and flying jib; Bramhall, Portland, for New-York; Bedabedae, Baltimore, for Boston.

Sld. brig Minnie Traub and Edwin; schrs. Laura S. Watson, Fred Reed, Knight, Harriet Baker, John Lancaster, Pavilion, and Fleetwing, (Br.)

SAVANNAH, Oct. 22.—Arr. schr. Right Bower, from ——.

Cld. steamer Oriental, for Boston; bark R. B. Walker, for Matanzas; schr. Franconia, for Jacksonville.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—Arr. schr. C. L. Taylor, from New-York; bark Mary & Edith, from Sydney; ship Rutland, from Newcastle, N. S. W.

Cld. ship Norway, for Liverpool, with 62,000 sacks of wheat; ship Caroline, for Cork, with 12,000 sacks of wheat.

Sld. Michael Hutchinson and Zodiac, for Liverpool; St. Joseph, for Liverpool.

Marine Disasters.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct. 20.—The schr. Leesbury, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) from Portland, for New-Bedford, on the 18th inst., on Nantucket Shoals, was struck by a squall, which carried away foremast head, jibboom and topmasts, split sails, and was compelled to anchor; parted and lost anchor and 30 fathoms chain. The schr. Free Wind, of Portsmouth, went to her assistance, anchored, and gave her a hawser, and held her until next day, when she towed her to Holmes' Hole.

FALMOUTH, Oct. 22.—The ship Athlete, Captain Robertson, which sailed from New-York Sept. 16, for Antwerp, was abandoned at sea. All hands were saved and landed at this port to-day.

Spoken, &c.

Mountaineer—Br. brig, from Newfoundland, for New-York, off Nantucket Oct. 20, by pilot boat Israel Nye, No. 2.

Odessa—Ship, hence for Havre, Oct. 6, lat. 44 29, lon. 49.

New-World—Ship, hence for London, Oct. 13, lat. 40 30, no lon.

John Matthews—Bark, from Palermo for Boston, 62 ds. out, Oct. 9, lat. 41 21, lon. 62 28.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22.—The Jonathan Godfrey has arrived at Cardiff, leaking.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 22.—The Hamburg-American Packet Company's steamer Hammonia, Captain Meier, from New-York Oct. 12, arrived at this port at 8 P. M. to-day, en route for Cherbourg and Hamburg.

PACIFIC RAILWAY
GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

FURNITURE.
AT DEGRAAF & TAYLOR'S,
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND MATTRESSES.

WHOLESALE STOCK OPENED FOR RETAILING. Allow no party to persuade you to buy until you have examined our stock of furniture, carpets, mattresses and curtains. It is generally conceded by the trade that our stock is the LARGEST, most VARIED IN STYLE, and at the lowest prices for the quality of any house in this line; 2d and 3d av. cars pass the stores. Goods guaranteed as represented.

NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY, 65 CHRYSTIE, 130 AND 132 HESTER-ST., CONNECTED.

MANTEL ORNAMENTS,
BRIDAL PRESENTS,
&c., &c.
THE FINEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED.
PRICES LOW.
GOODS DELIVERED IN NEW-YORK.
OVINGTON BROTHERS,
Nos. 236, 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DO YOU WANT GAS? YOU HAVE ONLY TO TRY OUR MACHINE AT OUR EXPENSE, AND BUY IT AFTERWARD IF IT SUITS.
CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION AT UNION GAS COMPANY, NO. 14 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK.

FREEMAN & BURR.

OVERCOATS, in Castor & Chinchilla Beavers.
OVERCOATS, in Moscow, Whitney & Beavers.
OVERCOATS, in Tricots & Waterproof Cloths.
OVERCOATS, in Silk Mixtures and Meltons.
OVERCOATS—Silk Facings and Velvet Collars.
OVERCOATS, the newest colorings & mixtures.
OVERCOATS, in Sacks, Frocks and Capes.
OVERCOATS, $8, $10, $12, $14, $15, $16, $18, $20.
OVERCOATS, $20, $22, $25, $28, $30 and $35.
OVERCOATS, $38, $40, $45, $50 and $55.

A large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Cardigan Jackets and fine Piece Goods, always in stock. Any garment will be made to order at a few hours' notice.
COUNTRY ORDERS receive special attention. New rules for self-measurement, price list and patterns of goods sent free on application.
A lot of slightly-damaged CLOTHING for sale at less than half cost.

FREEMAN & BURR,
CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,
NOS. 138 AND 140 FULTON-ST.

WINTER SUITS, in Tricots, Silk Mixture.
WINTER SUITS, in Meltons and Cheviots.
WINTER SUITS, Check and Plaid Cassimeres.
WINTER SUITS, in Diagonal Cassimeres.
WINTER SUITS, double-breasted Jackets.
WINTER SUITS, Sack and Paletot Coats.
WINTER SUITS, in all the newest mixtures.
WINTER SUITS—$12, $15, $18, $20 and $25.
WINTER SUITS—$30, $35, $40, $45 and $50.
WINTER SUITS—$55, $60, $65 and $70.

A large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Cardigan Jackets and fine Piece Goods, constantly in stock. Any garment made to measure at a few hours' notice.
COUNTRY ORDERS receive special attention. New rules for self-measurement, price list, and patterns of goods sent free on application.
A lot of slightly-damaged CLOTHING for sale at less than half cost.

FREEMAN & BURR,
CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,
NOS. 138 AND 140 FULTON-ST.

BOYS' SUITS—All the latest Novelties.
BOYS' SUITS—For all ages from 3 to 15 years.
BOYS' SUITS—For Dress, Home and School.
BOYS' SUITS—In Velveteens, emb'd & braided.
BOYS' SUITS—$6, $8, $10, $12 and $14.
BOYS' SUITS—$15, $16, $18 and $20.
BOYS' OVERCOATS—Castor & Fur Beavers.
BOYS' OVERCOATS—Velvet'ns, richly brd'd
BOYS' OVERCOATS—And Walking Jackets.
BOYS' OVERCOATS—$5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 to 20.

A large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Cardigan Jackets and fine Piece Goods, constantly in stock. Any garment made to measure at a few hours' notice.
COUNTRY ORDERS receive special attention. New rules for self-measurement, price list and patterns of goods, sent free on application.
A lot of slightly-damaged CLOTHING for sale at less than half cost.

FREEMAN & BURR,
CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,
NOS. 138 AND 140 FULTON-ST.

OVERCOATS
FOR GENTLEMEN.
OVERCOATS
FOR BOYS AND YOUTHS.
OVERCOATS
For the Million.
LARGEST STORE OF THE KIND IN THE CITY.
BROKAW BROS.,
OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.

$698 25 in Gold

Is realized yearly from an investment of $10,000 currency in CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, while only $475 are derived from $10,000 invested in Government 6s. $2,500,000 FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, 40 years to run, on 140 miles of road, or LESS THAN $18,000 PER MILE.

It runs through the richest lands of Illinois, along the line of Indiana, and from which the local business, bound to this road, is estimated to net $733,000, or nearly THREE TIMES what is required for interest and sinking fund on the WHOLE ISSUE. It is the SHORTEST LINE FROM CHICAGO, via Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville and Nashville to New-Orleans, &c., AND opens to the Chicago market rich ORES AND COAL BEDS, sufficient in themselves to insure large earnings. It also brings the Brazil Coal Mines nearer to Chicago by 90 MILES THAN ANY other line. Total cost of construction and equipment estimated at $4,500,000. $2,100,000 of stock subscribed, which pays for right of way, grading, bridging, &c. WHOLE AMOUNT OF IRON ALREADY OBTAINED. From Chicago to Momence, 55 MILES, NOW OPEN TO BUSINESS.

ADHERING TO OUR POSITIVE RULE NEVER TO OFFER ANYTHING FOR SALE WHICH WE DO NOT OF OURSELVES BELIEVE TO BE GOOD, WE ADD THAT WE HAVE PERSONALLY EXAMINED THIS ENTIRE LINE OF ROAD, FINISHED AND PROJECTED, AS WELL AS THE COUNTRY THROUGH WHICH IT RUNS, ITS FULL CHARACTER AND CAPACITY FOR VERIFYING THE FOREGOING STATEMENTS, AND THE RESULT IS, WE OFFER THESE BONDS WITH ENTIRE CONFIDENCE IN THEIR VALUE AND SOUNDNESS.

PAMPHLETS IN MORE COMPLETE DETAIL, WITH MAPS, CAN BE HAD OF US.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
MERCHANTS,
No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THESE BONDS.

STEAM
SAFES
PERFECTLY DRY IN USE.
ACTUALLY FIRE PROOF.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BURGLAR-PROOF WORK MADE OF
WELDED STEEL AND IRON.
SARGENT'S UNRIVALLED
BANK LOCKS AND SMALL KEY LOCKS
OF EVERY STYLE.
AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY,
No. 300 Broadway, New-York.

TEST THE MERITS
Of "CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES," for Colds, Sore Throats, Hoarseness and Bronchitis.
"SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS."
Are very palatable, which can't be said of those horrible-tasted BROWN THINGS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE, SINKING FUND
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE FIRST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Total Issue....................$2,000,000
Capital Stock.................. 3,000,000

The Bonds are a first mortgage on the railway, its rolling stock, depots, machine shops, lands, and the entire property of the Company.

LENGTH AND TOPOGRAPHY.

The road is 117 5-100 miles in length, the only East and West line connecting the Cities of Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin on the line of the old Emigrant Road. This section has been justly named the Garden of the West, and is noted for its large agricultural and manufacturing products, also for its valuable mines of coal. The local business will make the line a FIRST-CLASS PAYING ROAD.

VALUABLE CONNECTIONS.

In addition the Company provide for a large through business, having as MANY VALUABLE CONNECTIONS EAST AND WEST AS ANY ROAD now in operation. The line has lately been consolidated with the Indianapolis and Danville Road, making over 200 miles under one management.

At Indianapolis it connects with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, also with several other lines at Danville, with the Toledo, Wabash and Western, and at Pekin with Peoria, making a new through direct route in Illinois, connecting Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Baltimore with Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the Far West.

COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The road is being rapidly constructed, all graded and bridged, the track laying at the rate of one mile per day, all the iron and a large amount of rolling stock provided. The whole road WILL BE COMPLETED BEFORE THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT.

PROFIT OF THE INVESTMENT.

The bonds average LESS THAN EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE, are CONVERTIBLE INTO STOCK AT PAR, at the option of the holder, at any time, and may be registered in the name of the owner if desired.

The stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois are selling at from above par to nearly 200. There is a reasonable prospect of the stock of this road, at no distant day, selling as high as either of them, which makes the convertible clause a valuable option.

We have PERSONALLY EXAMINED THE ROAD, and consider the bonds A CHOICE SECURITY; we therefore take pleasure in recommending them to investors as SAFE, PROFITABLE AND RELIABLE. A large portion of the loan has already been sold.

We are authorized to offer them for the present at 95 and accrued interest in currency, the Company reserving the right to advance the price, without notice. At this price THEY PAY TEN PER CENT. in currency—nearly FIFTY PER CENT. MORE THAN THE SAME AMOUNT INVESTED IN GOVERNMENTS. Gold and all marketable securities received in exchange at highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

LIFE IN LONDON.
SEE THE
SUNDAY WORLD
OF
October 24,
AND SUCCESSIVE SUNDAYS.
SKETCHES
OF
HIGH AND LOW LIFE
IN THE
BRITISH METROPOLIS,
BY A
"WORLD" REPORTER.

STERLIN SILVER
FORKS AND SPOONS AT CLOSE PRICES.
TIFFANY & CO.,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY,
offer a large assortment of
SOLID TABLE SILVER,
DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES,
TEA SETS AND FANCY ARTICLES,
NEW STYLES, OF
THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.

IRON FRONTS FOR BUILDINGS.
J. L. JACKSON & BROTHER,
Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st.,
New-York.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF IRON WORK FOR BUILDINGS.
The public are requested to examine our new style of iron fronts, with brick backing, at a slight advance in cost of a Philadelphia brick front. See buildings No. 25 Chatham-st., block on 1st-av., between 53d and 54th-sts.; also, 76th-st. and 3d-av.

NOT IN THE FAIR,
But can be seen in operation at our depot, the celebrated
Union Washing Machine and Wringer,
Generally acknowledged to be the best and most durable in the market.
THE
AMERICAN MANGLE
For ironing plain clothes without heat. Suitable for families, hotels, &c.
J. WARD & CO., No. 31 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Wringers repaired. Send for a circular.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1, will draw interest from Nov. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent book-keeper and accountant, speaking English and German. Address T. W. [illegible] [illegible] City.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Sectarian Crusade Against the Public Schools.

Rev. G. A. Hubbell, pastor of the Warren-street Methodist Church, Brooklyn, has been studying "The Romish Crusade against our Public Schools," and has prepared a discourse on the subject, which, owing to its thoroughness of review and its fair statement of facts, is of unusual importance. He says they have already commenced the crusade, and all the means in their power will be used to bring it to a successful termination. The signs of the coming conflict are as unmistakable as were those of the great struggle from which the country has just emerged, and he hoped a similar conflict would not have to be waged for the preservation of the public school system as was necessary to effect the downfall of slavery. A surrender of the public schools would be suicidal, for if they were surrendered the people would be next called upon to give up the freedom of the Press, the ballot-box and their other rights. A stand should be taken at once and the people be determined not to give up anything to the enemies of republican institutions. The dangers which most threaten republican institutions are questions of conscience and religious conviction. The common school system rests upon the religious convictions of the people, and its opponents also claim to be actuated by moral convictions, and thus the question threatens to involve this country in one of the greatest and bloodiest conflicts of the age. They might laugh at that idea, but he asked them to remember that the country had just emerged from a great and bloody conflict, where 500,000 lives were paid as the price of political liberty. That the question might be understood it would be necessary to survey the public school system, to find out why the schools were established, what they have accomplished, and the limits of the system; then examine the grounds of the opposition to that system, and the best means by which those plans could be thwarted. The system might be looked upon as an outgrowth of republican principles, where the people are educated by the State for the purpose of making good citizens; it is the Government saying to the people, "Come and let us reason together;" it is the Government teaching them to prove all things, so that they may give a reason for the faith that is in them. In all Protestant Christian countries common schools have been established. In the great Reformation of the sixteenth century, religion as well as conscience was awakened; schools were established wherever the principles of the Reformation were received, and a feeling of personal independence increased, which tended to foster popular hostility to clerical encroachments. From those things sprang the modern theories of republican government, with the education of the people at the expense of the State. The American colonies were deeply imbued with those principles, they were determined to have a State without a king, and a Church without a bishop, and accordingly they promptly established public schools, and ordained that the Holy Scriptures should be read there. In 1642 a public school was established in the City of Hartford, of which the expense was to be paid out of the public treasury, and in a few years afterward it was ordered that public schools should be established in every town in Massachusetts. The other Eastern States soon followed that example, and gradually the system spread throughout the Western and Middle States. In the great Empire State of New-York they moved rather slowly, and many years elapsed before schools were established here, but from the report of their operations for the last year it was apparent that the schools were very popular, for it appeared that they were attended by 975,840 children. These schools were founded on the principle that children should be provided with a good elementary education free from all sectarian bitterness, so that they should be thoroughly fitted for the ordinary business of life, for the exercise of the privilege of voting, and to fit them to live virtuous and useful lives. To destroy that system of education would be to hurl the country back into the midnight darkness of the middle ages. The interests of the State demand that the Bible should be read in the common schools. On that book it swears it voters, its office holders, its jurors and other officials. All citizens should therefore understand the character of an oath, and what will befall them if they swear falsely. That knowledge can only be obtained by going to the head source, which is the Bible. Some years ago the late Archbishop Hughes, in speaking of the South American republics, said they could not be permanent because there was no conscience among them. Now, how was that? They were Roman Catholic republics, and yet the Archbishop spoke thus disparagingly of them. It is, however, easily answered. A healthy State could not exist under such circumstances, for the Bible was withheld from them by the tyranny of the priests. For that reason if for no other the demand is made that the only good source of all knowledge and conscience—the Bible—shall be continued in the public schools. Father Hyacinthe said not long since that the reason why the Prussians triumphed over the Austrians was that Prussia is more enlightened and more religious than Austria, and that every Prussian soldier had a Bible in his knapsack. It could also be said that those who are best qualified to impart moral and religious instruction are those who are acquainted with that book. That book should go direct to every child, so that it may speak to him, for as no one can see Niagara for a child, so no one could read the Bible for him. The education imparted at the public schools will make robust men and women; it will make virtuous, industrious and peaceful citizens. The difference between States where public schools were maintained and where they were not, was strikingly illustrated in the appearance of the States of Connecticut and Virginia about ten years since. In the former all was flourishing, but the latter, with all its great advantages of soil and climate, was pervaded by an air of general stagnation and slow decay. The most powerful opposition to the common school system is made by emigrants who have come to this country to escape from the tyranny of the old world. In 1838 the clamor these people raised was so great that the Superintendent of the Public Schools in New-York spoke of reading the Bible in the schools as being sectarian. Then the politicians for their own purposes began to take up the cry, and Wm. H. Seward was one of the foremost to do so. In 1843 a law was passed prohibiting the use of all sectarian books in the public schools, and that law was taken advantage of to try and banish the Bible from the schools, on the ground that it was a sectarian book. Not succeeding in that, they then managed to procure donations from the State for the support of what they called parochial schools, and since that time they have succeeded in obtaining many other donations from the State for the same purpose. In 1868 they procured in that way about $350,000, and altogether from the City of New-York alone they have raised in various ways many millions of dollars. Their last move was to ask for a division of the public school money. They want a permanent endowment. On that question they have entered into the political campaign this Fall, and they will either nominate their own men or find those who will work for them. Should they succeed in accomplishing their object the public school system is abolished. The common schools have been denounced by Archbishop Hughes, and the *Freeman's Jonrnal*, which styles them unconstitutional, and calls upon Roman Catholics to get their children out of them at any cost. They have been assailed with much bitterness by Archbishop Spaulding, who says that education in them is attended with most disastrous consequences,' not only to individuals, but also to society. The *Catholic Telegraph* recently stated that it would be a glorious day for Catholicism and for morality when the common school system should be abolished. All the Catholic journals of the West have denounced the public school system, and even Archbishop Cullen, of Dublin, has denounced all Catholics who send their children to public schools, and threatens them with the severest sentence if they persist in doing so. All this opposition is against popular education—free education, which the Catholics look upon as being fatal to their projects, consequently they want to break it down, so that they may establish a despotism in this country similar to the one they once had in Europe, and collect into the hands of their priests the wealth as well as the civil power of the land.

THE WHISKY METER.

Experience of its Working—How the Revenue Officers Measure the Product of Stills.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The brief reference to the whisky meter attached to working distilleries in this City, which appeared in the Times, a few days ago, gives fresh interest to a subject which, some months since, occupied a good share of the attention of revenue officers and distilleries. This meter was ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue (Messrs. McCulloch and Rollins) to be introduced into every licensed distillery. It had been theoretically tried and approved by a scientific commission, and was, doubtless, the best mechanical device presented to the examining Board for the purpose of ascertaining the run of whisky from the still. It was believed that a thoroughly automatic machine had been contrived which would weigh, register and distribute the product of distillation, and entirely do away with human agency so far as making up the record of production was concerned. Those who are conversant with the process of distilling knew, however, that there were and are certain features in that process which cannot be provided for in any machine, nor by any mechanical contrivance, and that to trust the collection of the whisky tax to a meter was to build on a very unstable foundation.

The result of the practical working of the whisky meter in question, in this City and Brooklyn, justifies the views of these parties. Its operation has been watched with close, but not unfriendly attention, for days, by competent judges, and found to be, for purposes of taxation, unreliable. The writer of this has been shown a statement compiled by one of the most skillful of these judges of his observation of the working of this meter for a protracted period. The spirits ran through and registered by the machine were subsequently weighed on a scale and tested by other known methods of proving the quantity and strength of the liquor; but the result differed widely from that recorded by the meter. In some instances, the meter made the actual quantity produced too large, thus giving an unfair advantage to the Government; in others, by registering less than the actual product, the distiller gained and the Government lost. And the worst of the matter is, that these variations occur under no uniform law in the working of the machine, so that it is impossible to deduce any correct average therefrom. The conclusion to which these observers have come is, that it is a very ingenious piece of mechanism, and does well all that any machine could do in the premises; but that to pretend to measure exactly the product of a still by it is something of a fiction.

The Government has taken the safe side in the collection of the tax on spirits, notwithstanding the fact that the meter is in operation, by basing the amount of liability of the distillery to pay tax, on its capacity derived from actual measurement. What, then, is the use of this costly measuring apparatus? The tax on whisky can be, and is, collected independently of it; and Government has to go, and does go, outside of the information thereon recorded, before it can be certain that the just requirements of the law are, or can be, fairly met. What is the use of my $200 watch if I have to look at the town clock, or calculate the relative position of the sun in the heavens, before I can know myself or tell my inquiring neighbor the correct time of day?

New-York, Oct. 18, 1869. SILEX.

ELECTION DISTRICT BOUNDARIES—1869.

AN ORDINANCE

TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS, PURSUANT TO SECTION EIGHT, ARTICLE THREE, TITLE THREE, OF ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL FIVE, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO.

(Containing all Amendments to Aug. 1, 1869.)

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

Section 1. The twenty-two wards of the City of New-York (comprising seventeen Aldermanic districts, as constituted under the fiftieth section of the Amended Charter, passed April 14, 1857,) shall be and are hereby severally divided into election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows, that is to say:

FIRST WARD.

Sec. 2. The First Ward shall be divided into six election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Morris-street, Greenwich-street, Battery-place, Bowling-green, Whitehall-street and the East River, including Governor's, Ellis' and Bedloe's Islands in the Bay, and belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction—all parts contained within these parts shall be the First Election District of the First Ward.

The Second Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Rector-street, Broadway, Battery-place, Greenwich and Morris streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Second Election District of the First Ward.

The Third Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Liberty, Greenwich and Rector streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Third Election District of the First Ward.

The Fourth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Liberty streets, Broadway and Rector-street—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fourth Election District of the First Ward.

The Fifth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within corner of Broadway and Beaver-street, through Broadway to Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, East River, Old-slip and Beaver-street to Broadway—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fifth Election District of the First Ward.

The Sixth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Whitehall-street, Beaver-street, Old-slip and East River—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Sixth Election District of the First Ward.

SECOND WARD.

Sec. 3. The Second Ward shall be divided into two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham, Spruce, Gold and Liberty streets.

The Second Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Gold and Ferry streets, East River and Maiden-lane.

THIRD WARD.

Sec. 4. The Third Ward shall be divided into four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Vesey-street, Broadway and Liberty-street.

The Second Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Robinson, Greenwich and Murray streets, Broadway and Vesey-street.

The Third Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Chambers-street, Broadway, Murray, Greenwich and Robinson streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Reade-street, Broadway and Chambers-street.

FOURTH WARD.

Sec. 5. The Fourth Ward shall be divided into seven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Duane, Rose, Frankfort and Dover streets, East River, Peck-slip, Ferry, Gold and Spruce streets.

The Second Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rose, Duane, Chatham, Roosevelt, Madison and Pearl streets, New Bowery and Frankfort streets.

The Third Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within New Bowery, Pearl, Madison and Roosevelt streets, East River and Dover-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and Catharine streets, East River and James-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Roosevelt, Chatham, James and Oak streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and James streets, East River and Roosevelt-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham-street, the Bowery, Catharine, Oak and James streets.

FIFTH WARD.

Sec. 6. The Fifth Ward shall be divided into eight election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Reade street, West Broadway and White street.

The Second Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Caral-street, West Broadway and White street.

The Third Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bonnded by and lying within West Broadway, North Moore, Hudson and Reade streets.

The Fourth election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, Canal, Hudson and North Moore streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Reade, Hudson, Harrison and West streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Harrison, Hudson, Beach and West streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Beach, Hudson, Vestry and West streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Vestry, Hudson, Canal and West streets.

SIXTH WARD.

Sec. 7. The Sixth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham and Chambers streets.

The Second Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Third Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Franklin, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fifth Election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre, Franklin, Baxter, Pearl and Chatham streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bayard, Mott, Park, Mulberry, Chatham and Baxter streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Chatham, Mulberry, Park, Mott and Bayard streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Walker, Elm, White, Baxter and Franklin streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal, Bayard and Mott streets and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Baxter, White, Elm and Walker streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal, Bayard, Mott and Baxter streets.

SEVENTH WARD.

Sec. 8. The Seventh Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Catharine, Madison, Market and Division streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Catharine streets, East River and Market street.

The Third Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Pike, Madison and Market streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Pike streets, East River and Market-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Clinton streets, East River and Pike-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Clinton, Madison and Pike streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Division, Gouverneur and Madison streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Gouverneur streets, East River and Clinton-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Grand, Jackson, Monroe and Gouverneur streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Monroe and Jackson streets, East River and Gouverneur Street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand and Jackson streets and East River.

EIGHTH WARD.

Sec. 9. The Eighth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Wooster and Spring streets.

The Second Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Spring, Wooster and Prince streets.

The Third Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Prince, Wooster and Houston streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Canal, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Prince streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Prince, Sullivan and Houston streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Canal, Varick and Spring streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Spring, Varick, Charlton and Prince streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Prince, Charlton, Varick, King, Macdougal and Houston streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, King, Hudson and Houston streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Canal, Hudson and Spring streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Spring, Hudson and Charlton streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Varick, Charlton and King streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Canal and Spring streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Spring, West and Charlton streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Charlton, West and West Houston streets.

NINTH WARD.

Sec. 10. The Ninth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston, Varick, Clarkson, Hudson, Leroy, and West streets.

The Second Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston-street, Cottage-place, Bleecker, Leroy, Hudson, Clarkson and Varick streets.

The Third Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Hudson, Barrow and West streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Bleecker, Barrow, Bedford, Christopher and Hudson streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Carmine-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourth, Christopher, Bedford, Barrow and Bleecker streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Greenwich-avenue, Charles and Fourth streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain allthat part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Eighth avenues, Fourth and Charles streets.

The Eighth election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, West Twelfth-street and Greenwich-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Greenwich and Eighth avenues and West Twelfth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southerly side of West Fourteenth-street, the westerly side of Eighth-avenue, the north-easterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Jane-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Fourth-street, the southwesterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson street, the southeasterly side of Jane-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth-street, the southeasterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Christopher-street.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Barrow-street, the easterly side of West-street, the southeasterly side of Charles-street and the southwesterly side of Hudson-street.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Charles-street, the easterly side of West street, the southeasterly side of Hammond-street.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Hammond-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of West Twelfth-street.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of West Twelfth-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of Gansevoort-street.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Gansevoort-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southerly side of Fourteenth-street.

TENTH WARD.

Sec. 11. The Tenth Ward shall be divided into twelve election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Delancey streets.

The Second Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Allen, Delancey and Broome streets.

The Third Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Broome, Allen and Grand streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Rivington, Norfolk and Delancey streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Delancey, Norfolk and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Norfolk, Broome and Grand streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Ludlow, Division and Norfolk streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Ludlow streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Forsyth streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Forsyth, Bowery and Canal streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Canal, Forsyth and Division streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forsyth, Canal and Division streets.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Sec. 12. The Eleventh Ward shall be divided into twenty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Ridge and Rivington streets.

The Second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Houston, Pitt and Rivington streets.

The Third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Pitt, Houston, Sheriff and Rivingston streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sheriff, Houston, Columbia and Rivingston streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Columbia, Houston, Lewis and Rivington streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Lewis, Houston and Rivington streets and East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Avenues B and D, and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Avenues B and D, and Third-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-street, Avenues B and C, and Fifth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-street, Avenues B and C and Seventh-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-street, Avenues B and C and Eighth-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth and Ninth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh-streets, Avenues B and C.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Twelfth-streets, Avenues B and C.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Twelfth and Fourteenth-streets, Avenues B and C.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third and Fifth streets, Avenues C and D.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth and Seventh streets, Avenues C and D.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh and Ninth streets, Avenues C and D.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Fourteenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Fourth-street, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth and Sixth streets, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth and Ninth streets, Avenue D and East River.

TWELFTH WARD.

Sec. 13. The Twelfth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Tenth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth-street and the Hudson River.

The Second Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, Eighty-ninth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Third Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-ninth-street, Ninety-first-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Fourth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninety-first-street, Ninety-fourth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninety-fourth-street, One Hundred and Sixth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Sixth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Sixth-street, One Hundred and Tenth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River, including Ward's Island.

The Seventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Tenth-street, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Eighth Election Eistrict of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Third-avenue and the East River, including Randall's Island.

The Tenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Harlem and East Rivers.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Tenth-street, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, Third and Eighth avenues.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Third and Eighth avenues.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Third and Eighth avenues.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Fourth and Eighth avenues.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Harlem River, Fourth and Eighth avenues.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, One Hundred and Forty-second-street, Eighth-avenue and the North River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Forty-second-street, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, Eighth-avenue and the North River.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, Harlem River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek and the North River.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Sec. 14. The Thirteenth Ward shall be divided into nine election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Norfolk, Broome, Clinton and Division streets.

The Second Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Broome, Ridge and Division streets.

The Third Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Broome, Cannon, Grand and Division streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Norfolk, Rivington, Clinton and Broome streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Rivington, Ridge and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Rivington, Willett and Broome streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Willett, Rivington, Cannon and Broome streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cannon, Rivington, East and Delancey streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cannon, Delancey, East and Grand streets.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Sec. 15. The Fourteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Mott and Prince streets and Broadway.

The Second Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, Prince and Mott streets.

The Third Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince-street, Bowery, Spring and Mott streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince, Mott and Spring streets and Broadway.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Marion, Centre, and Grand streets and Broadway.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Mott, Grand, Centre and Marion streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-street, Bowery, Grand and Mott streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-street, Bowery, Canal and Mott streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mott, Grand, Mulberry, and Canal streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mulberry, Grand, Centre and Canal streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre and Grand streets, Broadway and Canal-street.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Sec. 16. The Fifteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, Houston, Thompson and Fourth streets, Sixth-avenue, and Amity to Macdougal street.

The Second Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thompson, Houston, Wooster and Fourth streets.

The Third Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Wooster and Fourth streets and Broadway.

The Fourth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, Tenth-street and University-place.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twelfth-street and University-place.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-street, University-place, Fourteenth-street and Broadway.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth, Wooster and Eighth streets and Broadway.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Broadway, Fourth-street and Bowery.

The Ninth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Broadway, Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and University-place.

The Eleventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Carmine and Bleecker streets, Cottage-place, Houston, Macdougal and Amity streets.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Sec. 17. The Sixteenth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Second Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Third Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fifth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth and Twenty-second streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Twelfth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth and Twentieth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth and Twenty-second streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Twenty-second streets, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-sixth streets, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Sec. 18. The Seventeenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Essex, Rivington and Stanton streets.

The Third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Essex, Rivington, Stanton and Clinton streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Essex and Stanton streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Essex, Houston, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Allen, Houston, Bowery and Stanton streets.

The Seventh Election Eistrict of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Fourth-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Bowery, Seventh-street and Second-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Seventh and Eleventh streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Eleventh and Fourteenth streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Twelfth and Fourteenth streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Tenth and Twelfth streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Seventh and Tenth streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Fourth and Seventh streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourteenth and Thirteenth streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Thirteenth and Eleventh streets.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Eleventh and Ninth streets.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Ninth and Seventh streets.

The Twentieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Seventh and Sixth streets.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Sixth and Fifth streets.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fifth and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourth and Third streets.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Third and Second streets.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Third streets.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Third and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fourth and Fifth streets.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fifth and Sixth streets.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Sixth and Seventh streets.

The Thirty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Tenth and Eleventh streets.

The Thirty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

The Thirty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

The Thirty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Sec. 19. The Eighteenth Ward shall be divided into twenty-four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Eighteenth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

The Third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twentieth-street, Third-avenue, and Fourteenth-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue and Twentieth-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, East River and Twenty-fifth-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street, Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Twenty-second-street, Second-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, First-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Nineteenth-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Twenty-first-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-first-street, Twenty-third-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Fifteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifteenth-street, Sixteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Eighteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-street, Nineteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Twentieth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Twenty-fifth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that prrt of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Sixteenth-street, Avenue A and Avenue B.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, Avenue A and Avenue B.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Twenty-fifth-street, Avenue A and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, Avenue B and East River.

NINETEENTH WARD.

Sec. 20. The Nineteenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and East River.

The Third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue Fiftieth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Fiftieth-street and East River.

The Eleventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street and East River.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifty-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street and East River.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-seventh-street and East River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-seventh-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street and East River.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-third-street and the East River, including Blackwell's Island, in the East River, belonging to the City and within its jurisdiction.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-third-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street and East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street and East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-eighth-street and East River.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street and East River.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street and East River.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and East River.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Sixth-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

TWENTIETH WARD.

Sec. 21. The Twentieth Ward shall be divided into twenty-two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Tenth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and the Hudson River.

The Second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Tenth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and the Hudson River.

The Third Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Tenth avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and the Hudson River.

The Seventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-eighth-street and the Hudson River.

The Eighth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Ninth-avenue, Fortieth-street and the Hudson River.

The Ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-first-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Tighth-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-first-street and Sixth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Fortieth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Seventh-avenue.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Sec. 22. The Twenty-first Ward shall be divided into twenty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Twenty-eighth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth street, Twenty-ninth-street, Third-avenue and East River.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Thirtieth-street, Third-avenue and East River.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Thirty-first-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-first-street, Thirty-second-street, Second-avenue and the East River.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-first-street, Thirty-second-street, Third-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Thirty-third-street, Third-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Thirty-third-street, Second-avenue and East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-third-street, Thirty-fourth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Thirty-fifth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Thirty-sixth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Thirty-eighth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Thirty-ninth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison-avenue, Thirty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Thirty-ninth-street, Fortieth-street and the East River.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Thirty-eighth-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Thirty-fifth-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Thirty-second-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Twenty-ninth-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Fortieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Madison-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Thirty-fifth-street, Sixth-avenue and Madison-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Thirtieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Madison-avenue.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Sec. 23. The Twenty-second Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-second-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-second-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fifty-second-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street and Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-second-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Sixty-second-street, and the Hudson River.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within the northerly side of Sixty-second-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Seventieth-street, and the Hudson River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Seventieth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Eighty-second-street, and the Hudson River.

ELECTION DISTRICTS CONTAINED IN ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

The First Assembly District contains the following:
First Ward complete—Six Election Districts.
Second Ward complete—Two Election Districts.
Third Ward complete—Four Election Districts.
Fifth Ward complete—Eight Election Districts.

The Second Assembly District contains the following:
Fourth Ward complete—Seven Election Districts.
Sixth Ward—First to Eighth Election Districts.

The Third Assembly District contains the following:
Sixth Ward—Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Election Districts.
Fourteenth Ward complete—Eleven Election Districts.

The Fourth Assembly District contains the following:
Seventh Ward complete—Eleven Election Districts.

The Fifth Assembly District contains the following:
Eighth Ward complete—Seventeen Election Districts.
Ninth Ward—First and Second Election Districts.
Fifteenth Ward—Eleventh Election District.

The Sixth Assembly District contains the following:
Thirteenth Ward complete—Nine Election Districts.

The Seventh Assembly District contains the following:
Ninth Ward—Eighth and Ninth Election Districts.
Fifteenth Ward—First to Tenth Election Districts.
Sixteenth Ward—First Election District.

The Eighth Assembly District contains the following:
Tenth Ward complete—Twelve Election Districts.
Eleventh Ward—First to Sixth Election Districts.
Seventeenth Ward—First, Second and Third Election Districts.

The Ninth Assembly District contains the following:
Ninth Ward—Third to Seventh, and Tenth to Seventeenth Election Districts.
Sixteenth Ward—Ninth Election District.

The Tenth Assembly District contains the following:
Seventeenth Ward—Fourth to Ninth, Fifteenth and Twentieth to Twenty-first Election Districts.

The Eleventh Assembly District contains the following:
Eighteenth Ward—First, Second and Third Election Districts.
Twentieth Ward—Eleventh to Seventeenth Election Districts.
Twenty-first Ward—Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Election Districts.

The Twelfth Assembly District contains the following:
Eleventh Ward—Seventh to Twenty-fifth Election Districts.

The Thirteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Sixteenth Ward—Second to Eighth, and Tenth to Eighteenth Election Districts.

The Fourteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Seventeenth Ward—Tenth to Fourteenth, Sixteenth to Nineteenth, and Thirty-second to Thirty-fifth Election Districts.

The Fifteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Twentieth Ward—First to Tenth, and Eighteenth to Twenty-second Election Districts.

The Sixteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Eighteenth Ward—Fourth to Twenty-fourth Election Districts.

The Seventeenth Assembly District contains the following:
Twenty-second Ward—First to Fourteenth Election Districts.

The Eighteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Twenty-first Ward—First to Eighteenth Election Districts.

The Nineteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Twelfth Ward—First, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Election Districts.

The Twentieth Assembly District contains the following:
Nineteenth Ward—First to Twentieth, Twenty-second and part of Thirty-first, (exclusive of Central Park,) Election Districts.

The Twenty-first Assembly District contains the following:
Twelfth Ward—Second to Fifteenth Election Districts.
Nineteenth Ward—Twenty-first and Twenty-third to Thirtieth Election Districts.

In Board of Assistant Aldermen,
Oct. 4, 1869.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be directed to publish twice in each week, from now until election, in the papers employed by the Corporation, the election district boundaries as amended by the Common Council, August one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine. WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Oct. 18, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members: Aldermen Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Farley, McQuade—9.

The minutes of meetings held October eleven and fourteen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of contractor for regulating, grading, &c., in Madison-avenue, from Seventy-second to Eighty-sixth-street, to have the time for the completion of said contract extended.

In connection therewith Alderman Farley presented resolution, that the time for the completion of the contract for regulating and grading, &c., Madison-avenue, from Seventy-second to Eighty-sixth-street, be extended to the first day of December, one thousand eight and sixty-nine.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McQuade—

Petition of property owners on One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, between Second and Fourth avenues, to have gas mains laid in the same.

In connection therewith Alderman McQuade presented resolution that gas mains be laid and street lamps lighted in One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, between Second and Fourth avenues.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, By State enactment, the local authorities of this City are prevented from establishing any new lines of stages or accommodation coaches, or extending any old line at present in existence without the written consent of one-half of all the property owners on the line of the proposed new or extension of any old line of omnibuses; and

Whereas, It is very desirable that the present line of stages on the Fifth-avenue, owned by Andrews & McDonald, should be extended from its present terminus at Forty-third-street northwardly to Eighty-sixth-street, for the accommodation of residents on the line of the proposed extension; and as the corporation is the owner of more than one-third of the property included within the limit of the proposed extension, viz.: the Central Park; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the corporation does hereby give its assent to the extension of the present line of omnibuses running on the Fifth-avenue, from Forty-third to Eighty-sixth-street, conditioned that the proprietors shall immediately commence running three stages at regular intervals of half an hour, and as much oftener hereafter as public convenience may require.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That permission be given to the owners of property on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, to regulate and grade, set curb and gutter stones, and flag sidewalks a space four feet wide in front of their property, respectively, at their own expense.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the resolution and ordinance approved December twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, providing for the paving of Thirty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues, with Belgian pavement, be annulled, rescinded and repealed.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That permission be given to Elberth H. Treadwell to regulate, grade, set curb and gutter stones and flag sidewalk in front of his property in One Hundred and Fifth-street, northerly side thereof, commencing two hundred and eighty feet east of Third-avenue, and running easterly for a distance of twenty feet, to be done at his own expense.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That Ernest C. F. Gasteyger be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of Mr. Samuel Jones, who has failed to qualify.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McGrath—

Resolved, That permission be given to the owners of property on Second-avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, to regulate and grade, set curb and gutter stones, to extend and flag the sidewalks in front of their premises, to be done at their own expense.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

An ordinance relating to the erection, construction and continuance of bay windows and watering troughs.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The Mayor may, with the previous approval in writing of the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of the district in which the same may be located, issue and grant permission for the erection, construction or continuance of bay windows, to project more than twelve inches from the house wall, subject to such restrictions as the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen aforesaid may have directed, provided a fee of — dollars be paid for the said permit, and that such permit shall be subject to revocation at the pleasure of the Mayor, on recommendation of the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen aforesaid.

SECTION 2. The Mayor, with the approval in writing of the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of the district in which the same may be located, may issue and grant permission for the erection, construction and continuance of a watering trough for public use in front of any premises in the City of New-York, on the application of the occupants of said premises, subject to the annual payment of a permit fee of — dollars, provided that said permission shall expire on the first day of May succeeding the date of issue, and shall be held subject to revocation at the pleasure of the Mayor and the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen aforesaid, and, immediately on the same being revoked, such watering trough may, by order of the Mayor or Street Commissioner, be removed.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Cuddy—

Resolved, That Eleventh-street, from University-place to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Seeley's improved patent concrete pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Connor.

Resolved, That Howard-street, from Broadway to Mercer-street, be paved with Seeley's improved patent concrete pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, be flagged full width where not already done.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed and lighted in front of St. Vincent de Paul Orphan Asylum, in West Thirty-ninth-street, near Seventh-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Forty-sixth-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Seventy-fourth-street, from First-avenue to the East River.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That Fourth-avenue, (east side,) between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

On call of the house a quorum not answering to their names, the President declared that the Board stood adjourned without day.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Oct. 18, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members: Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hampson, Culkin, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—17.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Hampson—

Resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas B. Rich, Treasurer of the Presbyterian Church corner of Houston and Thompson streets, for one hundred and fifty dollars, as a donation to pay assessment.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Roberts—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Adam Redline, Treasurer of the German Lutheran Church, as a donation to pay assessment.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Lysaght—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of S. B. Halliday, Superintendent of Five Points House of Industry, for four thousand three hundred and thirty-one dollars and sixty-nine cents, as a donation, to pay assessment.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Roberts—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George Moore, Treasurer of Zion African Church, for one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixteen cents, as a donation to pay assessments.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Haughton—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Congregation Adereth El, in East Twenty-ninth-street, for one hundred and twenty-nine dollars, as a donation for the payment of taxes and assessments.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman John Reilly—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Pastor of St. Ann's Church, in Eighth-street, for three hundred and seventy-two dollars and forty cents, as a donation for the payment of taxes.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cregier—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Pastor of the Second Church of the Evangelical Association in Fifty-third-street, for three hundred dollars and forty cents, as a donation to pay assessments.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Jackson—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and street lamps lighted in Seventieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

Resolved, That vacant lots numbers fifteen and seventeen Harrison-street be fenced in; also corner of Hudson and Thomas streets.

Which were laid over.

By Assistant Alderman John Reilly—

Resolved, That hydrant on the northwest corner of Fifth-street and First-avenue be removed to the southwest corner.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

Resolved, That a sewer be built in Grand-street, from Thompson to Varick-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman John Reilly—

Resolved, That a street lamp be placed and lighted in front of number one hundred and three Ludlow-street, corner of Stanton-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Pinckney—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be requested to report what streets have been repaired out of the appropriation for repairs to street pavement, and the amount expended therefor.

Which was ordered to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

By Assistant Alderman Hill—

Resolved, That David W. McClean be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of Charles Koster, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Haughton—

Resolved, That Joseph J. McCarty be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of William Baird, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Jackson—

Resolved, That George W. Stevens be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of Bernard von Gilmore, who has failed to qualify.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Assistant Alderman Lysaght moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from consideration of resolution that Hubert D. Glynn be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of John Hogan, resigned.

Which was carried and resolution concurred in.

Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from consideration of petition of property-owners in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Madison and Sixth avenues, to have said portion of said street designated as Mt. Morris-place.

Which was carried and the paper laid over.

INVITATIONS.

Invitations were received from the Fulton Market Fishmongers Association to attend opening of the new building; and from the Empire Fire Extinguishing Company, to witness their method of extinguishing fires.

Which were accepted.

REPORT.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, to adopt resolution to replace landing stair and stage at Whitehall-slip.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, That gas mains be laid and street lamps lighted in Forty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenue; also, Fifty-ninth-street, from Third to Lexington avenue; also in Forty-eighth-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; to place gas lamp in front of number one hundred and seventy-two First-avenue; to place two gas lamps in front of the chapel of the Dutch Reformed Church, Fifty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue; to pave with Belgian pavement Forty-seventh and Forty-eight streets, from Madison to Fifth-avenue; also, Seventy-seventh-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue; also, One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue; also, One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A; also, Fifty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; also, One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, from Second to Third-avenue; also, Ludlow-street, from Grand to Broome; and Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets, from Third to Fourth-avenue; to pave with Nicolson pavement Forty-second-street, from Madison to Lexington-avenue; to build sewers in Sixty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues; also, in One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue; also Eleventh-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-sixth to One Hundred and Fifty-seventh-street; and in One Hundred and Fifty-seventh-street, from Eleventh-avenue to North River; also in Madison-avenue, between Eightieth and Eighty-second streets; to flag sidewalks on both sides of Seventy-seventh-street, from Third to Fourth avenue; to lay Croton mains in One Hundred and Fourth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue; to regulate, &c., One Hundred and Fourth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue; also One Hundred and Twelfth-street, from First to Second-avenue; to lay a crosswalk from number seven hundred and twenty-three Sixth-avenue to opposite side; also across Wall at Water-street; to flag sidewalks on both sides of Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-seventh-street; to have lamp post in front of number two hundred and thirty Front-street removed twenty feet south; to purchase premises number eleven Oak-street, to extend Fourth Police Precinct Station House; to donate to Reformed Dutch Church of Bloomingdale six thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and forty-one cents to pay taxes and assessments; to donate Farley A. Clark three hundred dollars to reimburse him for loss of horse; to donate Henry M. Mosher four hundred and forty dollars paid in error for water rent; to donate to A. M. E. Bethel Church two hundred and twenty-one dollars to pay assessments; to authorize the Clerk of the Common Council to appoint an additional Clerk to the Board of Aldermen to be known as the General Clerk.

Which were severally laid over.

Resolution, To appoint Adam Hens, Mathew Burns and C. F. Gasleyger Commissioners of Deeds. To permit Robert Greacend to flag sidewalks in front of his premises on Tenth-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixtieth streets. Also, to permit owners of property on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues to regulate the same. Also, to permit Elbert H. Treadwell to regulate in front of his property in One Hundred and Fifth street, between Second and Third avenues. Also, to permit proprietors of Fifth-avenue line of stages to extend their route to Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

Which were severally concurred in.

Resolutions to repeal resolution for paving Thirty-seventh-street, from Sixth to Eighth avenue with Belgian pavement. To pave Eighty-third-street, from Third to Fourth avenue, with Nicolson pavement. To pave Forty-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, with Belgian pavement. To permit Gramercy Boat Club to erect a boathouse north of Harlem Bridge.

Which were severally referred.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That Seventeenth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway, be paved with Belgian pavement. Also, that receiving basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Clarkson and Hudson streets.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hampson, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—16.

Resolved, That Sixtieth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue, be regulated and graded; also Fifth-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-first-street, and from Seventy-third to Seventy-fifth-street; also One Hundred and Fourth, One Hundred and Fifth, and One Hundred and Sixth streets, between Eighth-avenue and Public Drive; to pave with Belgian pavement Tenth-street, from Fifth-avenue to University-place and Fifty-sixth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue; to curb and gutter One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, from Third to Fourth avenue, and Forty-fifth-street, between First-avenue and the East River; and to lay crosswalks on the corner of Chambers-street and West Broadway.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hampson, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—16.

Resolution to flag sidewalk in front of number five hundred and thirty-nine Broome-street; to curb, &c., One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, from Harlem to Hudson River.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hampson, Culkin, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—17.

Resolution to donate three hundred dollars to J. Hyde, paid in error for water rent; to curb, &c., First-avenue, from Sixty-sixth to Eighty-sixth-street.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hampson, Culkin, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—16.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

To permit Michael Nolan to regulate, &c., in front of his premises, One Hundred and Fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Preamble and resolutions relative to the death of Ex-President Franklin Pierce.

Assistant Alderman Pinckney moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen, in adopting said preamble and resolution, be concurred in, and on said motion briefly addressed the Board in eulogy of the official and private character of the deceased.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, twenty-first instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Coupons of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company due Nov. 1 next, 1869, will, if desired, be cashed in Gold, Free of Government Tax, at the Banking Office of Messrs. Tanner & Co., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, less the rebate at the rate of 5 Per Cent. per annum in Gold from the time of presentation until Nov. 1 next.

L. M. LAWSON,
President.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, E. BROADWAY AND BATTERY R. R. CO., E. 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared their usual quarterly dividend, free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st November next, at the office of the Company. Transfer books will close 20th instant, until 2d November. WM. WHITE, President.

OFFICE OF THE RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY, NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared out of the earnings of this Company, payable on and after Nov. 1, 1869, to the stockholders of record on the 28th October. The transfer books will be closed Oct. 28, and reopened Nov. 2. A. SMEDBERG, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON CO., NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after Nov. 15, 1869, has this day been declared. The books of the Company, for the transfer of stock, will be closed from Nov. 1 to 15.

By order of the Board of Directors.

S. M. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, pro tem.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free of all taxes has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 1.

The transfer books will be closed from this date and reopen on the 2d November.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has been declared by this bank, free from all taxation, payable on the 1st day of November next, to which date the transfer books will remain closed.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, No. 289 6th-av. (Booth's Building.)

Money received on deposit subject to check on demand, and Four per Cent. interest allowed on daily balances. Checks on this bank are received on deposit by all the City banks.

WM. M. GILES, Pres't.
H. K. THURBER, } Vice
HUGH MURRAY, } Pres.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Sec.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR Seven per Cent.
SINKING FUND BONDS,
AMOUNTING TO
$1,500,000
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEB. 1, AND AUG. 1, IN NEW-YORK.

These Bonds are amply secured upon the Railway from New-York State line near Waverley to Lake Ontario, at Fair Haven, a part of which is completed, and the rest is under construction.

$2,000,000

Has been already expended on the works. It is a First Mortgage upon the entire Road, the Rolling Stock and Franchises of this First-Class Railway, which by the 1st of January will be in

Successful Operation for 70 Miles,

That Section from Owego to Auburn is one of the richest farming districts in Western New-York.

In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a

SINKING FUND

Of 1 per cent. per annum from the net earnings of the Company to be placed in the hands of Trustees for accumulation and for the liquidation of the debt thus created.

The avails of the Bonds now offered for sale will be devoted to the construction of the Road from Owego to the State line, to the completion of the Road from Auburn north to Lake Ontario, to the erection of necessary buildings, and to the purchase of additional Rolling Stock for the proper equipment of the Road.

The Avails of the Bonds will be Ample to Complete and Thoroughly Equip the Entire Line.

THE BONDS HAVE
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,
From Aug. 1, 1869, and will pay
SEVEN PER CENT.
Semi-annually, on Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE LOAN HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED.

The undersigned now offer the balance of

$1,100,000

At 87½ and Accrued Interest.

At their present price they will pay nearly NINE PER CENT.

Pamphlets and maps, giving full information, will be sent on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
SEVEN PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds,
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

HACKENSACK AND NEW-YORK
EXTENSION RAILROAD CO.
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

We offer for sale $75,000 of these bonds, at 80 and accrued interest. Interest payable 1st of May and November. Bonds payable 1st of May, 1889. Mortgage only $10,700 per mile.

CARPENTER & RICHARDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

A. V. B. VAN DYCK,
STOCK, BOND AND GOLD BROKER,
No. 30 Broad-st.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL AND PORT MORRIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of November next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 5th day of November until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 10th day of November next. ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, 3D-AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Third-av. Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, prox. The polls will be open from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Nov. 4 until Nov. 11, prox. By order of the Board.

CHARLES S. ARTHUR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office, No. 125 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 1st of November next, at 12 o'clock.

The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WILLIAM H. FLEMING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1869.

THE EQUIPMENT BONDS OF THIS Company due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on presentation at this office, less interest at seven per cent. for the unexpired time.

A. L. PITCHARD, Treasurer.

GOLD COIN BONDS OF ROCHESTER City Water Works Company, First Mortgage, a choice security at a low rate, for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

HANNIBAL AND NAPLES FIRST Mortgage Bonds.—The November interest on the Hannibal and Naples First Mortgage Bonds will be paid at our office No. 19 William-st.

A. B. BAYLIS & CO.

FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Union Pacific RAILROAD CO.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD.

Since the opening of the Pacific Railroad, May 10, its earnings have been at the rate of about EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS PER YEAR. The earnings for September were

$762,177 43.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company amount to $28,816,000, and the interest liability to $1,728,960 gold, or about $2,334,096 in currency. It will be noticed that the present earnings provide an ample fund for the payment of this interest and leave a large surplus.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS

To the amount of Ten Million Dollars, were issued to obtain means to finish the road, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the entire Land Grant of the Company, amounting to 13,824,000 acres. The sales of land were opened in Omaha July 27, and average at the rate of $200,000 per month.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS ARE RECEIVED in payment for all the Company's lands, at par, and the demand from actual settlers will give them a certain market. They run twenty years, and pay seven per cent. interest in currency.

Although the Company have disposed of all their bonds, yet, as they are offered in market, we continue to fill orders at the current rates.

We have no hesitation in recommending both the First Mortgage and the Land Grant Bonds as a very valuable and perfectly safe investment.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers,
NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	119¾	120¼	5-20 Coupon, '67	117⅜	118
Coupon, 1881	119¾	120¼	5-20 Coupon, '68	117¾	118
5-20 Regis., 1862	115⅜	115¾	10-40 Regis.	107½	108
5-20 Coupon, '62	121	121¼	10-40 Coupon	107¾	108⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64	119⅜	119⅝	Gold	131⅜	131½
5-20 Coupon, '65	120	120¼	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107¼	108
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	117¾	118			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
TEN PER CENT. BONDS,
HOWES & MACY,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a Court House, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Coupons payable semi-annually in New-York. These bonds are considered first-class, and very desirable for investors.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT. CITY AND town bonds, in State of Illinois; first-class securities, of undoubted character, below par. Also, New-York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight stocks, and a large variety of other stocks and bonds for profitable investments, at low rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Please to take notice that a meeting of the stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 470 West 30th-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the first day of November A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., to which meeting will be submitted an agreement entered into between the Directors of said Company and those of the New-York Central Railroad Company, for the consolidation of said companies and railroads, and a vote by ballot taken thereon, for the adoption or rejection of the same. By order of the Board of Directors. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Oct. 18, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. in scrip, free of tax, convertible into bonds of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company, bearing interest from Oct. 1, 1869, payable at the American Exchange National Bank on the 27th inst.

The scrip, in sums of one thousand dollars, may be presented to L. L. Jones, No. 42 Pine-st., Room No. 10, for conversion into said bonds.

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE sinking fund bonds of the Company have this day designated the following for redemption: Nos. 761, 762, 765, 792, 799, 800, 801, 810 of $1,000 each, and Nos. 40, 52, 62 and 71 of $500 each. The bonds, with accrued interest, will be paid at this office on presentation. Interest will cease after the 1st of November next.

J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of this Company will close on Saturday, the 23d day of October, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be opened on Friday, the 26th day of November, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Board of Directors,

GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

WANTED ON BOTTOMRY.—ABOUT $17,000 wanted on bottomry of San Salvador ship AURORA, Captain Barstano, of 492 tons burden, her freight and cargo of 3,300 boxes sugar. This sum is wanted to pay expenses incurred in consequence of her putting into this port for repairs while on a voyage from Havana to Falmouth, (Eng.,) for orders, and from thence to a port in Great Britain, or a port between Hamburg and Bordeaux, both inclusive. Tenders will be received at the office of FERRER & CO., No. 24 South-st., until MONDAY, 25th October, at 12 o'clock noon.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1869.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 186 Pearl-st., up stairs.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 Washington-square, (south,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for Business or College on reasonable terms.

For references, terms, &c., see circulars to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

Students admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Extra branches optional.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

GARDNER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 34 WEST 32D-ST.
Rev. DR. GARDNER, } Principals.
Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, }

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address

Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, &c., for business. Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private lessons and prepare gentlemen or boys practically for business. Cheap evening class, $5.

DR. F. BERTHET'S FRENCH, English and Classical School commences its fifteenth year on Sept. 20, at 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 812 Broadway.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,

will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

WOODBURN.

A Family and Classical School for young boys; environs of Hartford, Conn.; Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal. Green fields and pure air on all sides. The number of pupils is quite limited. The Winter Term continues from the 1st of November to the last of March.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 333 4th-av.—106th year.

English, classical and primary departments; French, German, Drawing; pupils prepared for any college in the country; charge from the date of entrance; corps of thorough teachers. B. H. CAMPBELL, A.B., Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.

For circulars apply as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

French and English Boarding and Day School FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st.

Was reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 21.

Address, personally or by letter, as above.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

Boarding and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., reopened Sept. 20. The class for boys under 12, connected with this school, reopened same date, at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, PRINCIPAL.

The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of November.

MISS WALSH'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL.

No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st., for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

BRAINERD INSTITUTE, CRANBERRY, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal.—A military boarding school of the best class to train lads to be enlightened, energetic, Christian men, for college or business. Live school of wide awakes. Gymnasium and equipments complete. Terms moderate. Send for a circular.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $200 per year. For circulars address

F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., will reopen Sept. 13. English and French taught. Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS" NOW open. Boarding and Day School for girls, 66 W. 36th-st. Boys' School connected with Prof. Farrand's, No. 1,400 Broadway, corner 39th-st. For admission to either apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 66 W. 36th-st.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGLISH day school for little boys. Mrs. PARROTT, assisted by professors, continues to receive her pupils at No. 50 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Circulars at Lockwood's.

PROFESSOR D. CHERBULIEZ'S school for boys. No. 348 4th-av., (between 25th and 26th sts.,) reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at the above address.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, Washington-square, East, (Classical, Commercial, Primary,) fits for college, business, Naval Academy, West Point.

$2.50.—WRITING 24 LESSONS; bookkeeping, arithmetic, spelling, German, French, $5 each; PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery, corner Canal; day and evening.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

ADDRESS REV. T. HANLON, D.D., Pennington, N. J., for details of first-class boarding school. Total cost per year, $410. Pupils received at any time.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, with Gymnasium and Kindergarten. Reopening TUESDAY, Sept. 14. GERCKE & KOESSLY, 23d-st., near 9th-av.

THE GALIN METHOD IS THE MOST rapid and thorough way of learning music. Mr. C. H. FARNHAM'S classes are now forming. See circulars at the music stores.

MLLE. DE WAILLY'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for young ladies, No. 268 West 42d-st. near Broadway; number of boarding pupils limited. French classes for adults.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 West 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for boys, No. 938 6th-av., near 37th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., 153 East 33d-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16.

SOUTH ORANGE PRIORY, N. J.—French and English boarding and day school. Address Miss GALE.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 208 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

AARON RAND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 14, No. 1,267 Broadway.

MISS M. C. ARBUCKLE'S SELECT class for little girls, now open at No. 209 West [illegible]

MRS. FITZ-HENRY'S SCHOOL, NO. 50 Irving-place, reopened Sept. 21.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying crosswalk opposite number one hundred and eleven South-street.

Second—For laying crosswalk from number four hundred and ninety-one Washington-street to Clinton Market.

Third—For laying crosswalk in West-street, fro number thirty-two to pier number five.

Fourth—For laying crosswalk corner of Chrystie and Stanton streets.

Fifth—For laying crosswalk in Whitehall-street, opposite number forty-nine.

Sixth—For flagging Thirty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Seventh—For flagging in front of numbers five hundred and twenty-two, five hundred and twenty-four and five hundred and twenty-six West Thirty-fifth-street.

Eighth—For building sewers between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-sixth streets, and between Avenue A and Third-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:

First—From number one hundred and seven to number one hundred and fifteen South-street.

Second—Both sides of Washington-street, between Canal and Spring streets.

Third—West-street, between Morris and Rector streets.

Four—Both sides of Chrystie-street, between Stanton and Rivington streets, and the southerly side of Stanton-street, between Bowery and Forsyth-street.

Fifth—Numbers forty-five, forty-seven and forty-nine Whitehall-street, and Front-street, between Whitehall and Moore streets.

Sixth—Both sides of Thirty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Seventh—Numbers five hundred and twenty-two, five hundred and twenty-four and five hundred and twenty-six West Thirty-fifth-street.

Eighth—Both sides of First-avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-fourth streets; both sides of Eightieth-street, between First and Third avenues; both sides of Eighty-second-street, between First and Second avenues; both sides of Eighty-third-street, between Avenue A and Third-avenue; and both sides of Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets, between Second and Third avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, number nineteen Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved ands affected thereby that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewer in Tenth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-first-streets, with branches in Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets.

Second—For laying Belgian pavement in Thomas-street, from Church to Hudson-street.

Third—For laying Belgian pavement in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

Fourth—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging Sixty-sixth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

Fifth—For flagging Morton-street, from Washington to West-street.

Sixth—For setting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-sixth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Tenth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-first streets, and both sides of Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Second—Both sides of Thomas-street, between Church and Hudson streets, and the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block.

Third—Both sides One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block.

Fourth—Both sides of Sixty-sixth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block.

Fifth—The southerly side of Morton-street, between Washington and West streets.

Sixth—Both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to opening Seventieth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Tenth-avenue, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing duly verified, to William H. Tracy, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the twenty-seventh day of October, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said twenty-seventh day of October, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 2 o'clock P. M.

That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the eighth day of November, 1869.

That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Seventieth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and a point distant four hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, and extending on either side of Seventieth-street half the distance to the next street thereto; and

That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the seventeenth day of November, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1869.

WILLIAM H. TRACY, }
J. TOWNSEND CONNOLLY, } Commissioners.
J. J. MARRIN, }

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street; and also the making of that part of Broadway, between Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth streets, and that part between Forty-second and Forty-seventh streets, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that, in compliance with the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to alter the map or plan of the City of New-York, and to carry the alterations into effect," passed May 17, 1869, three-fifths being present, they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held before the Honorable Albert Cardozo, Justice, in Room No. 13, second story, in the new Court House, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of November, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening of Broadway to the width of one hundred feet, and the straightening of the same, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street, and also the making of that part of Broadway between Thirty-second-street and Thirty-fifth-street, and between Forty-second-street and Forty-seventh-street, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York, in the manner provided by said act of said Legislature.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1869.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. TIEMAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Thomas J. Northall, No. 9 Willoughby-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated May 21, 1869.

GEORGE H. SIEMON, }
FREDERICK A. STOHLMANN, } Executors.

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LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD AND WATCH GIVEN in exchange for gold hunting English Watch No. 9,523, to be returned and no questions asked. MIDDLETON & BROTHER, No. 10 Maiden Lane.

LOST—A GOLD SEAL. LIBERAL REWARD paid if returned to No. 15 1st-st.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher in French, German, all the English branches, rudiments of Spanish, piano and drawing, desires a few more engagements, either for private lessons or as visiting governess; can give best of references. Address H. D., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

A LADY, LONG CONNECTED AS A teacher with some of the first schools in the City, desires a few private pupils; she instructs in English, the higher Mathematics, French and Latin; unexceptionable references given. Address M., Box No. 268 New-York Post Office.

A TUTOR OF EXPERIENCE AND success, with the highest references, now engaged by families of the best standing, gives instruction in English, classics and mathematics. Address A. M., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE, WITH YEARS OF experience in teaching English mathematics and classics in one of the best private schools in New-York, has some desirable hours for private instruction. Address J. E. G., No. 109 West 29th-st.

A GRADUATE OF WILLIAMS COLLEGE, a thorough mathematician, desires a situation as teacher. Address R. P. B., Box No. 1,022 Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, and an experienced teacher, desires a few additional pupils in German. Address Dr. O., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

MISS CLARA NORRIS, SHAKESPEARean reader and teacher of elocution. No. 158 East 33d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN A PRIVATE family for the Winter or longer, by two excellent and reliable girls; one as cook, and the other as laundress; their present employer parts with them only on account of breaking up housekeeping. A line addressed to H. S., Box No. 1,478 Post Office, will meet with attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper to an elderly gentleman; is a plain cook; understands milk, butter, bread; in sickness not an unkind nurse; would make home comfortable; if permitted to keep a little boy with her she will be happy to take less wages; has first-class reference. Call at No. 78 Avenue D.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small family, or to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference from last place, where she lived six years and a half. Call at No. 353 West 25th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable woman, who understands all kinds of cooking, both in French and English; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 21st-st., second floor, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family, by a woman who thoroughly understands her business; has long and satisfactory City reference; none but those who give liberal wages need apply. Call at No. 319 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do the entire cooking, washing and ironing in a small, private family; is a good cook, baker, washer and ironer; no objections to the country; good references. Call at No. 412 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing; is an excellent laundress; no objections to go in the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 205 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT middle-aged woman as cook, washer and ironer; would like to have her daughter with her, a smart girl of 15 years; has got the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress in a private family and would assist in the chamberwork if required; has four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 293 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as cook; is an excellent baker; would assist with the washing if required; has the best City reference where she has lived four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 406 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook; has thorough experience; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; will be found trustworthy; has good reference. Apply at 224 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best of references. Call at No. 411 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE TIDY girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a small American family; understands her business; has good reference. Call or address at No. 156 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fluting; has the best of reference. Call at No. 206 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chambermaid; would assist in taking care of children; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 232 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, ladies, gentlemen's, or families' washing; fluting done in the neatest manner; best City references. Apply at No. 391 2d-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A DESIRABLE PERSON, TO go out by the day to sew or assist with dressmaking; terms $1 25 per day. Apply at No. 138 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as waitress or chambermaid; three and a half years' reference. Call at No. 221 East 29th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as chambermaid and plain sewer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 419 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable and competent young woman as first-class waitress in a private family. Apply for this day at her present employer's, No. 28 East 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook and assist with washing and ironing; good City references if required. Apply at No. 211 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A FEW more engagements by the day. Call at No. 125 West 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class chambermaid; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 240 West 15th-st.

NO. 441 WEST 33D-ST., TOP FLOOR, front room.—A respectable married woman wishes a child to wet nurse at her own residence.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a single young man not afraid of work; thoroughly understands his duties and can be highly recommended from last place. Address J. C. BARRETT'S stables, No. 141 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—FOR A YOUNG MAN (25) LATEly arrived from France, perfectly acquainted with English, French and German, and accustomed to the wholesale cloth and dry goods business, not afaid of work, a situation in any capacity. Address E. F. S., Box No. 2,575 Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a single young man, thoroughly competent in every respect; can furnish good reference from present employer; will be disengaged 1st of November. Call or address P. H., 13 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion for a first-class coachman, a Protestant, whom he can highly recommend. Address No. 94 Broadway, or call on J. S., at private stable, No. 30 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a Protestant young man; good reference; is willing to make himself useful. Call or address F. W., at harness store, 29th-st., two doors from Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, sober man as coachman and gardener; will be found willing and obliging; prefers a country place; can milk, and procure the best of references if required. Address S. R., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as waiter in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 139 West 33d-st., on G. D., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man who is willing to work and make himself useful. Call or address No. 1 Jefferson Market fruit stand.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman or gardener; can give good reference. Address MOORE, No. 58 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITuation as waiter; first-class reference. Address G. E., No. 104 West 24th-st. and 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and experienced nurse to take charge of an infant from its birth; none but persons with first-rate recommendations need apply. Address, giving references, Box No. 170 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A FISH AND provision house, about 21 years of age; one having some experience in the business preferred. Address, stating age, occupation and salary wanted, C. B., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PACKING HOUSE, SITUATED IN a thickly-populated neighborhood on the west side of the City, now doing a large and profitable retail trade, to lease for a term of years. The fixtures, which are complete, will be sold on reasonable terms. This business, having been established over five years, offers a splendid opportunity to any one desiring to engage in it. Apply to JOSEPH COLWELL, 442 6th-av.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.—The fixtures and lease of store No. 224 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, for sale; business established and doing a good trade. Inquire on premises, or of BENEDICT BROS., Jewelers, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 362 Bowery.

STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE OF shoe store, the best business location in Williamsburg; reasons, going into manufacturing business. Inquire on the premises, 212 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

MARKET FOR SALE.—THE FIXTURES and good will of a meat and vegetable market doing a good paying business. Apply to A. LUNDY, No. 409 West Washington Market.

$3,000—PARTNER WANTED, IN an old-established and prosperous book and stationery business in Brooklyn; an investigation is invited. Apply on the premises, No. 16 Myrtle-av.

SCALES.

HOWE'S SCALES
EVERY SCALE WARRANTED. U. S. STANDARD.
MANUFACTORY AT BRANDON, VT.

For Circulars and Price List apply to BRANDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Brandon, Vt., or to the warehouses of the Company, at No. 3 Park-place, New-York, GEORGE B. REYNOLDS, Agent; No. 121 Federal-st., Boston, T. B. FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents; No. 304 Lake-st., Chicago, P. S. MESEROLE, Agent.

☞ A good local agent wanted in every County.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK HERE! NO HUMBUG!—MME. ROSS tells everything; the name of the one you marry, and that of her visitor; causes speedy marriages; brings together those long separated; shows the likeness of the one you marry. No. 159 West [illegible]-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.